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As a specimen of the communications received from the above sources, the following extracts are given : —

It gives me great pleasure to bear my testimony to the superior merits of the Latin Grammar lately edited by Professor Andrews and Mr. Stoddard. I express most cheerfully, unhesitatingly, and decidedly, my preference of this Grammar to that of Adam, which has, for so long a time, kept almost undisputed sway in our schools. — *Dr. C. Beck, Professor of Latin in Harvard University.*

I know of no grammar published in this country, which promises to answer so well the purposes of elementary classical instruction, and shall be glad to see it introduced into our best schools. — *Mr. Charles K. Dillaway, Master of the Public Latin School, Boston.*

Your new Latin Grammar appears to me much better suited to the use of students than any other grammar I am acquainted with. — *Professor William M. Holland, Washington College, Hartford, Conn.*

I can with much pleasure say that your Grammar seems to me much better adapted to the present condition and wants of our schools than any one with which I am acquainted, and to supply that which has long been wanted — a good Latin grammar for common use. — *Mr. F. Gardner, one of the Masters Boston Lat. Sch.*

The Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard is deserving, in my opinion, of the approbation which so many of our ablest teachers have bestowed upon it. It is believed that, of all the grammars at present before the public, this has greatly the advantage, in regard both to the excellence of its arrangement, and the accuracy and copiousness of its information; and it is earnestly hoped that its merits will procure for it that general favor and use to which it is entitled. — *H. B. Hackett, Professor of Biblical Literature in Newton Theol. Sem.*

The universal favor with which this Grammar is received was not unexpected. It will bear a thorough and discriminating examination. In the use of well-defined and expressive terms, especially in the syntax, we know of no Latin or Greek grammar which is to be compared to this. — *Amer. Quarterly Register.*

The Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard I consider a work of great merit. I have found in it several principles of the Latin language correctly explained which I had myself learned from a twenty years' study of that language, but had never seen illustrated in any grammar. Andrews's First Lessons I con-

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sider a valuable work for beginners, and in the sphere which it is designed to occupy, I know not that I have met its equal. — *Rev. James Shannon, President of College of Louisiana.*

These works will furnish a series of elementary publications for the study of Latin altogether in advance of any thing which has hitherto appeared, either in this country or in England. — *American Biblical Repository.*

We have made Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar the subject both of reference and recitation daily for several months, and I cheerfully and decidedly bear testimony to its superior excellence to any manual of the kind with which I am acquainted. Every part bears the impress of a careful compiler. The principles of syntax are happily developed in the rules, whilst those relating to the moods and tenses supply an important deficiency in our former grammars. The rules of prosody are also clearly and fully exhibited. — *Rev. Lyman Coleman, Principal of Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt.*

I have examined Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, and regard it as superior to any thing of the kind now in use. It is what has long been needed, and will undoubtedly be welcomed by every one interested in the philology of the Latin language. We shall hereafter use it as a text-book in this institution. — *Mr. Wm. H. Shaler, Principal of the Connecticut Lit. Institution at Suffield.*

This work bears evident marks of great care and skill, and ripe and accurate scholarship in the authors. It excels most grammars in this particular, that, while by its plainness it is suited to the necessities of most beginners, by its fulness and detail it will satisfy the inquiries of the advanced scholar, and will be a suitable companion at all stages of his progress. We cordially commend it to the student and teacher. — *Biblical Repository.*

Your Grammar is what I expected it would be — an excellent book, and just the thing which was needed. We cannot hesitate a moment in laying aside the books now in use, and introducing this. — *Rev. J. Penney, D. D., President of Hamilton College, New York.*

Your Grammar bears throughout evidence of original and thorough investigation and sound criticism. I hope, and doubt not, it will be adopted in our schools and colleges, it being, in my apprehension, so far as simplicity is concerned, on the one hand, and philosophical views and sound scholarship on the other, far preferable to other grammars; a work at the same time highly creditable to yourselves and to our country. — *Professor A. Packard, Bowdoin College, Maine.*

This Grammar appears to me to be accommodated alike to the wants of the new beginner and the experienced scholar, and, as such, well fitted to supply what has long been felt to be a great desideratum in the department of classical learning. — *Professor S. North, Hamilton College, New York.*

From such an examination of this Grammar as I have been able to give it, I do not hesitate to pronounce it superior to any other with which I am acquainted. I have never seen, any where, a greater amount of valuable matter compressed within limits equally narrow. — *Hon. John Hall, Prin. of Ellington School, Conn.*

We have no hesitation in pronouncing this Grammar decidedly superior to any now in use. — *Boston Recorder.*

I am ready to express my great satisfaction with your Grammar, and do not hesitate to say, that I am better pleased with such portions of the syntax as I have perused, than with the corresponding portions in any other grammar with which I am acquainted. — *Professor N. W. Fiske, Amherst College, Mass.*

I know of no grammar in the Latin language so well adapted to answer the purpose for which it was designed as this. The book of Questions is a valuable attendant of the Grammar. — *Simeon Hart, Esq., Farmington, Conn.*

This Grammar has received the labor of years, and is the result of much reflection and experience, and mature scholarship. As such, it claims the attention of all who are interested in the promotion of sound learning. — *N. Y. Obs.*

This Grammar is an original work. Its arrangement is philosophical, and its rules clear and precise, beyond those of any other grammar we have seen. — *Portland Christian Mirror.*

THE  
FIRST PART  
OF  
JACOBS AND DÖRLING'S  
LATIN READER:

ADAPTED TO  
ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S  
LATIN GRAMMAR.

BY  
PROF. E. A. ANDREWS.

Twelfth Edition.

BOSTON:  
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1847.



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## PREFACE.

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Soon after the publication of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, several experienced teachers, by whom it had been adopted, requested its authors to prepare a Reader, and an Introduction to Latin Composition, adapted to the principles of that Grammar. It was indeed obvious, that works of the kind suggested would ultimately be needed, in order to complete the series of books of which the Grammar was the basis. As Mr. Stoddard had, in the meantime, been called to engage in other employments, and we could no longer continue our united labors, I was induced, at his request, to undertake the preparation of the proposed works. The first of these is now presented to the public; in the second but little progress has yet been made, but its completion will be hastened as fast as the author's other avocations will permit. While preparing the Reader, an abridgment of the Grammar has also been made, accompanied with appropriate reading lessons, for the use of juvenile classes.

In preparing the Reader, it was judged expedient to select some one of the introductory books already in use, and to adapt it to the proposed purpose, rather than to add another to the numerous compilations of the same kind already extant. In making the selection, I could not hesitate to give the preference to the First Part of Jacobs and

Döring's Latin Reader, as being, in my view, superior in itself to any other introduction with which I was acquainted; and having, also, the additional recommendation of being already well known and generally approved.

Three things were found to claim particular attention, in preparing a new edition of this work. The first was the arrangement of the Introductory Lessons, so as best to illustrate the principles of the Grammar, to which they were to be adapted. The second was to furnish such grammatical notes and references as should be necessary, in order to explain the more difficult forms and constructions occurring in the work. The third was the preparation of a vocabulary more perfectly adapted, than those usually found in introductory works, to the purpose for which it was intended.

To accomplish the first purpose, it was found necessary to make a few additions to the original work, with the intention of illustrating more fully the principal rules of Latin construction. That the object of the Introductory Lessons may be better understood, and the place which each lesson occupies in syntax more fully apprehended, each section is prefaced by a series of questions relating to those parts of the Grammar intended to be illustrated.

In the notes appended to this edition, the editor has carried into effect a design, which he had long since formed, of explaining the idioms of the language, in introductory works, by references to the Grammar, rather than by remarks couched in different language from that with which the student is already, in some degree, familiar. He has hoped, by this means, to aid the student in forming a clear, connected, and consistent view of the idiomatic peculiarities of the language, and a habit of referring every difficulty, whether in form or construction, to its appropriate place in the Grammar. It is a matter of common observation, that, to most students, the philological notes usually

found in elementary works are in a great degree lost, in consequence of their connection with the grammar not being sufficiently evident. This evil cannot, indeed, be avoided, while the grammar with which the student is furnished does not fully explain the idioms of the language. While referring to the Grammar, the editor has endeavored to keep in view the fundamental principle of education, that the only efficient help which the student can receive, is that which leads him ultimately to exercise his own faculties. While, therefore, the less prominent difficulties are usually explained upon their first occurrence, the student is afterwards, in most cases, left to perceive the additional instances in which the same principle is to be applied. In cases of greater difficulty, however, reference is repeatedly made to the same principle; and this is more particularly the case in regard to idioms which are either imperfectly exhibited, or altogether overlooked, in the grammars heretofore in common use. It is not improbable that, to some teachers, the references may appear too numerous, while, to others, the unexplained difficulties may still seem too formidable for a majority of those for whose use the work is intended. No plan of assistance can be equally well adapted to all students; but the hope is entertained, that a system which sends them back to their Grammar for information, will be liable to as few objections and abuses as any which can be devised.

The preparation of the vocabulary has occasioned more labor than any other part of the Reader; and, in its present form, I trust that it will be found better adapted to its purpose than such vocabularies usually are. The meanings assigned to the words have been selected with careful reference to all the places where those words occur in the Reader. In this part, more than in any other, the former editions of this work were defective, and that in a degree that would scarcely be suspected by one who had not examined them in reference to this subject.

The participles occurring in the Reader may generally be found in the vocabulary ; but in some cases, and especially when regularly formed from verbs of the first conjugation, they have been intentionally omitted, since their formation is as easy as that of any other part of the verb. The definitions of the participles have, in general, been omitted, except in cases in which their meaning cannot be easily inferred from that of their verbs. The formation of the passive voice is seldom given, since its omission can occasion no embarrassment to one who is moderately acquainted with the paradigms of the Grammar. On the other hand, the oblique cases of nouns and pronouns, and the perfect tenses of verbs, when peculiarly irregular, are inserted in their alphabetical order, with a reference to the words from which they are derived. The derivation of words, except when they immediately follow their primitives, is, in general, given in the vocabulary. The quantity of the penult, in all words of more than two syllables, when not determined by general rules, is marked throughout this volume, as well as in the Grammar to which it refers, in the hope that early habits of incorrect pronunciation may, by this means, be in a great measure prevented.

The references, at the foot of the pages, relate to the sections and subdivisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

E. A. ANDREWS.

*Boston, Feb. 15, 1837*

# INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

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## SIMPLE SENTENCES.

### SUBJECT—NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

WHAT is the rule for the agreement of a verb? Gram. § 209. Of what does a sentence consist? § 203, 1. What is a simple sentence? § 203, 1. Of what does a proposition consist? § 200. What is the subject of a proposition? § 200. What is the predicate? § 200. What is the grammatical subject? § 201, I. What is the grammatical predicate? § 202, I. Define moods. § 143. Define the indicative mood. § 143, 1. Define the active voice. § 141, I. 1. Give the personal terminations of the active voice. § 147, 3. What is the connecting vowel of a verb? § 150, 5. How does the present tense represent an action? § 145, I. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Ego amo. Tu mones. Rex<sup>a</sup> regit. Nos audīmus.  
Vos vidētis. Puēri<sup>b</sup> ludunt.

Why are the nominatives *ego, tu, nos, and vos*, usually omitted? § 209, R. 1.

Audio. Amas. Aves<sup>c</sup> volant. Scribīmus. Vocātis  
Reges<sup>a</sup> regunt.

Voco. Jubes. Musa<sup>d</sup> canit. Rusticus<sup>b</sup> arat. Au-  
ditis. Puēri legunt. Crescit arbor.

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<sup>a</sup> §§ 23 and 78.

<sup>b</sup> §§ 23 and 46.

<sup>c</sup> §§ 62 and 74.

<sup>d</sup> § 29

Sperāmus. Præceptor<sup>a</sup> docet. Labor<sup>b</sup> vincit. Fata<sup>c</sup> vocant. Manus<sup>d</sup> tangunt. Sol lucet.

Tempus<sup>e</sup> fugit. Venit hiems.<sup>f</sup> Mors<sup>g</sup> venit. Latrant canes.<sup>h</sup> Fugiant nubes.<sup>i</sup>

How does the imperfect tense represent an action? § 145, II. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Eram.<sup>j</sup> Ambulābas. Silva<sup>k</sup> stabat. Monebāmus. Dormiebātis. Fulgēbant stellæ.<sup>l</sup>

What does the future tense denote? § 145, III. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Vidēbo. Audies. Deus dabit. Uret ignis.<sup>m</sup> Crescent arbōres.<sup>n</sup> Tempōra venient.

How does the perfect tense represent an action? § 145, IV. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Veni, vidi, vici. Fuisti.<sup>o</sup> Fortūna dedit. Cecīnit avis. Cepimus. Audivistis.<sup>p</sup> Hostes<sup>q</sup> fugērunt.

How does the pluperfect tense represent an action? § 145, V. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fugērat umbra. Dixēras. Hannibal juravērat.<sup>r</sup> Cepērātis. Puēri legērant.

What does the future perfect tense denote? § 145, VI. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future perfect tense? § 152.

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<sup>a</sup> §§ 28 and 70.    <sup>e</sup> §§ 66 and 76.    <sup>h</sup> §§ 62 and 73.    <sup>i</sup> §§ 63 and 74.  
<sup>b</sup> §§ 58 and 70.    <sup>f</sup> §§ 62 and 77.    <sup>k</sup> § 153.    <sup>l</sup> §§ 61 and 70.  
<sup>c</sup> § 46.    <sup>g</sup> §§ 30 and 74.    <sup>m</sup> § 41.    <sup>n</sup> § 150, 3.  
<sup>d</sup> §§ 87 and 88.

Risĕro. Vidĕris. Venĕrit hora. Pomum cecidĕrit. Ambulaverĭmus. Canes cucurrĕrint.

Define the subjunctive mood. § 143, 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Laboret manus. Faveat Fortūna. Sol<sup>us</sup> fulgeat. Veniat tempus. Canāmus. Capiātis. Arbōres cadant.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Philomēla cantāret. Pomum pendĕret. Luna micāret. Essētis. Vellēm<sup>us</sup>. Troja<sup>us</sup> stare<sup>t</sup>.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Amavĕrim. Docuĕris. Ocul<sup>us</sup> vidĕrit. Latravĕrint canes. Arbōres crevĕrint.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fuissem.<sup>us</sup> Potuisses.<sup>us</sup> Miles pugn<sup>avisset</sup>. Lepōres cucurrissent. Canes momordissent.

Define the imperative mood. § 143, 3.

Surge.<sup>us</sup> Legito.<sup>us</sup> Studēte. Disce. Dicite. Equus currĭto. Facitote.<sup>us</sup> Puĕri scribunto.<sup>us</sup>

Define the passive voice. § 141, I. 2. What is frequently omitted or left indefinite in the active voice? What in the passive voice? § 141, R. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

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<sup>us</sup> § § 66, E. and 70.

<sup>us</sup> § 178, 1.

<sup>us</sup> § 29, 2.

<sup>us</sup> § 46.

<sup>us</sup> § 153.

<sup>us</sup> § 154, 6.

<sup>us</sup> § 267



Amor. Monēris. Vox<sup>a</sup> audītur. Laudāmur. Audimīni. Tempōra mutantur.

Docēris. Vincitur hostis. Flos<sup>b</sup> carpitur. Fabūla<sup>c</sup> narratur. Carmīna<sup>d</sup> leguntur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Aqua<sup>e</sup> fundebatur. Oppidum<sup>e</sup> defendebatur. Pandebantur portæ. Saxa<sup>e</sup>olvebantur. Bella parabantur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Domus<sup>e</sup> ædificabitur. Narrabuntur fabulæ. Epistola<sup>e</sup> mittetur. Culpabimīni.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? — future perfect tense? § 152.

Auditus es. Naves mersæ sunt. Datæ sunt leges.<sup>e</sup> Sparsa erant folia.<sup>e</sup> Hostes victi erant. Missi erimus.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense? — imperfect tense? — perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? § 152.

Præmia dentur. Panis ematur. Premeretur caseus. Vehērer. Tegeretur caput. Victus sit miles. Hostes capti essent.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood? § 152.

Laudātor<sup>e</sup> industria. Puniuntor fures.

Oves non ubique tondentur. Aliter psittacus loquitur, aliter homo.<sup>a</sup> Oculi sæpe mentiuntur.

<sup>a</sup> §§ 62 and 78.

<sup>b</sup> §§ 66 and 71.

<sup>c</sup> § 267.

<sup>d</sup> §§ 58 and 75.

<sup>e</sup> § 46.

<sup>f</sup> §§ 31 and 69, E. 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 41.

<sup>h</sup> §§ 88 and 89.

## PREDICATE-NOMINATIVE.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? § 210.

Eurōpa est *peninsula*.

Ossa<sup>a</sup> ejus<sup>b</sup> *lapis* fiunt.

Ego *poëta*<sup>c</sup> salūtor.

Inertia est *vitium*.

*Homo* sum.

Ebrietas<sup>d</sup> est *insania*.

*Dux*<sup>e</sup> electus est Q. Fabius.

## AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? § 205.

What is the logical subject of a proposition? § 201, I. What is the logical predicate? § 202, I.

Fugāces<sup>f</sup> labuntur anni.

Fugit irreparabile tempus.

Venit glaciālis hiems.<sup>g</sup>

Silva vetus<sup>h</sup> stabat.

Culpa tua<sup>i</sup> est.

Dira parantur bella.

Nulla<sup>j</sup> mora est.

Brevis est voluptas.<sup>k</sup>

Parvæ res crescunt.

Brevis est via.

Terra est rotunda.

Vera amicitia est sempiterna.

<sup>a</sup> §§ 61, and 75, E. 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 211.

<sup>c</sup> § 28.

<sup>d</sup> §§ 62 and 72.

<sup>e</sup> §§ 30 and 78.

<sup>f</sup> §§ 112 and 78.

<sup>g</sup> §§ 62 and 77.

<sup>h</sup> § 113.

<sup>i</sup> § 139.

<sup>j</sup> § 107.

<sup>k</sup>

Fames et sitis sunt<sup>a</sup> molestæ.<sup>b</sup>  
 Plurimæ<sup>c</sup> stellæ sunt soles.  
 Ebrietas est vitanda.<sup>d</sup>  
 Nemo semper<sup>e</sup> felix est.  
 Non<sup>f</sup> omnes milites<sup>g</sup> sunt fortes.  
 Maximum<sup>h</sup> animal<sup>i</sup> terrestre est elēphas.<sup>j</sup>  
 Fortes<sup>k</sup> laudabuntur, ignāvi<sup>l</sup> vituperabuntur.  
 Ursi interdum bipēdes<sup>m</sup> ingrediuntur.  
 Aquilæ semper solæ prædantur.  
 Bonus<sup>n</sup> laudatur, imprōbus vituperatur.  
 Omnes moriēmur,<sup>o</sup> alii<sup>p</sup> citius,<sup>q</sup> alii seriūs.<sup>r</sup>  
 Avārus nunquam erit contentus.

### THE ACCUSATIVE AFTER ACTIVE VERBS.

What is the rule for the object of an active verb? § 209.

*Diem*<sup>a</sup> perdidī.  
 Terra parit *flores*.  
 Crocodilus<sup>b</sup> ova<sup>c</sup> parit.  
 Elephantus<sup>d</sup> odit<sup>e</sup> *murem*<sup>f</sup> et *suem*.<sup>g</sup>  
 Camēli diu *sitim*<sup>h</sup> tolērant.  
 Accipitres<sup>i</sup> non edunt *corda*<sup>j</sup> avium.  
 Lanæ nigræ *nullum*<sup>k</sup> *colōrem* bibunt.  
 Senes<sup>l</sup> minimē<sup>m</sup> sentiunt *morbos contagiōsos*.  
 Cervi *cornua sua*<sup>n</sup> quotannis amittunt.

- 
- |   |                                |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <sup>a</sup> § 209, R. 12.              | <sup>i</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.) | <sup>q</sup> §§ 67, E. and 76, E. 3. |
| <sup>b</sup> § 205, R. 2.               | <sup>j</sup> § 210, R. 3, (2.) | <sup>r</sup> §§ 30, and 76, E. 3.    |
| <sup>c</sup> § 125, 5.                  | <sup>k</sup> § 209, R. 1.      | <sup>s</sup> § 79, 2.                |
| <sup>d</sup> § 274, R. 8.               | <sup>l</sup> § 107.            | <sup>t</sup> §§ 58 and 71.           |
| <sup>e</sup> § 277.                     | <sup>m</sup> § 194.            | <sup>u</sup> §§ 61 and 71.           |
| <sup>f</sup> § 73.                      | <sup>n</sup> § 90, E.          | <sup>v</sup> § 78, E. 2.             |
| <sup>g</sup> §§ 66 and 70.              | <sup>o</sup> § 46.             | <sup>w</sup> § 208                   |
| <sup>h</sup> §§ 62, E. 1, and 72, E. 2. | <sup>p</sup> § 183, 3, N.      |                                      |

Ceres<sup>a</sup> *frumentum* invēnit; Bacchus *vinum*;<sup>b</sup> Mercurius *littēras*.<sup>b</sup>

Canes soli<sup>c</sup> *domīnos suos*<sup>d</sup> benē<sup>e</sup> novēre,<sup>f</sup> soli *nomīna*<sup>g</sup> *sua*<sup>d</sup> agnoscunt.

Hystrix *aculeos* longē<sup>e</sup> jaculātur.

Surni<sup>h</sup> et psittāci *humānas voces*<sup>i</sup> imitantur.

Miltiādes *Athēnas*<sup>j</sup> totamque *Grāciam* liberāvit.

### APPOSITION.

What is the rule for words in apposition? § 204.

Plurīmī<sup>k</sup> Scythæ, *bellicosissimī*<sup>l</sup> *homīnes*, lacte<sup>m</sup> vescuntur.

Delphīnus, *animāl*<sup>n</sup> homīni<sup>o</sup> *amicum*, cantu<sup>p</sup> gaudet.

Carthāgo<sup>r</sup> atque Corinthus,<sup>r</sup> *opulentissimæ*<sup>s</sup> *urbes*,<sup>r</sup> eōdem anno<sup>t</sup> a Romānis<sup>t</sup> eversæ sunt.

Quām brevi<sup>u</sup> tempōre<sup>v</sup> popūli Romāni, omnium gentium<sup>w</sup> *victōris*, libertas fracta est!

Mithridātem, Ponti *regem*, Tigrānes, *rex Armenius*, excēpit.

### GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? § 211.

Crescit amor *nummi*.

Honos est *præmii*<sup>x</sup> *virtutis*.

<sup>a</sup> § 73, E. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 229, R. 3, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 107.

<sup>d</sup> § 208.

<sup>e</sup> § 192, II. 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 183, 3, N.

<sup>g</sup> §§ 66 and 71.

<sup>h</sup> § 46.

<sup>i</sup> §§ 62 and 78.

<sup>j</sup> § 96.

<sup>k</sup> § 125, 5.

<sup>l</sup> § 124.

<sup>m</sup> § 245, I.

<sup>n</sup> §§ 66 and 70.

<sup>o</sup> § 222.

<sup>p</sup> § 245, II

<sup>r</sup> § 29, 2.

<sup>s</sup> §§ 62 and 77.

<sup>t</sup> § 253.

<sup>u</sup> § 248, 1.

<sup>v</sup> § 113.

<sup>w</sup> § 83, 3.

<sup>x</sup> § 210.

Sol est lux *mundi*.

Semirāmis erat *Nini* uxor.

Infinīta est multitūdo<sup>a</sup> *morbōrum*.

*Litterārum* usus est antiquissimus.

Asia et Afrīca greges *ferōrum asinōrum* alit.<sup>b</sup>

Magna est *linguārum* inter<sup>c</sup> homīnes variētas.

Canis vestigia *ferārum* diligentissimē scrutātur.

Nemo non<sup>c</sup> benignus est *sui* iudex.

*Leōnum* animi index<sup>d</sup> cauda.<sup>e</sup>

### GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? § 213.—  
after partitives? § 212.

Semper *fragilitātis* *humānæ* sis<sup>f</sup> memor.

Elephanti *frigōris*<sup>f</sup> impatientes sunt.

Stultissīma<sup>g</sup> *animalium*<sup>h</sup> sunt lanāta.

Velocissimum<sup>i</sup> *omnium animalium* est delphīnus.

Neque *stultōrum* quisquam<sup>j</sup> beātus, neque *sapientium*  
non beātus.

*Gallōrum omnium* fortissīmi sunt Belgæ.

### DATIVE.

What is the rule for the dative after verbs? § 223.—after  
adjectives? § 222.

Arma<sup>k</sup> fecit *Vulcānus* *Achilli*.

Reddītur *terræ* corpus.

Oves nobis suam<sup>l</sup> lanam præbent.

§§ 59, 2, and 69, E. 1.

§ 209, R. 12, (2.)

§ 277, R. 4.

<sup>a</sup> § 210

<sup>c</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 260, R. 6.

<sup>g</sup> §§ 66 and 76.

<sup>h</sup> § 83, 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 205, R. 12.

<sup>j</sup> § 96.

<sup>k</sup> § 208.

<sup>l</sup> § 235

Tristitiam et metum<sup>a</sup> tradam *ventis*.

Natūra *animalibus* varia tegumenta<sup>b</sup> tribuit, testas, coria, spinaş, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.

*Homīni soli*<sup>c</sup> avaritia et ambitio<sup>d</sup> data est.<sup>e</sup>

Inter omnes bestias<sup>f</sup> simia *homīni* simillīma<sup>g</sup> est.

*Leōni*<sup>h</sup> vis<sup>i</sup> summa est in pectore.

*Antiquissimis*<sup>j</sup> *hominibus*<sup>k</sup> specus erant pro domibus.<sup>l</sup>

Gallinacei *leonibus*<sup>m</sup> *terrōri*<sup>n</sup> sunt.

Homo furiosus ne<sup>o</sup> *liberis* quidem<sup>p</sup> *suis* parcit.

Grata<sup>q</sup> *mihi* tua epistola fuit.

### ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is a preposition? § 195. What is the rule for the accusative after prepositions? § 235.

Ad *finem* propĕro.

Apud *Romānos* mortui<sup>o</sup> plerūmque cremabantur.

Culices<sup>p</sup> acida<sup>r</sup> petunt; ad *dulcia* non advolant.

Nulla habemus arma contra *mortem*.

Vir<sup>r</sup> generosus initis est erga *victos*.<sup>o</sup>

Germāni habitant trans *Rhenum*.

Nulla est firma amicitia inter *malos*.

Camelus naturāle odium adversus *equos* gerit.

Pictæ vestes jam apud *Homĕrum* commemorantur.

Comētæ ob *raritatem* et *speciem* sunt mirabiles.<sup>n</sup>

Navigatio<sup>d</sup> juxta *litus* sæpe est periculosa.

<sup>a</sup> § 278.

<sup>b</sup> § 102, III. 4.

<sup>c</sup> § 107.

<sup>d</sup> §§ 59, 1, and 69.

<sup>e</sup> § 209, R. 12, (2.)

<sup>f</sup> § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

<sup>g</sup> § 125, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 226.

<sup>i</sup> § 85.

<sup>j</sup> § 124.

<sup>k</sup> § 241.

<sup>l</sup> § 227.

<sup>m</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>n</sup> § 205, N. 1.

<sup>o</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>p</sup> § 78, E. 1.

<sup>q</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>r</sup> § 48.

Apud *Æthiopes* maximi elephanti in silvis\* vagantur.  
Hippopotāmus segētes<sup>b</sup> circa *Nilum* depascitur.<sup>c</sup>

## IN AND SUB.

What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? § 235, (2.)

Aquilæ nidificant<sup>c</sup> in *rupibus* et *arboribus*.<sup>d</sup>

Coccyx semper parit in *aliēnis nidis*.

In *senectūte*<sup>e</sup> hebescent<sup>f</sup> sensus; visus, auditus debilitatur.<sup>g</sup>

In *Indiā* gignuntur maxima animalia.

Hyænæ plurimæ in *Africā* gignuntur.

In *Africā*, nec<sup>c</sup> cervi, nec apri, nec ursi reperiuntur.

In *Syriā* nigri leones reperiuntur.

Circa *Cyllēnen*,<sup>h</sup> montem in *Arcadiā*, merulæ candidæ nascuntur.

Serus in *cælum* redeas.<sup>i</sup>

Victi Persæ in *naves* confugerunt.

Numa Pompilius annum in *duodēcim menses* distribuit.

Pontius Thelesinus Romānos sub *jugum* misit.

Gallia sub *septentrionibus* posita est.

## ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? § 241.

Littēræ a *Phœnicibus*<sup>j</sup> inventæ sunt.

Carthāgo, Corinthus, Numantia, et multæ aliæ urbes,  
a *Romānis*<sup>k</sup> eversæ sunt.

\* § 235, (2.)

<sup>b</sup> §§ 61, 1, and 73.

<sup>c</sup> § 145, I. 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 278.

<sup>e</sup> §§ 67 and 76, E. 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 187, II. 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 278, R. 7.

<sup>h</sup> § 44.

<sup>i</sup> § 260, R. 6.

<sup>j</sup> § 248, I.

Quidam<sup>a</sup> homīnes nati sunt cum *dentibus*.<sup>b</sup>

Xerxes cum *paucissimis militibus*<sup>c</sup> ex *Graciā* aufūgit.<sup>d</sup>

Metellus primus<sup>e</sup> elephantos ex *primo Punico bello* duxit in *triumpho*.

Cantābit vacuus coram *latrone* viātor.

Sidēra ab *ortu* ad *occāsum* commeant.

Britannia a *Phoenicibus* inventa est.

Apes sine *rege* esse<sup>f</sup> non possunt.

Infans<sup>g</sup> nihil<sup>h</sup> sine *aliēnā ope* potest.

Dulce est pro *patriā* mori.<sup>i</sup>

Venēnum aliquando pro *remedio* fuit.

Aqua Trebiæ fluminis erat *pectoribus* tenuis.

#### ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION.

What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause, manner, &c.*? § 247. What is the rule for *utor, &c.*? § 245, I.—for *lātor, gaudeo, &c.*? § 245, II.—for verbs signifying to *abound, &c.*? § 250, R. 1, (2.)—for a noun denoting the *time* at or within which any thing is said to be or to be done? § 253.—for a limiting noun denoting a *property, character, or quality*? § 211, R. 6.—for the *price* of a thing? § 252.

Apri in morbis sibi<sup>j</sup> medentur *hedērā*.

Pyrrhus rex<sup>k</sup> *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede<sup>l</sup> *lienōsis*<sup>m</sup> medebātur.

*Oleo* insecta exanimantur.

Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.<sup>n</sup>

Anacreon poēta<sup>o</sup> *acīno* uvæ passæ exstinctus est.

<sup>a</sup> § 207, R. 33.

<sup>b</sup> § 64, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 249, III.

<sup>d</sup> § 196, I. 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 205, R. 15.

<sup>f</sup> § 271.

<sup>g</sup> §§ 30 and 77.

<sup>h</sup> § 232, (2.)

<sup>i</sup> § 269.

<sup>j</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 279, 9.

<sup>l</sup> §§ 58, and 73, E. 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 60, 2.



Crocodilus *pelle durissimâ*<sup>a</sup> contra omnes ictus munitur.

In Africâ<sup>b</sup> elephanti<sup>c</sup> capiuntur *foveis*.

Elephanti spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.

Populi quidam<sup>d</sup> *locustis* vescuntur.

Dentes *usu*<sup>e</sup> atteruntur, sed *igne*<sup>f</sup> non cremantur.

Mares Alpini *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribusque* ut *manibus* utuntur.

Leænæ *jubâ* carent.

Elephanti maxime *annibus* gaudent.<sup>g</sup>

Apes *tinnitu* æris gaudent *eoque* convocantur.

Quibusdam in locis<sup>b</sup> ansæres bis *anno* velluntur.

Color lusciniarum *autumno* mutatur.

*Hæmæ* ursi in antris dormiunt.

Nemo mortalium<sup>a</sup> *omnibus horis* sapit.

Primores dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo* iidem decidunt<sup>e</sup> *anno*.

Antipater Sidonius, poeta, quotannis, *die natali suo*, *febre* corripiebatur.

*Æstâte* dies sunt longiores quam *hiemæ*.

Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candido colore*.<sup>i</sup>

Isocrates orator unam orationem *viginti talentis* vendidit.

Luscinia candida, *sex sestertiis* Romæ venit.

Leones facile per triduum *cibo* carent.

### INFINITIVE.

Upon what may the infinitive depend? § 270. After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? § 271.

<sup>a</sup> § 124.

<sup>b</sup> § 254, R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 99.

<sup>d</sup> § 207, R. 33.

<sup>e</sup> § 87.

<sup>f</sup> § 63, 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 142, R. 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 212.

<sup>i</sup> § 163, E. 1.

<sup>j</sup> § 211, R. 6.

Whose action must an infinitive denote, when used after a verb without a subject? § 271, R. 3.

Te cupio *vidēre*.

Volui *dormire*.

Aude *contemnere* opes.

Carmina<sup>a</sup> possūmus *donare*.

Potēram<sup>b</sup> *contingere* ramos.

Nihil<sup>c</sup> amplius *scribere* possum.

Ego cupio ad te *venire*.

*Intelligere* non possum.

Cessātor *esse* noli.

Cur timet flavum Tibērim *tangere*?

Philippus volēbat<sup>d</sup> *amari*.

Alexander *metui* volēbat.

Tecum<sup>e</sup> *vivere* amo.

Natūram *mutare* pecunia nescit.

Benè *ferre* disce magnam fortunam.

Angustam pauperiem *pati* puer discat.<sup>f</sup>

*Dici* beātus<sup>g</sup> ante obitum nemo debet.

Æquam memento<sup>h</sup> rebus in arduis *servare* mentem.

Aurum vestīb<sup>i</sup> *intexere* invēnit rex Attālus.

Non omnes homīnes æquo amōre<sup>i</sup> *complecti* possūmus.

Illecēbras voluptātis *vitare* debēmus.

Romæ elephant<sup>j</sup>es per funes *incedere* docebantur.<sup>k</sup>

What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? § 269.

*Errare* est<sup>l</sup> *humānum*.<sup>l</sup>

Turpe<sup>m</sup> est<sup>n</sup> *beneficium repetere*.

<sup>a</sup> §§ 66 and 71.

<sup>b</sup> § 154, 6.

<sup>c</sup> § 94.

<sup>d</sup> § 145, II.

<sup>e</sup> § 133, R. 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 260, R. 6.

<sup>g</sup> § 210, R. 1.

<sup>h</sup> § 183, 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 224.

<sup>j</sup> § 247.

<sup>k</sup> § 209, R. 3, (5.)

<sup>l</sup> § 205, R. 8.

Beneficiis\* gratiam non *referre* etiam turpius est.

Parentes suos<sup>b</sup> non *amāre* est impium.

### GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

By what cases are gerunds followed? § 275, I. What is the rule for the genitive of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 1.

Plurimæ sunt illecēbræ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu<sup>c</sup> *pingendi* Phryges<sup>d</sup> invenērunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissima<sup>e</sup> est contentio beneficiis<sup>e</sup> beneficia *vincendi*.

Homo naturā<sup>f</sup> est cupidus nova semper *videndi* et *audiendi*.

Libri sunt inutiles ignāro<sup>g</sup> *legendi*.

Initum<sup>h</sup> est consilium urbis *delendæ*,<sup>i</sup> civium *trucidandorum*, nominis Romāni *exstinguendi*.

What is the rule for the *dative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 2.

Olim calāmus adhibebātur<sup>j</sup> *scribendo*.

Aqua marīna inutilis est *bibendo*.

Culex habet telum et<sup>k</sup> *fodiendo* et<sup>k</sup> *sorbendo* idoneum.

What is the rule for the *accusative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 3.

Non omnes æqualiter<sup>l</sup> ad *discendum* proni sumus.

\* § 223.

<sup>b</sup> §§ 208, and 269, R. 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 247.

<sup>d</sup> § 78.

<sup>e</sup> § 205, N. 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 249, II.

<sup>g</sup> § 222.

<sup>h</sup> § 182, 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 275, II.

<sup>j</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 278, R. 7.

<sup>l</sup> § 192, II. 2.

Omnes Græciæ civitatēs pecuniam ad *adificandam*\* classem dedērunt.

What is the rule for the *ablative* of gerunds and gerundives?  
§ 275, III. R. 4.

Funem abrumpes nimiū<sup>b</sup> *tendendo*.

*Docendo* discimus.

Mens alitur *discendo* et *cogitando*.

Lacedæmonii exercēbant\* juvēnes, *venando*, *currendo*,  
*esuriendo*, *sitiendo*, *algendo*, *æstuando*.

Simiæ catūlos sæpe\* *complectendo* necant.

Amicus amicum semper aliquā re juvābit, aut re, aut consilio, aut *consolando* certè.\*

## COMPOUND SENTENCES.

What is a compound sentence? § 203. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected? § 203, 4.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions?  
§ 278.

Sol ruit *et* montes umbrantur.

Vir<sup>d</sup> bonus *et* prudens dici delector ego.

Immensa est, finem<sup>que</sup>\* potentia Dei non habet.

Accipere præstat' *quàm* facere injuriam.

Rapere *atque* abire semper assuēvit lupus.

Semper honos, nomen<sup>que</sup> tuum, laudes<sup>que</sup> manēbunt.

\* What does this adverb modify?

<sup>a</sup> § 275, II.

<sup>c</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 198, R. 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 192, II. 4, (c.)

<sup>d</sup> § 210.

<sup>f</sup> § 209, R. 3, (5.)

Sapientem *neque* <sup>a</sup> paupertas, *neque* <sup>a</sup> mors, *neque* <sup>a</sup> vincula terrent.

Juno erat Jovis *et* soror *et* conjux.

Nox <sup>b</sup> erat *et* fulgēbat luna.

In praelio cita mors venit, *aut* victoria læta.

Marius *et* Sylla civile bellum gessērunt.<sup>c</sup>

Leti vis rapuit, rapiet*que* gentes.

Non formōsus erat, *sed* <sup>d</sup> erat facundus Ulysses.

*Si* <sup>e</sup> divitiæ felicitatem præstant, avaritia prima virtus est.

### ADVERBS.

*Quoties* litēras tuas lego, omnem mihi <sup>f</sup> præteritōrum temporū memoriā in mentem revōco.

Magna debēmus suscipēre, *dum* vires suppētunt.

Cervi, *quāmdiu* cornibūs carent, noctu ad pabūla procēdunt.

Quidam crocodilum, <sup>g</sup> *quāmdiu* vivat, <sup>h</sup> crescēre <sup>i</sup> existimant, vivit autem <sup>j</sup> multos annos.<sup>k</sup>

Gloria virtutem, *tanquam* umbra, sequitur.

### COMPARISON.

What are the two ways of expressing a comparison by means of the comparative degree? § 256.

Canes Indici <sup>l</sup> grandiores sunt *quā*m cetēri.<sup>m</sup>

Nullum malum est vehementius <sup>n</sup> et importunius <sup>n</sup> *quā*m invidia.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 278, R. 7.

<sup>b</sup> § § 62, and 78, E. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 209, R. 12.

<sup>d</sup> § 198, 4.

<sup>e</sup> § 198, 8.

<sup>f</sup> § 211, R. 5, 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 239.

<sup>h</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 272.

<sup>j</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>k</sup> § 236.

<sup>l</sup> § 128, I. 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 278.

<sup>n</sup> § 124.

Interdum ferarum animos mitiores<sup>a</sup> invenimus *quàm* hominum.<sup>b</sup>

Latro feræ est similior *quàm* homini.<sup>c</sup>

Major est animi voluptas *quàm* corporis.<sup>b</sup>

In montibus aer<sup>d</sup> purior est et tenuior *quàm* in vallibus.

What is the rule for the *ablative* after comparatives? § 256.

Nihil est *clementiâ* divinius.

Aurum gravius est *argento*.

Adâmas durior est *ferro*; ferrum<sup>e</sup> durius cetëris *metallis*.

Luna terræ propior est *sole*.

Quid magis est durum *saxo*, quid mollius *aquâ*?

### RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What is the rule for the construction of relatives? § 206.

Non omnis ager, *qui* seritur, fert<sup>f</sup> fruges.<sup>g</sup>

Psittacus, *quem* India mittit, reddit verba, *quæ* accëpit.

Achilles, *cujus* res gestas Homëri carmina celëbrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecides quidam quadrigam fecit ex ebore,<sup>h</sup> *quam* musca alis<sup>i</sup> integëbat.

*Qui* bonis<sup>j</sup> non rectè utitur, ei<sup>k</sup> bona mala fiunt.<sup>l</sup>

Beneficium reddit, *qui* ejus<sup>m</sup> benè memor est.

Grues<sup>n</sup> in itineribus ducem, *quem* sequantur,<sup>o</sup> elīgunt.

Copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subduxit, equitatumque, *qui* sustinëret<sup>p</sup> hostium impetum, misit.

<sup>a</sup> § 124.

<sup>b</sup> § 211, R. 7.

<sup>c</sup> § 278.

<sup>d</sup> § 5.

<sup>e</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 179.

<sup>g</sup> § 94.

<sup>h</sup> § 71, E. 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 247.

<sup>j</sup> § 245, I.

<sup>k</sup> § 206, (3,) (a.)

<sup>l</sup> § 180.

<sup>m</sup> § 213.

<sup>n</sup> § § 67, E., and 76, E. 3

<sup>o</sup> § 264, 5

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

What mood does *cum* take? § 263, 5. What is the rule for *cum* in narration? § 263, R. 2.

Platea, *cum* devorātis se *implēvit* conchis,<sup>a</sup> testas evōmit.

Ceres frumenta<sup>b</sup> invēnit, *cum* antea homīnes glandibus<sup>c</sup> *vescerentur*.

Nave<sup>d</sup> primus<sup>e</sup> in Græciam Danāus advēnit, *cum* antea ratibus<sup>f</sup> *navigarētur*.<sup>g</sup>

Alexander, rex<sup>h</sup> Macedoniæ, *cum* Thebas *cepisset*, Pindāri vatis<sup>i</sup> familiæ<sup>j</sup> *pepercit*.

What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles? § 262.

Tanta est in Indiâ ubertas soli, *ut*<sup>k</sup> sub unâ ficu<sup>l</sup> turmæ equitum<sup>m</sup> *condantur*.

Ursi per hiēmem<sup>n</sup> tam gravi somno<sup>o</sup> premuntur, *ut*<sup>p</sup> ne<sup>q</sup> vulneribus quidem<sup>r</sup> *excitentur*.

Delphīni tantâ interdum vi e mari<sup>s</sup> exsiliunt, *ut*<sup>t</sup> vela<sup>u</sup> navium *transvōlent*.

In Indiâ serpentes ad tantam magnitudinē adoleſcunt, *ut* intēgros *hauriant* cervos taurosque.

Fac,<sup>v</sup> *ut* homīnes animum tuum pluris<sup>w</sup> *faciant*, quā omnia, quæ illis<sup>x</sup> tribuere possis.<sup>y</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 249, I.

<sup>b</sup> § 102, 4.

<sup>c</sup> § 245, I.

<sup>d</sup> §§ 62 and 74.

<sup>e</sup> § 205, R. 15.

<sup>f</sup> § 247.

<sup>g</sup> § 209, R. 3, (2.)

<sup>h</sup> § 204.

<sup>i</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>j</sup> § 262, R. 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 235, (2.)

<sup>l</sup> § 31.

<sup>m</sup> § 236, R. 5.

<sup>n</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>o</sup> § 82, E. 1.

<sup>p</sup> § 233.

<sup>q</sup> § 162, 4.

<sup>r</sup> § 214.

<sup>s</sup> § 223.

<sup>t</sup> § 266, 1.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis ipsum<sup>a</sup> præter Apellem *pingēret*.<sup>b</sup>

Pythagorēis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis<sup>c</sup> *vescerentur*.

Ocūli palpēbris<sup>d</sup> sunt munīti, *ne* quid *incīdat*.<sup>e</sup>

Nihil ferē<sup>f</sup> tam reconditum est, *quin*<sup>g</sup> quærendo<sup>h</sup> inveniri *possit*.<sup>i</sup>

Nunquam tam manē egredior, neque tam vespēri domum<sup>j</sup> revertor, *quin*<sup>k</sup> te in fundo *conspīcer*<sup>l</sup> fodēre,<sup>m</sup> aut arāre,<sup>n</sup> aut aliquid facēre.<sup>o</sup>

Xerxes non dubitābat, *quin*<sup>p</sup> copiis suis Græcos facīle *superatūrus* esset.<sup>q</sup>

In what mood is the verb put in dependent clauses containing an indirect question? § 265.

Quæritur, unus *ne sit*<sup>r</sup> mundus, an plures.<sup>s</sup>

Disputābant vetēres philosophi, casu *ne factus sit* mundus, an mente divīnā.

Augustus cum amīcis suis consultābat, *utrū* imperium *servāret*, an *deponēret*.

Perpēram quæritur, *num* in amīci gratiam jus violārī *possit*.<sup>t</sup>

Ciconiæ *quonam* e loco *veniant*, aut in *quas* se regiōnes *confērant*, incōpertum est.<sup>u</sup>

Quis numerāre potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas *fuderit*?

What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? § 272.

Aristoteles *tradit*, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospites* a scorpionibus<sup>v</sup> non *lædi*, *indigēnas* *interīmi*.

<sup>a</sup> § 207, R. 28.

<sup>b</sup> § 258, 2, (2.)

<sup>c</sup> § 245, I.

<sup>d</sup> §§ 13 and 15.

<sup>e</sup> § 258, 1, (2.)

<sup>f</sup> § 277, R. 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 262, R. 10, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 275, III. R. 4.

<sup>i</sup> § 258, 1, (1.)

<sup>j</sup> § 237, R. 4.

<sup>k</sup> § 272, R. 5.

<sup>l</sup> § 258, 2, (1.)

<sup>m</sup> § 110.

<sup>n</sup> § 209, R. 3, (6.)

<sup>o</sup> § 248, 1.



M. Varro narrat, a cunicūlis <sup>a</sup> *suffossus* <sup>b</sup> in Hispaniā *oppidum*, <sup>c</sup> a talpis in Thessaliā; ab ranis *incōlas* urbis in Galliā *pulsos*, <sup>d</sup> ab locustis in Africā; ex Gyāro insulā *incōlas* a muribus *fugātos*, <sup>e</sup> in Italiā *Am̄ycas* <sup>f</sup> a serpentibus *delētas esse*.

Observātum est, <sup>g</sup> *pestilentiam* semper a meridiānis partibus ad occidentem *ire*.

Homērus *Pygmæos*, populum ad ōceānum, a grūibus *infestāri* prodidit; Aristotēles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivēre* narrat.

Postēri aliquando querentur nostrā culpā *mores eversos esse*.

Virgilius per testamentum <sup>h</sup> jussērat *carmēna sua cremāri*; *id* <sup>i</sup> Augustus *fiēri* vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alēbat candidam, *quam* <sup>j</sup> Hispaniæ gentes *fatidicam esse* credēbant.

Illustre est inter philosophos nomen Anaxagōræ, <sup>k</sup> *quem* vetēres nunquam in vitā *risisse* ferunt.

## PARTICIPLES.

What is the rule for the agreement of participles? § 205. By what cases are participles followed? § 274, 1. What is said of the time of the present, perfect, and future active participles? § 274, 2.

Exempla fortūnæ *variantis* sunt innumēra.

Galli diem *venientem* cantu <sup>l</sup> nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem <sup>m</sup> a se <sup>n</sup> *conditam* appellābat Cecropiam. <sup>o</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 248, I.

<sup>b</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 239.

<sup>d</sup> § 209, R. 3, (5.)

<sup>e</sup> § 247, R. 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 206, (13.)

<sup>g</sup> § 44.

<sup>h</sup> § 247.

<sup>i</sup> § 230

Augustus primus<sup>a</sup> Romæ<sup>b</sup> tigrin<sup>c</sup> ostendit *mansuefactam*.

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die<sup>d</sup> *ferventibus* arēnis<sup>e</sup> insistunt, Solem<sup>f</sup> *intuentes*.

Epimenīdes puer,<sup>g</sup> æstu<sup>h</sup> et itinēre fessus, septem et quinquaginta annos<sup>i</sup> in specu dormivisse dicītur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictāre,<sup>j</sup> et *legendem*<sup>k</sup> audire solēbat.

Leo *prostrātis*<sup>l</sup> parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes* carne<sup>m</sup> vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatōrem *comitantem* loro<sup>n</sup> ad ferārum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eo<sup>m</sup> consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*<sup>n</sup> animo.

Struthiocamēli Afrīci altitudīnem equitis equo<sup>o</sup> *insidentis* excēdunt.

Interdum<sup>p</sup> delphīni conspecti sunt, *defunctum* delphīnum *portantes*, et quasi<sup>q</sup> funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferārum lacte *nutritis* produntur, fabulōsa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapīde *ictus*, oblītus est litēras;<sup>r</sup> alius, ex præalto tecto *lapsus*, matris et affinium nomīna dicere non potuit.

L. Siccus Dentātus, centies vices *præliātus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrīces adverso corpore<sup>s</sup> habēbat, nullam in tergo.<sup>t</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 205, R. 15.

<sup>b</sup> § 221, I.

<sup>c</sup> § 80, I., E. 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 236.

<sup>e</sup> § 224.

<sup>f</sup> § 220.

<sup>g</sup> § 204.

<sup>h</sup> § 247.

<sup>i</sup> § 271.

<sup>j</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>k</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>l</sup> § 245, I.

<sup>m</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>n</sup> § 277.

<sup>o</sup> § 216.

<sup>p</sup> § 254, R. 3.

Leões *satiati* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini <sup>a</sup> nocent, nisi *laccessiti*.

Elephantes amnem <sup>b</sup> *transituri* <sup>c</sup> minimos præmittunt.

Pavo *laudatus* <sup>c</sup> *gemmatam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario <sup>d</sup> *victus*, <sup>e</sup> occultatur <sup>\*</sup> *silens*, et servitium patitur.

Leo *vulneratus* <sup>c</sup> percussorem intelligit, et in quantalibet multitudine appetit.

Olōres iter *facientes* colla impōnunt *precedentibus*; <sup>c</sup> fessos duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudīnes in mari <sup>f</sup> *degentes* conchyliis <sup>c</sup> vivunt; in terram *egressæ*, herbis. <sup>c</sup>

Sarmatæ, longinqua itinēra *facturi*, inediā pridie præparant equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitatu *circumventi*, infirmos aut fessos *vulneratosque* in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepultūræ angit.

Danāus, ex Ægypto in Græciam *advectus*, rex <sup>b</sup> Argivōrum factus est.

Alexander, Bucephālo equo *defuncto*, duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephālon *appellatam* ejus tumulo <sup>a</sup> circumdedit.

P. Catīenus Plotīnus patrōnum adeò dilexit, ut, heres omnībus ejus bonis <sup>f</sup> *institutus*, in rogum ejus se conjiceret <sup>b</sup> et concremarētur. <sup>i</sup>

<sup>\*</sup> *occultatur*, instead of *se occultat*, hides himself. § 248, 1.

<sup>a</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 224.

<sup>e</sup> § 224, R. 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 233.

<sup>f</sup> § 82, E. 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 211, R. 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 274, 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 245, II.

<sup>b</sup> § 262.

<sup>d</sup> § 248, I.

<sup>a</sup> § 210.

<sup>i</sup> § 278

Erinacei *volutāti* super poma, humi<sup>a</sup> *acentia*, illa spinis<sup>b</sup> *affixa* in cavas arbōres portant.

Indīcum mare testudīnes tantæ magnitudīnis<sup>c</sup> alit, ut singulæ tugurio *tegendo*<sup>d</sup> sufficiant.<sup>e</sup>

Leōnes, senes *facti*, appētunt homīnes, quoniam ad *persequendas*<sup>f</sup> feras vires non suppētunt.

Struthiocamēlis<sup>g</sup> ungulæ sunt cervīnis similes, *comprehendendis*<sup>d</sup> lapidibus utiles, quos in fugâ contra *sequentes*<sup>h</sup> jaculantur.

### ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

What is the rule for the ablative absolute? § 257.

*Senescente Lunâ*,<sup>\*</sup> ostrea tabescēre dicuntur, *crescente eādē*, gliscunt. Cepe contrā, *Lunâ deficiente*, revirescēre, *adolescente*, inarescēre dicūtur.

*Geryōne* <sup>\*</sup> *interempto*, Hercūles in Italian<sup>i</sup> venit.

*Sabīnis* <sup>\*</sup> *debellātis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romam<sup>j</sup> rediit.

*Jasōne* <sup>\*</sup> *Lycio interfecto*, canis, quem habēbat, cibum capēre noluit, inediâque confectus est.

Regis Lysimāchi canis, *domīno accensæ pyræ*<sup>b</sup> *imposito*, in flammās se conjēcit.

*Nicomēde rege interfecto*, equus ejus vitam finīvit inediâ.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientībus,<sup>k</sup> *filio victōre*<sup>l</sup> Olympiæ,<sup>m</sup> prae gaudio exspirāvit.

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\* What is denoted in this case by the ablative absolute?

<sup>a</sup> § 221, I., R. 3.

<sup>f</sup> § 275, II., & III. R. 3.

<sup>j</sup> § 237.

<sup>b</sup> § 224.

<sup>g</sup> § 226.

<sup>k</sup> § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

<sup>c</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>h</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>l</sup> § 257, R. 7.

<sup>d</sup> § 275, II., and III. R. 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 237, R. 5.

<sup>m</sup> § 221. I.

<sup>e</sup> § 262.

Apes, *aculeo amisso*, statim emōri existimantur. Eadem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumpto*, fame\* luctūque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudā amissā*, pudibundus ac mœrens quærit latēbram.

Erinacei, ubi sensere venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque*, convolvuntur\* in formam pilæ, ne quid<sup>b</sup> comprehendi possit<sup>c</sup> præter aculeos.

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\* *convolvuntur*, for *se convolvunt*, roll themselves. § 248, R. 1.

<sup>a</sup> § 247.

<sup>b</sup> § 138.

<sup>c</sup> § 262.

## FABLES FROM ÆSOP.

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### 1. ACCIPĪTER ET COLUMBÆ

COLUMBÆ milvii metu \* accipitrem rogavērunt, ut eas defendēret.\* Ille annuit. At in<sup>b</sup> columbāre receptus, uno die<sup>c</sup> majōrem stragem edīdit, quān milvius longo tempōre<sup>d</sup> potuisset<sup>e</sup> edēre.

Fabūla docet, malōrum<sup>f</sup> patrociniū<sup>g</sup> vitandum<sup>h</sup> esse.\*

### 2. MUS ET MILVIUS.

Milvius laqueis<sup>i</sup> irretitus muscūlum<sup>j</sup> exorāvit, ut eum, corrōsis plagis,<sup>k</sup> liberāret.\* Quo<sup>l</sup> facto, milvius liberātus murem arripuit et<sup>m</sup> devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla ostendit,<sup>n</sup> quam gratiam mali<sup>o</sup> pro beneficiis reddere<sup>p</sup> soleant.\*

### 3. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Hædus, stans in<sup>b</sup> tecto domūs, lupo<sup>c</sup> prætereunti<sup>d</sup>

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\* Supply *ductæ*. § 247, R. 2.

• § 262.

• § 235, (2.)

• § 253.

• §§ 154, 6, and 260, II.

• § 205, R. 7, (1.)

• § 239.

• § 274, R. 8.

• § 272.

• § 247.

• § 231, and R. 3.

• § 257, and R. 1.

• § 278

• § 229, R. 5

• § 271.

• § 265.

• § 225.

• § 182, and R. 3

maledixit. Cui<sup>a</sup> lupus, *Non tu, inquit,<sup>b</sup> sed tectum mihi maledicīt.*<sup>c</sup>

Sæpè locus et tempus homīnes timīdos audāces reddit.<sup>d</sup>

#### 4. GRUS ET PAVO.

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas<sup>e</sup> explicans, *Quanta est,*<sup>f</sup> inquit, *formositas mea et tua deformitas!* At grus evölans, *Et quanta est,* inquit, *levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet hæc fabūla, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod<sup>g</sup> nobis<sup>h</sup> natūra tribuit, alios<sup>i</sup> contemnāmus,<sup>k</sup> quibus natūra alia<sup>l</sup> et<sup>m</sup> fortasse majōra dedit.

#### 5. PAVO.

Pavo graviter<sup>n</sup> conquerebātur<sup>o</sup> apud Junōnem, domīnam<sup>p</sup> suam, quòd vocis suavitas sibi negāta esset,<sup>q</sup> dum luscinia, avis tam parum decōra, cantu excellat.<sup>r</sup> Cui Juno, *Et meritò,* inquit; *non enim<sup>s</sup> omnia bona<sup>t</sup> in unum conferri oportuit.*<sup>u</sup>

#### 6. ANSĒRES ET GRUES.

In<sup>v</sup> eōdem quondam prāto pascebantur<sup>w</sup> ansēres et grues. Adveniente domīno<sup>x</sup> prati, grues facīlè avolābant; sed ansēres, impediti corpōris gravitate,<sup>y</sup> deprehensi et<sup>z</sup> mactāti sunt.

Sic sæpe paupēres, cum potentioribus in eōdem crimīne deprehensi, soli dant<sup>aa</sup> pœnam, dum illi salvi evādunt.

<sup>a</sup> § 223.

<sup>b</sup> § 279, 6.

<sup>c</sup> § 209, R. 12, (7.)

<sup>d</sup> § 209, R. 12, (2.)

<sup>e</sup> § 208.

<sup>f</sup> § 206.

<sup>g</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>h</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>j</sup> § 278.

<sup>k</sup> § 192, II. 2.

<sup>l</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>m</sup> § 204.

<sup>n</sup> § 266, 3.

<sup>o</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>p</sup> § 273, 4.

<sup>q</sup> § 235, (2.)

<sup>r</sup> § 257.

<sup>s</sup> § 247.

<sup>t</sup> § 145, I. 1

## 7. CAPRA ET LUPUS.

Lupus capram<sup>a</sup> in altâ rupe stantem conspicâtus, *Cur non, inquit, relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi lætum pabulum off'ertunt?* Cui respondit capra: *Mihi<sup>b</sup> non est in animo, dulcia<sup>c</sup> tutis<sup>c</sup> præponere.<sup>d</sup>*

## 8. VENTER ET MEMBRA.

Membra quondam dicēbant ventri: *Nosne<sup>e</sup> te semper<sup>f</sup> ministerio<sup>g</sup> nostro alēmus,<sup>h</sup> dum ipse summo otio<sup>i</sup> fruēris? Non faciēmus.\** Dum igitur ventri<sup>j</sup> cibum subducunt, corpus debilitatur, et membra<sup>k</sup> serò invidiæ<sup>l</sup> suæ poenituit.

## 9. CANIS ET BOVES.

Canis jacēbat<sup>m</sup> in præsepī<sup>n</sup> bovesque latrando<sup>o</sup> a pabulo arcēbat. Cui unus boum,<sup>p</sup> *Quanta ista<sup>q</sup>, inquit, invidia est, quod non patēris, ut eo cibo<sup>r</sup> vescāmur,<sup>s</sup> quem tu ipse capere nec velis<sup>t</sup> nec possis!*

Hæc fabula invidiæ indolem declārat.

## 10. VULPES ET LEO.

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leonem vidērat, quum ei<sup>u</sup> fortè occurrisset,<sup>v</sup> ita est perterrita, ut<sup>w</sup> pâne morerētur<sup>x</sup> formid-

\* Supply *hoc*.

<sup>a</sup> § 274, 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 226.

<sup>c</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>d</sup> § 269.

<sup>e</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>f</sup> § 279, 15.

<sup>g</sup> § 247.

<sup>h</sup> § 209, R. 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 245, I.

<sup>j</sup> § 224, R. 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 229, R. 6.

<sup>l</sup> § 215, (1.)

<sup>m</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>n</sup> § 82, E. 1.

<sup>o</sup> § 275, R. 4.

<sup>p</sup> § 212

<sup>q</sup> § 207, R. 25.

<sup>r</sup> § 245, I.

<sup>s</sup> § 262.

<sup>t</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>u</sup> § 224.

<sup>v</sup> § 263, R. 2.

<sup>w</sup> § 262, R. 1.



ine.\* Eundem conspicāta<sup>b</sup> itērum, timuit quidem,<sup>c</sup> sed nequāquam,<sup>d</sup> ut antea.\* Tertiò illi<sup>e</sup> obviām facta, ausa<sup>f</sup> est etiam propiūs † accedēre, eumque<sup>g</sup> allōqui.

## 11. CANCRI.

Cancer dicēbat<sup>h</sup> filio: *Mi<sup>i</sup> fili,<sup>i</sup> ne<sup>k</sup> sic obliquis semper gressibus<sup>a</sup> incēde, sed rectā viā<sup>a</sup> perge.* Cui ille, *Mi pater,* respondit, *libenter tuis praeceptis<sup>i</sup> obsēquar, si te priūs idem facientem vidēro.<sup>m</sup>*

Docet hæc fabūla, adolescentiam<sup>n</sup> nullā re<sup>e</sup> magis, quā exemplis<sup>o</sup>, instrui.<sup>p</sup>

## 12. BOVES.

In eōdem prato pascebantur<sup>h</sup> tres boves in maxīmā<sup>f</sup> concordīā, et sic ab omni<sup>r</sup> ferārū incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio<sup>r</sup> inter illos orto, singūli a feris<sup>r</sup> petiti et laniati sunt.

Fabūla docet, quantum boni<sup>s</sup> sit<sup>r</sup> in concordīā.

## 13. ASINUS.

Asinus, pelle<sup>m</sup> leōnis indūtus, territābat homīnes et bestias, tanquam leo esset.<sup>n</sup> Sed fortē, dum se celerius<sup>n</sup>

\* What do *nequāquam* and *antea* modify?

† What is understood after *propiūs*?

\* § 247.

<sup>b</sup> § 274, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 277.

<sup>e</sup> § 228.

<sup>f</sup> § 142, R. 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 233.

<sup>h</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 139.

<sup>j</sup> § 52.

<sup>k</sup> § 267, R. 1.

<sup>l</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 145, VI.

<sup>n</sup> § 239.

<sup>o</sup> § 278.

<sup>p</sup> § 272.

<sup>q</sup> § 125, 5.

<sup>r</sup> § 279, 7.

<sup>s</sup> § 257.

<sup>t</sup> § 248, I.

<sup>u</sup> § 212, R. 3.

<sup>v</sup> § 265.

<sup>w</sup> § 249, I.

<sup>x</sup> § 263, 2.

<sup>y</sup> § 256, R. 9

movet, aures eminēbant; unde agnītus in pistrīnum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantīæ dedit.

Hæc fabūla stolīdos<sup>a</sup> notat, qui immeritis honoribus<sup>b</sup> superbiunt.

#### 14. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier quædam habēbat gallīnam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī<sup>c</sup> cœpit, illam auri massam intus celāre,<sup>d</sup> et gallīnam occīdit. Sed nihil in eā repērit, nisi quod<sup>e</sup> in aliis gallinis reperiri<sup>f</sup> solet. Itaque dum majoribus divitiis<sup>g</sup> inhiābat, etiam minōres<sup>h</sup> perdidit.

#### 15. VIATŌRES ET ASĪNUS.

Duo<sup>a</sup> qui unā iter faciēbant, asīnum oberrantem in solitudine conspicātī, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicāre cœpit, quod eum prior<sup>b</sup> conspexisset.<sup>c</sup> Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec<sup>d</sup> a<sup>e</sup> verberibus abstinent, asīnus aufūgit, et neuter eo<sup>b</sup> potitur.

#### 16. CORVUS ET LUPI.

Corvus partem prædæ petēbat a lupis,<sup>a</sup> quod eos totum diem<sup>b</sup> comitātus esset.<sup>c</sup> Cui illi, *Non tu nos*, inquit, *sed prædam sectātus es, idque eo animo,<sup>d</sup> ut ne nostris quidem<sup>e</sup> corporibus<sup>f</sup> parcēres,<sup>g</sup> si exanimarentur.<sup>h</sup>*

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\* With what noun does *minōres* agree?

<sup>a</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>b</sup> § 247.

<sup>c</sup> § 271.

<sup>d</sup> § 272.

<sup>e</sup> § 206, (4.)

<sup>f</sup> § 224.

<sup>g</sup> § 205, R. 15.

<sup>h</sup> § 266, 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 198, R. 4.

<sup>j</sup> § 242, R. 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 245, 1.

<sup>l</sup> § 231, R. 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 236.

<sup>n</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>o</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>p</sup> § 261, 1.

Meritò in actionibus non spectātur, quid fiat,\* sed quo animo fiat.\*

### 17. PASTŌRES ET LUPUS.

Pastōres cæsā ove<sup>b</sup> convivium celebrābant. Quod<sup>c</sup> quum lupus cernēret,<sup>d</sup> *Ego, inquit, si agnum rapuisssem,\* quantus tumultus fieret!* At isti<sup>e</sup> impūne ovem comēdunt! Tum unus illōrum,<sup>f</sup> *Nos enim,<sup>h</sup> inquit, nostrā, non aliēnā ove<sup>i</sup> epulāmur.*

### 18. CARBONARIUS ET FULLO.

Carbonarius, qui spatiōsam habēbat domum, invitāvit fullōnem, ut ad se commigrāret.<sup>j</sup> Ille respondit: *Quenam inter nos esse possit<sup>k</sup> sociētas? quum tu vestes, quas ego nīfidas reddidissem,<sup>l</sup> fuligīne et maculis inquinatūrus esses.<sup>m</sup>*

Hæc fabūla docet dissimilia<sup>n</sup> non debēre<sup>o</sup> conjungi.<sup>p</sup>

### 19. TUBICEN.

Tubicen ab hostibus<sup>q</sup> captus, *Ne<sup>r</sup> me, inquit, interficite; nam inermis sum, neque<sup>s</sup> quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *Propter hoc ipsum, inquit, te interi-mēmus, quòd, quum ipse pugnandi<sup>t</sup> sis<sup>u</sup> imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitāre soles.*

Fabūla docet, non solū maleficos<sup>v</sup> esse puniendos,<sup>w</sup> sed etiam eos,<sup>x</sup> qui alios ad malè faciendum<sup>y</sup> irrītent.<sup>z</sup>

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\* § 265.

<sup>b</sup> § 257.

<sup>c</sup> § 206, (13.)

<sup>d</sup> § 263, 5.

<sup>e</sup> § 261, 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 207, R. 25.

<sup>g</sup> § 212.

<sup>h</sup> § 198, 5.

<sup>i</sup> § 245, II

<sup>j</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 260, II. R. 5.

<sup>l</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>m</sup> § 260, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>n</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2.) and N.

<sup>o</sup> § 272.

<sup>p</sup> § 271.

<sup>q</sup> § 248, I.

<sup>r</sup> § 267, R. I.

<sup>s</sup> § 198, R. 4.

<sup>t</sup> § 279, 6.

<sup>u</sup> § 275, III. R. 1.

<sup>v</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>w</sup> § 274, R. 8.

<sup>x</sup> § 278.

<sup>y</sup> § 275, III., R. 3.

## 20. ACCIPĪTRES ET COLUMBÆ.

Accipĭtres quondam acerrimè inter se belligerābant. Hos columbæ in gratiam reducĕre<sup>a</sup> conātæ effecĕrunt,<sup>b</sup> ut illi pacem inter se<sup>c</sup> facĕrent. Quā<sup>d</sup> firmātâ, accipĭtres vim suam in ipsas columbas convertĕrunt.

Hæc fabŭla docet, potentiōrum discordias<sup>e</sup> imbecillioribus<sup>f</sup> sæpe prodesse.

## 21. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier vidua gallinam habēbat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariebāt. Illa existimābat,\* si gallinam diligentius sagināret,<sup>g</sup> fore,<sup>h</sup> ut illa bina<sup>i</sup> aut terna ova quotidie parĕret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset<sup>j</sup> facta, planè ova parĕre<sup>k</sup> desiit.<sup>l</sup>

Hæc fabŭla docet, avaritiam sæpe damnōsam<sup>m</sup> esse.

## 22. VULPES ET UVA.

Vulpes uvam in vite conspicāta ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suārum contentiōne,<sup>n</sup> si eam fortè attingĕre posset.<sup>o</sup> Tandem defatigāta inānī labōre discēdens dixit: *At nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec<sup>p</sup> eas in viâ repertas<sup>q</sup> tollĕrem.*<sup>r</sup>

Hæc fabŭla docet, multos ea contemnĕre, quæ se<sup>s</sup> assēqui posse despĕrent.<sup>t</sup>

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\* What is the object of *existimabat*? § 229, R. 5.

<sup>a</sup> § 271.

<sup>c</sup> § 260.

<sup>m</sup> § 278, R. 5.

<sup>b</sup> § 273, 1.

<sup>h</sup> § 268, R. 4.

<sup>n</sup> § 274, 3.

<sup>e</sup> § 208.

<sup>i</sup> § 119, III.

<sup>o</sup> § 261.

<sup>d</sup> § 257.

<sup>j</sup> § 263, 5.

<sup>r</sup> § 271, R. 3.

<sup>k</sup> § 239.

<sup>l</sup> § 205, N. 1.

<sup>s</sup> § 162, 7.

<sup>f</sup> § 224.

<sup>t</sup> § 247.

## 23. VULPES ET LEENA.

Vulpes leænæ exprobrābat, quòd nonnisi unum catulū parēret.\* Huic dicitur respondisse, *Unum, sed leōnem.*

Hæc fabulā, non copiam sed bonitatem rerum æstimandam<sup>b</sup> esse, docet.

## 24. MURES.

Mures aliquando habuērunt consilium, quomodo sibi<sup>a</sup> a fele cavērent.<sup>c</sup> Multis aliis<sup>d</sup> propositis, omnibus<sup>e</sup> placuit, ut ei<sup>f</sup> tintinnabulum annecteretur; sic enim ipsos<sup>h</sup> sonitu admonitos eam fugere posse.<sup>i</sup> Sed quum jam inter mures quæreretur,<sup>j</sup> qui feli<sup>k</sup> tintinnabulum annecteret,<sup>l</sup> nemo repertus est.

Fabulā docet, in suadendo<sup>m</sup> plurimos esse audaces,<sup>n</sup> sed in ipso periculo timidos.<sup>o</sup>

## 25. CANIS MORDAX.

Canis<sup>a</sup> mordaci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabulum ex ære appendi,<sup>b</sup> ut omnes eum cavere possent.<sup>c</sup> Ille verò æris tinnitu<sup>d</sup> gaudēbat, et, quasi<sup>e</sup> virtutis suæ præmium<sup>f</sup> esset,<sup>g</sup> alios canes præ se contemnere cœpit. Cui unus senior, *O te<sup>h</sup> stolidum, inquit, qui ignorare<sup>i</sup> vidēris, isto tinnitu pravitatem<sup>j</sup> morum tuorum indicari!*<sup>k</sup>

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\* What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

<sup>a</sup> § 266, 3.

<sup>h</sup> § 208, (4.)

<sup>o</sup> § 262.

<sup>b</sup> § 274, R. 8.

<sup>i</sup> § 270, R. 2.

<sup>p</sup> § 245, II.

<sup>c</sup> § 223.

<sup>j</sup> § 263, 5, R. 2.

<sup>q</sup> § 263, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 265.

<sup>k</sup> § 275, III. R. 4.

<sup>r</sup> § 210.

<sup>e</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>l</sup> § 205, N. 1.

<sup>s</sup> § 238, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 278.

<sup>t</sup> § 271.

<sup>g</sup> § 224.

<sup>n</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>u</sup> § 272.

Hæc fabŭla scripta est in<sup>a</sup> eos, qui sibi<sup>b</sup> insignibus flagitiŏrum suŏrum placent.

## 26. CANIS ET LUPUS.

Lupus canem videns benè saginatum, *Quanta est, inquit, felicitas tua! Tu, ut videtur, lautè vivis, at ego fame enēcor.* Tum canis, *Licet, inquit, mecum<sup>c</sup> in urbem venias,<sup>d</sup> et eādē felicitatē<sup>e</sup> fruāris.* Lupus conditionem accēpit. Dum unā eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis attritos<sup>f</sup> pilos. *Quid hoc est?\** inquit.† *Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra.* Nihil est, canis respondit. *Sed interdiu me alligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collāris, quod cervīci<sup>g</sup> circumdārī solet.* Tum lupus, *Vale, inquit, amice!<sup>h</sup> nihil<sup>i</sup> moror felicitatem servitute emptam!*

Hæc fabŭla docet, libēris<sup>j</sup> nullum commōdum tanti<sup>k</sup> esse, quod servitūtis calamitatem compensāre possit.<sup>l</sup>

## 27. LUPUS ET GRUS.

In faucibus lupi os inhæsērat. Mercēde igitur condūcit gruem, qui illud extrāhat.<sup>m</sup> Hoc<sup>n</sup> grus longitudine colli facīlè effēcit. Quum autem mercēdem postulāret, subridens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *Num tibi, inquit, parva merces<sup>o</sup> videtur,‡ quod caput incolūme ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*

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\* What is the predicate-nominative of *est*?

† What is the object of *inquit*?

‡ What is the subject of *videtur*? § 201, IV., 1.

<sup>a</sup> § 235, (2.)

<sup>c</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>k</sup> § 214.

<sup>b</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 224, R. 1.

<sup>l</sup> § 264, 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 133, 4.

<sup>h</sup> § 240.

<sup>m</sup> § 264, 5.

<sup>f</sup> § 262, R. 4.

<sup>g</sup> § 214, N. 2.

<sup>n</sup> § 206, (13.)

<sup>g</sup> § 245, I.

<sup>j</sup> § 211, R. 5.

<sup>o</sup> § 210.

## 28. AGRICŌLA ET ANGUIS.

Agricŏla anguem repēit frigōre pæne extinctum. Misericordiā<sup>a</sup> motus eum fovit sinu,<sup>b</sup> et subter alas<sup>c</sup> recondidit. Mox anguis recreātus vires<sup>d</sup> recēpit, et agricŏlæ<sup>e</sup> pro beneficio letāle vulnus infixit.

Hæc fabŭla docet, qualem mercēdem mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.<sup>f</sup>

## 29. ASĪNUS ET EQUUS.

Asīnus equum beātum<sup>g</sup> prædicābat, qui tam copiōsè pascerētur,<sup>h</sup> quum sibi post molestissimos labōres ne<sup>i</sup> paleæ quidem satis præberentur.<sup>j</sup> Fortè autem bello<sup>k</sup> exorto equus in prælium agitur, et circumventus<sup>l</sup> ab hostibus, post incredibiles labōres tandem, multis vulneribus confossus, collabitur. Hæc omnia asīnus conspicātus, *O me stolūdam*, inquit, *qui beatitudinem ex<sup>m</sup> præsentis temporis fortunā æstimaverim!*<sup>n</sup>

## 30. AGRICŌLA ET FILII.

Agricŏla senex, quum mortem sibi<sup>o</sup> appropinquāre sentiret, filios convocāvit, quos, ut fieri solet,<sup>p</sup> interdum discordāre<sup>q</sup> novērat, et fascem virgulārum afferri<sup>r</sup> jubet. Quibus<sup>s</sup> allātis, filios hortātur, ut hunc fascem frangerent.<sup>t</sup> Quod<sup>u</sup> quum facere non possent, distribuit singūlas virgas,

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\* What is here denoted by the ablative absolute? § 257.

<sup>a</sup> § 247, R. 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 254, R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 235, (4.)

<sup>d</sup> § 85.

<sup>e</sup> § 224.

<sup>f</sup> § 265.

<sup>g</sup> § 230.

<sup>h</sup> § 264, 8.

<sup>i</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>j</sup> § 263, 5.

<sup>k</sup> § 257.

<sup>l</sup> §§ 248, I., and 274, 1.

<sup>m</sup> § 195, R. 2.

<sup>n</sup> § 209, R. 3, (6.)

<sup>o</sup> § 272.

<sup>p</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>q</sup> § 206, (13.)

iisque celeriter fractis, docuit \* illos, quàm firma res † esset \*  
concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

### 31. EQUUS ET ASINUS.

Asinus onustus sarcinis equum rogavit, ut aliquâ parte \*  
onëris se<sup>c</sup> levâret,<sup>d</sup> si se<sup>c</sup> vivum videre vellet.<sup>e</sup> Sed ille  
asini preces repudiavit. Paulò pòst igitur asinus labøre  
consumptus in viâ corruit, et efflavit animam. Tum  
agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portavêrat, atque  
insuper etiam pellem asino<sup>f</sup> detractam in equum imposuit.  
Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, *O me<sup>g</sup> miserum,*  
*inquit, qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluërim,<sup>h</sup> quum*  
*nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, unâ cum pelle comitis*  
*mei, cujus preces tam superbè contempsëram.*

### 32. MULIER ET ANCILLÆ.

Mulier vidua, quæ texendo<sup>i</sup> vitam sustentâbat, solëbat  
ancillas suas de nocte excitâre ad opus, quum primum  
galli cantum audivisset. At illæ diuturno labøre fatigatæ  
statuërunt gallum interficere.<sup>j</sup> Quo<sup>k</sup> facto, deteriore con-  
ditione<sup>l</sup> quàm prius † esse cœpërunt. Nam domina, de  
horâ noctis incerta,<sup>m</sup> nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte  
excitâbat.

\* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*? § 231, R. 3.

† What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

‡ Supply *fuërunt*.

\* § 251.

<sup>c</sup> § 224, R. 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 271, and R. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 265.

<sup>f</sup> § 238, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 206, (13.)

<sup>e</sup> § 208, (1.)

<sup>g</sup> § 264, 8.

<sup>l</sup> § 245, III.

<sup>d</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 275, R. 4.

<sup>m</sup> § 213, R. 4, and (4.)

\* § 266, 1.



## 33. TESTUDO ET AQUILA.

Testudo aquilam magnopere orābat, ut sese<sup>a</sup> volāre doceret.<sup>b</sup> Aquila ei ostendēbat quidem, eam<sup>c</sup> rem<sup>d</sup> petere natūræ<sup>e</sup> suæ contrariam; sed illa nihilo<sup>f</sup> minùs instābat, et obsecrābat aquilam,<sup>g</sup> ut se<sup>h</sup> volūcrem facere vellet.<sup>i</sup> Itaque ungūlis arreptam<sup>\*</sup> aquila sustulit in sublimē, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferrētur. Tum in saxa incidens comminūta interiit.

Hæc fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis<sup>j</sup> occaecatos consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiâ<sup>k</sup> suâ.

## 34. LUSCINIA ET ACCIPITER.

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniā. Quæ, quum intelligēret sibi<sup>l</sup> mortem<sup>m</sup> impendēre, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem,<sup>n</sup> *ne se perdat sine causâ. Se enim<sup>o</sup> avidissimum ventrem illius non posse<sup>p</sup> explere, et suadere adeo, ut grandiores aliquas volūcres venētur.<sup>q</sup>* Cui accipiter, *Insanirem,<sup>r</sup> inquit, si partam prædam amittere, et incerta<sup>s</sup> pro certis<sup>t</sup> sectari vellem.<sup>u</sup>*

## 35. SENEX ET MORS.

Senex in silvâ ligna cecidērat,<sup>v</sup> iisque<sup>w</sup> sublatis domum<sup>x</sup>

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\* With what does *arreptam* agree?

- |   |                          |                                |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <sup>a</sup> § § 133, R. 2, and 208, (1.) | <sup>h</sup> § 208, (1.) | <sup>n</sup> § 270, R. 2.      |
| <sup>b</sup> § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)       | <sup>i</sup> § 273, 2.   | <sup>o</sup> § 261, 1.         |
| <sup>c</sup> § 239.                       | <sup>j</sup> § 208.      | <sup>p</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2.) |
| <sup>d</sup> § 229.                       | <sup>k</sup> § 247.      | <sup>q</sup> § 145, V.         |
| <sup>e</sup> § 222.                       | <sup>l</sup> § 224.      | <sup>r</sup> § 257.            |
| <sup>f</sup> § 256, R. 16.                | <sup>m</sup> § 198, 5.   | <sup>s</sup> § 237, R. 4.      |
| <sup>g</sup> § 231, R. 3.                 |                          |                                |

redire cœpit. Quum aliquantum<sup>a</sup> viæ<sup>b</sup> progressus esset, et<sup>c</sup> onēre et viâ defatigātus fascem deposuit, et secum<sup>d</sup> ætātis et inopiæ mala<sup>e</sup> contemplātus Mortem clarâ voce invocāvit, quæ ipsum ab omnibus his malis<sup>f</sup> liberāret.<sup>g</sup> Tum Mors senis precibus auditis<sup>h</sup> subitō adstītit,<sup>i</sup> et, quid vellet,<sup>j</sup> percunctātur.<sup>k</sup> At Senex, quem<sup>l</sup> jam votōrum<sup>m</sup> suōrum poenitēbat,<sup>n</sup> *Nihil*,† inquit, *sed requāro*, qui<sup>o</sup> onus paulūlūm allēvet,<sup>p</sup> dum ego rursus subeo.‡

## 36. INIMICI.

In eādē navi vehebantur duo,<sup>q</sup> qui inter se<sup>r</sup> capitalia odia exercēbant. Unus eōrum<sup>s</sup> in prorâ, alter in puppi residēbat. Ortâ tempestāte ingenti, quum omnes de vitâ desperārent, interrōgat|| is, qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatōrem, *Utram partem navis<sup>p</sup> prius submersum iri existimāret.*<sup>t</sup> Cui gubernātor, *Proram*,¶ respondit. Tum ille, *Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspectūrus sim.*<sup>u</sup>

## 37. HINNULEUS ET CERVUS.

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogasse<sup>v</sup> dicitur: *Mi<sup>t</sup> pater, quum multo<sup>w</sup> sis major canibus<sup>x</sup>*

\* Supply *seni*.

† Supply *volo*.

‡ Supply *id*.

|| What is the accusative of the "thing" after *interrōgat*? § 231, R. 3

¶ To what does *prora* correspond? § 204, R. 11.

<sup>a</sup> § 236.

<sup>b</sup> § 265.

<sup>p</sup> § 212.

<sup>c</sup> § 212, R. 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 229, R. 6.

<sup>e</sup> § 258, R. 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 278, R. 7.

<sup>g</sup> § 215, (1.)

<sup>h</sup> § 260, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>h</sup> § 133, R. 4.

<sup>i</sup> § 209, 3, (4.)

<sup>j</sup> § 162, 7.

<sup>j</sup> § 274, 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 206, (4.)

<sup>l</sup> § 139.

<sup>l</sup> § 251, R. 1.

<sup>m</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>m</sup> § 256, R. 16.

<sup>n</sup> § 264, 5.

<sup>o</sup> § 235, R. 2.

<sup>o</sup> § 256.

<sup>o</sup> § 257.

*et tam ardua cornua habeas,\* quibus a te vim propulsare possis,<sup>b</sup> qui fit,\* ut comes tantopere metuas? Ibi cervus ridens, Mi nate, inquit, vera memoras; mihi<sup>c</sup> tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit,\* ut auditâ canum<sup>d</sup> voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

Hæc fabula docet, naturâ<sup>e</sup> formidolosos nullis rationibus fortes<sup>f</sup> reddi posse.

### 38. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Quum hædus evasisset lupum, et confugisset in caulam ovium,<sup>g</sup> *Quid<sup>h</sup> tu, stulte, inquit ille,† hic te salvum futurum<sup>i</sup> speras, ubi quotidie pecudes rapi et diis mactari videas?* Non curo, inquit hædus; nam si moriendum<sup>j</sup> sit, quanto<sup>k</sup> præclarius<sup>l</sup> mihi<sup>m</sup> erit, meo cruore aspergi aras<sup>n</sup> deorum immortalium, quam irrigari siccas lupi fauces.

Hæc fabula docet, bonos mortem, quæ<sup>o</sup> omnibus<sup>p</sup> imminet, non timere,<sup>q</sup> si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.<sup>r</sup>

### 39. CORVUS ET VULPES.

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolarat.<sup>s</sup> Vulpecula illum caseum appetens corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque primum formam

\* What is the subject of this verb?

† To what does *ille* relate? § 207, R. 23.

<sup>a</sup> § 278.

<sup>b</sup> § 231, R. 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 239.

<sup>d</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>f</sup> § 206.

<sup>g</sup> § 223.

<sup>h</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 224.

<sup>j</sup> § 83, 2, E.

<sup>k</sup> § 225, III., R. 1.

<sup>l</sup> § 272.

<sup>m</sup> § 249, II.

<sup>n</sup> § 256, R. 16.

<sup>o</sup> § 260.

<sup>p</sup> § 210, R. 1.

<sup>q</sup> § 205, R. 8.

<sup>r</sup> § 162, 7.

<sup>s</sup> § 83, 2.

<sup>t</sup> § 222.

ejus<sup>a</sup> pennarumque nitōrem laudâsset, *Pol*, inquit, *te avium<sup>b</sup> regem esse dicērem,\* si cantus pulchritudini<sup>c</sup> tuæ respondēret.* Tum ille laudibus vulpis inflātus etiam cantu se valēre demonstrāre voluit. Ita verō<sup>d</sup> e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla docet, vitandas<sup>e</sup> esse adulatōrum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis<sup>f</sup> insidiantur.

## 40. LEO.

Societātem junxērunt leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædā<sup>h</sup> autem, quam cepērunt, in quatuor partes æquāles divisā, leo, *Prima*, ait, *mea est;\* debētur<sup>i</sup> enim hæc præstantiæ meæ. Tollam et secundam; quam merētur robur meum. Tertiam vindicat sibi<sup>j</sup> egregius labor meus. Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluerit,<sup>k</sup> is<sup>l</sup> sciāt,<sup>m</sup> se habitūrum<sup>n</sup> me inimicum sibi.* Quid facerent<sup>o</sup> imbecilles bestię, aut quæ<sup>p</sup> † sibi leōnem infestum habēre vellet?<sup>q</sup>

## 41. MUS ET RUSTICUS.

Mus a rustico<sup>r</sup> in<sup>s</sup> caricarum acervo deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digitos vulnerāvit, ut<sup>t</sup> ille eum dimitteret, dicens: *Nihil, meherculē, tam pusillum est, quod de salutē desperāre debeat,<sup>u</sup> modò se defendēre et vim depulsāre velit.*

\* What is the subject of this verb?

† Supply *bestia*.

<sup>a</sup> § 208, (6.)

<sup>b</sup> § 83, 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 261, 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 223.

<sup>e</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>f</sup> § 274, R. 8.

<sup>g</sup> § 224.

<sup>h</sup> § 257.

<sup>i</sup> § 208.

<sup>j</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 206, (3,) (a.)

<sup>l</sup> § 260, R. 6.

<sup>m</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>n</sup> § 222.

<sup>o</sup> § 260.

<sup>p</sup> § 248, 1.

<sup>q</sup> § 279, 10.

<sup>r</sup> § 262, R. 1.

<sup>s</sup> § 264, 1.

<sup>t</sup> § 263, 2

## 42. VULTUR ET AVICŪLE.

Vultur aliquando avicūlas invitāvit<sup>a</sup> ad convivium, quod illis datūrus esset<sup>b</sup> die<sup>c</sup> natāli suo. Quæ quum ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitātis instruere cœpit.

## 43. RANÆ.

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiātum esset Solem uxorem duxisse.<sup>d</sup> Sed una cetēris<sup>e</sup> prudentior, *O vos' stolidos*, inquit; *nonne meministis,*<sup>f</sup> *quantopere nos sæpe unus Solis æstus excruciet?*<sup>g</sup> *Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?*<sup>h</sup>

## 44. RANÆ ET JUPĪTER.

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove<sup>i</sup> petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exorātus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primū refugere,<sup>k</sup> deinde verò trabem in aquā natantem conspicatæ magno cum contemptu<sup>l</sup> in eā consederunt, aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetiverunt. Tum Jupīter eārum stultitiam punitūrus<sup>m</sup> hydrum illis misit, a quo<sup>n</sup> quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum pcenituit.

## 45. LUPI ET PASTŌRES.

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus foedus initūrus esset eā conditione,<sup>o</sup> ut oratōres suos

<sup>a</sup> § 145, IV.<sup>b</sup> § 266, 3.<sup>c</sup> § 253.<sup>d</sup> § 272.<sup>e</sup> § 256.<sup>f</sup> § 238, 2.<sup>g</sup> § 183, 3, N.<sup>h</sup> § 265.<sup>i</sup> § 145, VI.<sup>j</sup> § 85.<sup>k</sup> § 209, R. 5.<sup>l</sup> § 247, R. 3.<sup>m</sup> § 274, R. 6.<sup>n</sup> § 248, I.<sup>o</sup> § 249 II.

ipsi<sup>a</sup> tradērent, Demosthēnes popūlo narrāvit fabūlam, quā iis<sup>b</sup> callidum regis consilium ante oculos ponēret.<sup>c</sup> Dixit enim lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse,<sup>d</sup> se nunquam in postērum<sup>e</sup> greges esse impugnatūros, si canes ipsis dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus conditionem; sed quum lupi caulas excubiis<sup>f</sup> nudatas vidissent, eos<sup>g</sup> impetu facto<sup>h</sup> omnem gregem dilaniasse.

## 46. PUER MENDAX.

Puer oves pascens crebrò per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticorum imploraverat, lupos gregem suum aggressos esse fingens. Sæpe autem frustratus eos, qui auxilium<sup>i</sup> latūri<sup>j</sup> advenērāt, tandem lupo revērâ irruente, multis cum lacrymis<sup>k</sup> vicinos orare cœpit, *ut sibi<sup>l</sup> et gregi<sup>m</sup> subvenirent*. At illi eum pariter ut antea ludere<sup>n</sup> existimantes<sup>o</sup> preces ejus et lacrymas neglexērunt, ita ut lupo libère in oves grassaretur, plurimasque earum<sup>p</sup> dilaniaret.

## 47. CORVUS.

Corvus, qui caseum fortè<sup>q</sup> repererat, gaudium altâ voce<sup>r</sup> significavit. Quo<sup>s</sup> sono<sup>t</sup> allekti plures corvi famelici advolaverunt,<sup>u</sup> impetūque in illum facto, opimam ei<sup>v</sup> dapem eripuērunt.

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\* Supply *ad eum*.

<sup>a</sup> § 223.

<sup>b</sup> § 211, R. 5, (1.)

<sup>c</sup> § 264, 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 272.

<sup>e</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>f</sup> § 251.

<sup>g</sup> § 278.

<sup>h</sup> § 257.

<sup>i</sup> § 274, 1.

<sup>j</sup> § 274, 6.

<sup>k</sup> § 247, R. 3.

<sup>l</sup> § 208, (1.)

<sup>m</sup> § 224.

<sup>n</sup> § 268.

<sup>o</sup> § 274, 2.

<sup>p</sup> § 212.

<sup>q</sup> § 192, I. 3.

<sup>r</sup> § 247.

<sup>s</sup> § 206, (17.)

<sup>t</sup> § 224, R. 2

## 48. CORNIX ET COLUMBA.

Cornix Columbæ gratulabatur\* fœcunditatem, quod singulis mensibus pullos excluderet.<sup>b</sup> At illa, *Ne mei*, inquit, *dolōris causam commemorēs.*<sup>c</sup> *Nam quos<sup>d</sup> pullos edūco, eos dominus raptos aut ipse comēdit, aut aliis comedendos<sup>e</sup> vendit. Ita mihi mea fœcunditas novum semper luctum parit.*

## 49. LEO, ASINUS, ET VULPES.

Vulpes, asinus, et leo venātum<sup>f</sup> ivērant.<sup>g</sup> Amplā prædā factā, leo asinum illam partiri jubet.<sup>h</sup> Qui quum singulis singulas partes ponēret æquāles, leo eum correptum dilaniāvit, et vulpeculæ partiendi<sup>i</sup> negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leōni<sup>j</sup> partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudāre, et unde hoc didicērit<sup>k</sup> interrogāre, cœpit. Et vulpes, *Hujus me*, inquit, *calamitas docuit,\* quid minores potentioribus debeant.*<sup>l</sup>

## 50. MUSCÆ.

Effūsa mellis copia est : Muscæ advolant : †

Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus

Revolāre<sup>m</sup> nequeunt.<sup>n</sup> *Heu miseram*, inquiunt, *vicem !*<sup>o</sup>

\* What is the accusative of the " thing " after *docuit* ?

† Supply *ad mel*.

<sup>a</sup> § 223, and (1.)

<sup>b</sup> § 266, 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 260, R. 6.

<sup>d</sup> § 206, (3.)

<sup>e</sup> § 274, R. 7.

<sup>f</sup> § 276, II.

<sup>g</sup> § 209, R. 12.

<sup>h</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 275, III., R. 1.

<sup>j</sup> § 224.

<sup>k</sup> § 265.

<sup>l</sup> § 271.

<sup>m</sup> § 182, 3.

<sup>n</sup> § 238, 2.

*Cibus iste blandus, qui pellexit suaviter,  
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat !  
Perfida voluptas fabulâ hac depingitur.*

## 51. CANCER.

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore  
Pascendi\* cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit  
Jejuna, simul accurrit,\* et prædam capit.  
Næ, dixit ille, jure plector, qui, salo<sup>b</sup>  
Quum fuerim natus, voluerim<sup>c</sup> solo ingredi !  
Suus unicuique<sup>d</sup> præfinitus est locus,  
Quem præterire sine periculo non licet.<sup>e</sup>

## 52. CULEX ET TAURUS.

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex  
Consedit ; seque<sup>f</sup> dixit, mole si suâ  
Eum<sup>g</sup> gravâret, avolatûrum<sup>h</sup> illico.  
At ille :<sup>i</sup> *Nec te consistentem senseram.*

## 53. DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas :  
Propriis replētam † vitiis post tergum dedit,  
Alienis ante pectus suspendit gravem.†  
Hac re vidēre nostra mala non possumus ;  
Alii simul delinquant, censōres sumus.

\* Supply *ad eum*.† Supply *peram*.

\* § 275, III., R. 1.

d § 279, 14.

e § 208, (6.)

b § 254, R. 3.

c § 273, 4.

h § 270, R. 3.

c § 264, 8.

f § 272.

i § 229, R. 3, 2.



## MYTHOLOGY

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1. CADMUS, Agenōris filius,\* quòd dracōnem, Martis filium, fontis cujusdam in Bœotiâ custōdem,\* occidērat, omnem suam prolem interemptam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ,<sup>b</sup> uxōre suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo<sup>b</sup> in dracōnes conversi sunt.

2. Amŷcus, Neptūni filius, rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent,\* cogēbat cæstibus secum contendēre, et victos occidēbat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certāmen provocāset,<sup>d</sup> Pollux cum eo contendit, et eum interfecit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloeī filii,<sup>e</sup> mirâ magnitudīne<sup>f</sup> fuisse<sup>f</sup> dicuntur. Nam singūlis mensibus<sup>h</sup> novem digitis<sup>i</sup> crescēbant. Itaque quum essent<sup>f</sup> annōrum novem,<sup>j</sup> in cœlum ascendēre sunt conāti. Huc sibi aditum sic faciēbant,<sup>j</sup> ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponērent, aliosque præterea montes exstruērent. Sed Apollīnis sagittis interempti sunt.

~ 4. Dædalus, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob

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\* § 204.

<sup>b</sup> § 249, III.

<sup>c</sup> § 264, 12.

<sup>d</sup> § 263, 5, R. 2.

\* § 204, R. 5.

<sup>j</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>e</sup> § 211, R. 8, (2.)

<sup>h</sup> § 253.

<sup>f</sup> § 236.

<sup>j</sup> § 145, II.

<sup>k</sup> § 205, R. 2, (1.)

cædem Athēnis<sup>a</sup> commissam in Cretam<sup>b</sup> abiit ad regem Minōem. Ibi labyrinthum extruxit. A Minōē<sup>c</sup> aliquando in custodiam conjectus, sibi et Icāro filio alaš cerā<sup>d</sup> aptāvit, et cum eo<sup>e</sup> avolāvit. Dum Icārus altius<sup>f</sup> evolābat, cerā solis calōre calefactā, in mare decīdit, quod ex eo Icarium pelāgus<sup>g</sup> est appellātum. Dædalus autem in Siciliam pervēnit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollīnis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicītur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmīne percussit. Tum Apollo, quod filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non potērat, Cyclōpes, qui fulmīna fecērant, interēmit. Ob hoc factum, Apollīnem Jupiter Admēto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitūtem dedit.

6. Alcestim,<sup>h</sup> Pelīæ filiam, quum multi in matrimonium petērent, Pelias promisit, se<sup>i</sup> filiam ei esse datūrum, qui feras curruī junxisset.<sup>j</sup> Admētus, qui eam perdītē amābat, Apollīnem rogāvit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvāret. Is quum ab Admēto, dum ei<sup>k</sup> serviēbat, liberaliter esset tractātus, aprum ei et leōnem curruī junxit,<sup>l</sup> quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicītus, munus ab Apollīne accēpit, ut præsens pericūlum effugēret, si quis sponte pro eo morerētur.<sup>m</sup> Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admēti pro eo mori voluissent,<sup>n</sup> uxor se Alcestis morti obtūlit, quam Hercūles fortē adveniēns Orci manibus<sup>o</sup> eripuit et Admēto reddīdit.

7. Cassiōpe filīæ suæ Andromēdæ formam Nereīdum

<sup>a</sup> § 254.

<sup>b</sup> § 237, R. 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 248, I.

<sup>d</sup> § 247.

<sup>e</sup> § 249, III.

<sup>f</sup> § 256, R. 9.

<sup>g</sup> § 210.

<sup>h</sup> § 80, I., E. 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 266, 2.

<sup>j</sup> § 266, R. 4.

<sup>k</sup> § 223, R. 2

<sup>l</sup> § 227.

<sup>m</sup> § 260, II

<sup>n</sup> § 209, R. 12.

<sup>o</sup> § 224, R. 2.

formæ anteposuit.\* Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptūno<sup>b</sup> postulavērunt,\* ut Andromēda ceto immāni, qui oras populabātur, objiceretur.<sup>c</sup> Quæ quum ad saxum alligāta esset, Perseus ex Libyā, ubi Medūsam occidērat, advolāvit, et, belluā<sup>d</sup> devictā et interemptā, Andromēdam liberāvit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agēnor, cui antea desponsāta fuērat, Perseo insidias struxit, ut eum interficeret, sponsamque eriperet. Ille, re<sup>e</sup> cognitā, caput Medūsæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso,† omnes in saxa mutāti sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromēdā<sup>f</sup> in patriam rediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespēri filius, quum in naufragio periisset, Alcyōne, conjūgis morte auditā, se in mare præcipitāvit. Tum deōrum misericordiā ambo in aves sunt mutāti, quæ Alcyōnes appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore. Per illos dies<sup>g</sup> mare tranquillum esse dicitur; unde nautæ tranquillos et serēnos dies Alcyonēos appellare solent.

10. Tantālus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit diis,<sup>h</sup> ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concederet,<sup>i</sup> eumque ad epūlas deōrum admittēret. At ille, quæ<sup>j</sup> apud Jovem audivērat, cum mortalibus communicābat. Ob id crimen dicitur<sup>k</sup> apud infēros in aquā collocātus esse, semperque sitire. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumptūrus<sup>l</sup> est, aqua recēdit. Tum etiam poma ei<sup>m</sup> super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpere cōnātur, rami vento moti recēdunt. Alii

\* What is the accusative of the "thing"? § 231, R. 3.

† What does this ablative absolute denote? § 257.

<sup>a</sup> § 224.

<sup>f</sup> § 249, III.

<sup>j</sup> § 206, (4.)

<sup>b</sup> § 231, R. 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 236, R. 5.

<sup>k</sup> § 271, R. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 53.

<sup>l</sup> § 274, R. 6.

<sup>d</sup> § 257.

<sup>i</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>m</sup> § 211, R. 5, 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 257, R. 5.

saxum ejus capiti<sup>a</sup> impendēre dicunt, (cujus ruīnam timens perpetuo metu cruciātur.)

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes dii invitati erant præter Discordiam. Hæc irâ commōta malum misit in medium, cui<sup>a</sup> inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrima me habeto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetebant; magnâque inter eas discordiâ exortâ, Jupiter Mercurio<sup>b</sup> impêrat, ut deas ad Paridem, Priami filium, duceret,<sup>c</sup> qui in monte Idâ greges pascēbat; hunc eârū litem diremptūrum esse.<sup>d</sup> Hujic<sup>e</sup> Juno, si se pulcherrimam judicâset,<sup>f</sup> omnium terrârū regnum est pollicita; Minerva ei splendīdam inter homīnes famam promisit; Venus autem<sup>g</sup> Helēnam,<sup>h</sup> Ledaë et Jovis filiam, se<sup>i</sup> ei in conjugium dare<sup>j</sup> spondit. Paris, hoc dono<sup>k</sup> prioribus<sup>l</sup> anteposito, Venērem pulcherrimam esse judicāvit. Postea Venēris hortātu Lacedæmōnem<sup>m</sup> profectus, Helēnam conjūgi<sup>n</sup> suo<sup>o</sup> Menelāo eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojānū originem cepit, ad quod tota ferè Græcia, duce<sup>p</sup> Agamemnone, Menelāi fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret Achillem filium suum citò peritūrum esse, si Græcōrum exercitum ad Trojam sequeretur,<sup>q</sup> eum misit in insulam Scyron, regique Lycomēdi commendāvit. Ille eum muliēbri habitu<sup>r</sup> inter filias suas servābat. Græci autem quum audivissent eum ibi occultari,<sup>s</sup> unus eōrum<sup>t</sup> Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio vestibulo munera feminea<sup>u</sup> in calathiscis posuit, simulque

<sup>a</sup> § 224.

<sup>b</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 270, R. 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 223.

<sup>f</sup> § 266, R. 4.

<sup>g</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>h</sup> § 229.

<sup>i</sup> § 239.

<sup>j</sup> § 272.

<sup>k</sup> § 257.

<sup>l</sup> § 237.

<sup>m</sup> § 224, R. 2.

<sup>n</sup> § 208, (7.)

<sup>o</sup> § 257, R. 7.

<sup>p</sup> § 241, R. 4.

<sup>q</sup> § 268.

<sup>r</sup> § 212.

<sup>s</sup> § 211, R. 4.

<sup>t</sup> § 260, II

clypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocāri jussit.<sup>a</sup> Quæ dum omnia contemplabantur, subitò tubicē cecinit; quo sono audito, Achilles arna arripuit. Unde eum<sup>b</sup> virum<sup>c</sup> esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus<sup>d</sup> Græcōrum exercitus Aulide<sup>e</sup> convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Diānæ retinēbat. Agamemnon enim,<sup>f</sup> dux illius expeditiōnis, cervam deæ<sup>g</sup> sacram<sup>d</sup> vulneraverat, superbiusque<sup>h</sup> in Diānam locūtus erat. Is quum haruspices convocāset, respondērunt,<sup>i</sup> iram<sup>j</sup> deæ expiārī<sup>k</sup> non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniā ei immolāset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus mentitur Agamemnōnem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promisisse. Sic eam Aulidem<sup>l</sup> abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolāre vellet, Diāna virginem miserāta cervam ei<sup>m</sup> supposuit. Iphigeniā ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricā detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdōtem<sup>n</sup> fecit.

14. Trojā eversā, quum Græci domum<sup>o</sup> redire vellent, ex Achillis tumulo vox dicitur fuisse audita, quæ Græcos monēbat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquerent.<sup>p</sup> Quare Græci Polyxēnam, Priāmi filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolavērunt.

15. Promētheus, Iapēti filius, primus<sup>q</sup> homīnes ex luto finxit, iisque<sup>m</sup> ignem e cælo in ferulā attulit, monstravitque quomodo cinēre obrūtum servarent.<sup>r</sup> Ob hanc rem Vulcānus eum in monte Caucāso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis

<sup>a</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 269.

<sup>c</sup> § 210.

<sup>d</sup> § 279, 7.

<sup>e</sup> § 254.

<sup>f</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 222.

<sup>h</sup> § 256, R. 9.

<sup>i</sup> § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

<sup>j</sup> § 266, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 271.

<sup>l</sup> § 237.

<sup>m</sup> § 224.

<sup>n</sup> § 230.

<sup>o</sup> § 237, R. 4.

<sup>p</sup> § 262.

<sup>q</sup> § 205, R. 15.

<sup>r</sup> § 265.

alligāvit ad saxum, et aquilam ei<sup>a</sup> apposuit, quæ cor exedēret.<sup>b</sup> Quantum verò interdiu exedērat, tantum nocte crescēbat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Hercūles transfixit sagittis, Prometheumque liberāvit.

16. Pluto, inferōrum deus, a Jove fratre petēbat,<sup>c</sup> ut sibi Proserpinam, Jovis et Cerēris filiam, in matrimonium daret. Jupiter negāvit quidem Cerērem<sup>d</sup> passūram esse, ut filia in tenēbris Tartāri morarētur;<sup>e</sup> sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si posset, rapēret.<sup>f</sup> Quare Proserpinam, in nemōre Ennæ in Siciliâ flores legentem, Pluto quadrīgis ex terræ hiātu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nescīret ubi filia esset,<sup>g</sup> eam per totum orbem terrārum quæsivit. In quo itinēre ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniōrum, cujus uxor Metanīra puērum Triptolēmum pepererat, rogavitque ut se tanquam nutricem in domum recipērent.<sup>h</sup> Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum immortālem reddēre vellet, eum interdiu lacte divīno alēbat, noctu clam igne obruēbat. Itaque mirum in modum crescēbat. Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observavērunt. Qui quum vidērent Cerērem puērum in ignem mittere,<sup>i</sup> pater exclamāvit. Tum dea Celeum exanimāvit; Triptolēmo autem currum draconibus<sup>j</sup> junctum tribuit, frugesque mandāvit, quas per orbem terrārum vectus dissemināret.<sup>k</sup>

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Œneō pepērit Meleāgrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titiōnem dedērunt, præfantes<sup>l</sup> Meleāgrum tam diu victūrum,<sup>m</sup> quā diu is titio foret<sup>n</sup> incolūmis.

<sup>a</sup> § 224.

<sup>b</sup> § 264, 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 239.

<sup>e</sup> § 273, 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 265.

<sup>g</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 272. R. 5

<sup>i</sup> § 223.

<sup>j</sup> § 274, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>l</sup> § 266. 2

Hunc\* itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servavit. Intērim Diāna Cēneo<sup>a</sup> irāta quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirā magnitudine<sup>b</sup> misit, qui agrum Calydonium vastaret.<sup>c</sup> Quem Meleāger cum juvenibus<sup>d</sup> ex omni Græciā delectis interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantæ donavit. Cui<sup>e</sup> quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vellent, illa Meleāgri auxilium imploravit, qui avunculos occidit. Tum Althæa, gravi irā<sup>f</sup> in filium commōta, titiōnem illum<sup>g</sup> fatālem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleāger periit. At sorōres ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutatæ sunt.

19. Eurōpam, Agenōris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupiter in taurum mutatus Sidōne<sup>h</sup> Cretam transvexit, et ex eā procreavit Minōem, Sarpedōnem, et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducērent Agēnor filios suos misit, conditione additā, ut nec ipsi redirent,† nisi sorōrem invenissent.<sup>i</sup> Horum unus, Cadmus nomīne,<sup>j</sup> quum errāret, Delphos<sup>k</sup> venit, ibique responsum accēpit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur;<sup>l</sup> ubi ille decubisset,<sup>m</sup> ibi urbem condēret.‡ Quod quum faceret,<sup>n</sup> in Bæotiam venit. Ibi aquam<sup>o</sup> quærens ad fontem Castalium draconem invēnit, Martis filium; qui aquam custodiēbat.<sup>p</sup> Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et aravit. Unde Sparti enāti sunt. Pugnā inter illos exortā, quinque superfuērunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles Thebanōrum stirpes originem duxērunt.

\* Supply *titiōnem*.

† On what proposition does this subjunctive depend? § 257, R. 1.

‡ Connected to *sequeretur* by *et* understood. § 278, R. 6.

<sup>a</sup> § 222.

<sup>f</sup> § 247, R. 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 237.

<sup>b</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>g</sup> § 207, R. 24.

<sup>i</sup> § 262, R. 4.

<sup>c</sup> § 264, 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 255.

<sup>m</sup> § 145, II.

<sup>e</sup> § 249, III.

<sup>l</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>o</sup> § 274 1

<sup>g</sup> § 224, R. 2.

<sup>j</sup> § 250.

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semēle filius, exercitum in Indiam ducēret, Silēnus ab agmine aberrāvit. Quem<sup>a</sup> Midas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio<sup>b</sup> liberaliter accēpit, eique ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reducēret.\* Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optiōnem dedit, ut quicquid vellet<sup>c</sup> a se petēret.\* Ille petiit, ut quidquid tetigisset<sup>d</sup> aurum fiēret.<sup>e</sup> Quod quum impetrāset,\* quidquid tetigērat aurum fiēbat. Primò gāvissus est hāc virtute<sup>f</sup> suā; mox intellexit nihil<sup>g</sup> ipsi hoc munere<sup>h</sup> perniciosius esse. Nam etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabātur.<sup>i</sup> Quum jam fame cruciarētur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocāret.<sup>j</sup> Quem<sup>k</sup> Bacchus jussit in flumīne Pactōlo se abluere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta<sup>l</sup> est colōre<sup>m</sup> aureo.

21. Schœneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicītur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superābat.<sup>n</sup> Hæc quum a pluribus<sup>o</sup> in conjugium peterētur, pater ejus condiōnem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet,<sup>p</sup> prius cursu cum eā contendēret;<sup>q</sup> si victus esset,<sup>r</sup> occiderētur.<sup>s</sup> Multos quum superāset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomēne victa est. Hic enim a Venēre tria mala aurea accepērat. Dum currēbant, horum unum post alterum projēcit, iisque<sup>t</sup> Atalantæ cursum tardāvit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomēnes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itaque Schœneus filiam uxorem dedit. Quam quum in patriam ducēret, oblītus Venēris beneficio se vicisse,<sup>u</sup> grates ei non egit. Hanc

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\* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

<sup>a</sup> § 206, (17.)

<sup>j</sup> § 272.

<sup>k</sup> § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

<sup>b</sup> § 247.

<sup>o</sup> § 256.

<sup>l</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>c</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 209, R. 12, (2.)

<sup>m</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 262.

<sup>q</sup> § 258, I. 2, R. 1.

<sup>n</sup> § 248, I.

<sup>e</sup> § 245, II.

<sup>r</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>u</sup> § 268.



ob\* causam Hippomēnes mutātus est in leōnem, Atalanta in leānam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, eique prædictum<sup>b</sup> fuit, tam diu eum regnatūrum,<sup>c</sup> quā diu eum crinem custodisset.<sup>d</sup> Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello<sup>e</sup> aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megāram oppugnāret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amōre ejus correpta est, et, ut ei victoriam parāret,<sup>f</sup> patri<sup>g</sup> dormienti fatālem crinem præcidit. Ita Nisus a Minōe victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret,<sup>h</sup> Scylla eum rogāvit, ut eam secum avehēret.<sup>i</sup> Sed ille negāvit Cretam tantum scelus\* esse receptūram.) Tum illa se in mare præcipitat, navemque persequitur. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Cirim vocant.<sup>j</sup> Hodieque, siquando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit,<sup>k</sup> mittit se in aquam, raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiōpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niōben, Tantāli filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quā procreāvit filios septem totidemque filias. Quem partum Niōbe Latōnæ libēris anteposuit, superbiūsque<sup>l</sup> locūta est in Apollinem et Diānam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diāna autem filias.<sup>m</sup> Niōbe libēris<sup>n</sup> orbāta in saxum mutāta esse dicitur, ejusque lacrymæ hodieque manāre narrantur. Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnāre vellet, ab Apollīne sagittis est interfectus.

\* The crime for the criminal. § 324, 2.

<sup>a</sup> § 279, 10.

<sup>f</sup> § 258, 2, and (2.)

<sup>j</sup> § 260.

<sup>b</sup> § 205, R. 8.

<sup>g</sup> § 224.

<sup>k</sup> § 256, R. 9.

<sup>c</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>h</sup> § 145, II. 4.

<sup>i</sup> § 229, R. 3, 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>l</sup> § 230.

<sup>m</sup> § 251.

<sup>e</sup> § 247.

24. Phineus,\* Agenōris filius, ab Apollīne futurārum rerum scientiam accepērat. Quum verò hominībus deōrum consilia enuntiāret,\* Jupīter eum excēcāvit, et immisit ei<sup>c</sup> Harpyias,<sup>d</sup> quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei<sup>c</sup> auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter<sup>f</sup> rogārent,<sup>e</sup> dixit se<sup>a</sup> illis iter demonstratūrum esse,<sup>i</sup> si eum poenā<sup>j</sup> liberārent. Tum Zetes et Calaïs, Aquilōnis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse<sup>i</sup> dicuntur, Harpyias fugavērunt in insūlas Strophādas, et Phineum poenā<sup>j</sup> liberārunt.

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\* What does this imperfect tense denote?

\* § 293, N.

\* § 224, R. 2.

\* § 266, 2.

\* § 162, 19.

\* § 231.

\* § 268.

\* § 224.

\* § 258 2, and (3.)

\* § 251.

\* § 9.

## ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

1. THALES interrogātus\* an facta hominum deos<sup>e</sup> latērent,<sup>b</sup> respondit, ne<sup>c</sup> cogitāta† quidem.

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicēbat neminem,<sup>d</sup> dum vivēret,<sup>e</sup> beātum habēri posse, quod omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti fortunæ obnoxii essent.<sup>f</sup>

3. Pythagoræ philosophi tanta fuit apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ ab eo audivissent,<sup>g</sup> ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent. Rogāti autem<sup>h</sup> ut causam redderent<sup>i</sup> eorum, quæ dixissent,<sup>j</sup> respondēbant, *Ipsū dixisse.*<sup>k</sup> *Ipsē autem erat Pythagoras.*

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus,<sup>l</sup> quum patriam Priēnen ab hostibus expugnātam et eversam fugeret, interrogātus, cur nihil ex bonis<sup>m</sup> suis secum ferret,<sup>n</sup> *Ego verò,*<sup>o</sup> respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democritus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne ferè patrimonium<sup>p</sup> suum civibus donāvit, ne<sup>q</sup>

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\* What is the accusative after *interrogātus*? § 234, I.

† Supply *latent*.

<sup>a</sup> § 232, (2.)

<sup>b</sup> § 265.

<sup>c</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 239.

<sup>e</sup> § 266, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 268.

<sup>i</sup> § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

<sup>j</sup> § 100, 6.

<sup>k</sup> § 262.

<sup>l</sup> § 266, 3.

domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiæ studio avocaretur. ✕

6. Etiam Crates Thebanus bona sua inter Thebanos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studerent, eos correpto baculo<sup>a</sup> fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitratus, quàm ab omnibus curis<sup>b</sup> vacuum<sup>\*</sup> uni philosophiæ operam dare.<sup>c</sup>

7. Anaxagoras, quum a longinquâ peregrinatione scientiæ<sup>d</sup> augendæ causâ susceptâ in patriam rediisset, agrosque suos neglectos et desertos videret, *Non essem,*<sup>e</sup> inquit, *salvus, nisi ista<sup>f</sup> periissent.*<sup>g</sup>

8. Carneades usque ad extrêmam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiæ studio. Sæpe ei accidit,† ut, quum cibi<sup>d</sup> capiendi causâ accubisset; cogitationibus<sup>e</sup> inherens manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.<sup>h</sup>

9. Idem adversus Zenonem Stoicum scripturus caput hellebore purgabat,<sup>i</sup> ne corrupti humores sollertiam et acumen mentis impedirent.<sup>j</sup>

10. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte<sup>k</sup> filii auditâ, vultu nihil<sup>l</sup> immutato dixit: *Sciëbam me mortalem genuisse.*

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos videret, *Graviter te castigarem,*<sup>m</sup> inquit, *nisi iratus essem.*<sup>n</sup>

12. Plato quoque, quum in servum vehementius‡ exar-

\* Supply *hominem* or *se*. § 269, R. 1.

† What is the subject of *accidit*?

‡ What peculiar meaning has this comparative? § 256, R. 9.

<sup>a</sup> § 257.

<sup>b</sup> § 213, R. 4, (4.)

<sup>c</sup> § 278.

<sup>d</sup> § 275, III., R. I.

<sup>e</sup> § 261, 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 207, R. 25.

<sup>g</sup> § 224.

<sup>h</sup> § 262, R. 3

<sup>i</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>j</sup> § 262.

<sup>k</sup> § 234. II.

sisset, veritus ne<sup>a</sup> vindictæ modum excederet, Speusippo<sup>b</sup> adstanti mandavit, ut de illius pœnâ statuëret.<sup>c</sup>

13. Idem discendi<sup>d</sup> cupiditate<sup>e</sup> ductus Ægyptum peragravit, et à sacerdotibus illius regiõnis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagoram quoque<sup>f</sup> philosophum, qui ausus<sup>g</sup> fuerat scribere, se ignorare an dii essent,<sup>h</sup> Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admodum fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset,<sup>i</sup> quod mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiõsam non exigeret<sup>j</sup> domo.<sup>k</sup> Tum ille, *Quoniam, inquit, dum illam domi<sup>l</sup> perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram.*

16. Xenocrates philosophus, quum maledicorum quorundam sermõni<sup>m</sup> interesset, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur,<sup>n</sup> interrogatus, cur solus taceret,<sup>o</sup> respondit: *Quia dixisse<sup>p</sup> me<sup>q</sup> aliquando pœnituit, tacuisse<sup>r</sup> nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus representabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant,<sup>s</sup> sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemæo<sup>t</sup> rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus.

<sup>a</sup> § 262, R. 7.

<sup>b</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 275, III., R. 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 247, R. 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 142, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 265.

<sup>i</sup> § 264, 7, 1.

<sup>j</sup> § 255, R. 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 221, R. 3.

<sup>l</sup> § 224.

<sup>m</sup> § 278.

<sup>n</sup> § 215, and R.

<sup>o</sup> § 229, R. 6.

<sup>p</sup> § 145, V.

<sup>q</sup> § 248, I.

18. Gorgiæ Leontino,\* qui eloquentiâ<sup>b</sup> et eruditione omnes<sup>c</sup> suæ ætatis homines superâre existimabâtur, universa Græcia in templo Apollinis Delphici statuam auream collocâvit.

19. Idem, quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogâtus, quapropter tam diu vellet<sup>d</sup> in vitâ remanere, respondit: *Quia nihil habeo, quod senectutem meam accusem.*<sup>e</sup>

20. Illustrissimi sæpe viri humili loco<sup>f</sup> nati fuêrunt. Socrâtes, quem oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omnium hominum<sup>g</sup> judicâvit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides, poëta tragicus, matrem habuit, quæ olêra venditâbat; et Demosthënis, oratoris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos vendidisse<sup>h</sup> narrant.

21. Homêrus, princeps poëtarum Græcorum, dolore absumptus esse creditur, quod quæstionem a piscatoribus ipsi propositam solvere non posset.<sup>i</sup>

22. Simonides, poëta præstantissimus, gloriâtur in quodam poëmâte, *se*<sup>j</sup> octoginta annos<sup>k</sup> natum in certâmentis musicum descendisse et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem aliquandiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrati filium, Athenarum tyrannum. Inde Syracûsas se contulit ad Hieronem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus<sup>l</sup> carmina statuto pretio<sup>m</sup> scripsit; quare eum Musam venalem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parens<sup>n</sup> tragicæ dicitur, in Siciliâ versaretur, ibique in loco aprico

\* § 223.

<sup>b</sup> § 250.

<sup>c</sup> § 279, 7.

<sup>d</sup> § 265.

<sup>e</sup> § 264, 7, 1

<sup>f</sup> § 246.

<sup>g</sup> § 212.

<sup>h</sup> § 279, 11.

<sup>i</sup> § 266, 3.

<sup>j</sup> § 272.

<sup>k</sup> § 236.

<sup>l</sup> § 205, R. 15.

<sup>m</sup> § 252.

<sup>n</sup> § 210

sedēret, aquila testudine n glabro ejus capiti<sup>a</sup> immisit quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille exstinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse magnum inter poetas tragi cos nomen habet, a cœnâ domum rediens a canibus laceratus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragœdiâ sententiam quandam<sup>b</sup> tollēret. Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabûlas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.

26. Philippides, comœdiarum scriptor, quum in poetarum certamine præter spem vicisset,<sup>c</sup> et illâ victoriâ impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repentè exstinctus est.

27. Pindarus, poeta Thebanus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cœnam vocabatur, parsque ei tribuebatur donorum,<sup>d</sup> quæ sacrificantes<sup>e</sup> deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana<sup>f</sup> Pindari hymnis<sup>g</sup> tantopere fuisse lætatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, Thebas diriperet, unius Pindari domo<sup>h</sup> et familiæ pepercit.

28. Diogenes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum vidēret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent,<sup>i</sup> ne urbs egrederetur.

29. Demosthenes Atheniensis incredibili studio et labore eò pervēnit, ut, quum<sup>j</sup> multi eum ingenio<sup>k</sup> parum valere existimarent, omnes ætatis suæ oratores superaret eloquentiâ. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicēbat, neque in concione volēbat assurgere, nisi rem, de quâ ageretur,<sup>l</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 224.

<sup>b</sup> § 207, R. 33.

<sup>c</sup> § 263, 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 212.

<sup>e</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>f</sup> § 80, 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 245, II.

<sup>h</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 218, R. 2.

<sup>j</sup> § 263, 5, R. 1

<sup>k</sup> § 250.

<sup>l</sup> § 261 1

accuratè antea meditātus esset.\* Unde plerique eum timīdum esse existimābant. Sed in hac re Periclis consuetudinē imitabātur, qui non facīle de quāque re dicere, nec existimatiōnem suam fortūnæ committere solēbat.

30. Pericles in concionem itūrus, quum animo perpendēret, quantum periculi<sup>b</sup> inconsideratè dicta<sup>c</sup> hominibus afferrent, solēbat precārī a diis,<sup>d</sup> ne quod ipsi<sup>e</sup> verbum imprudenti excidēret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.<sup>f</sup>

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferēbat, ibique se cum Jove collōqui legesque ab eo accipere dicēbat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmoniis<sup>g</sup> persuāsit, se leges suas ab Apolline didicisse.

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniōrum legislātor, Delphis<sup>h</sup> in templum Apollinis intrāset, ut a deo<sup>i</sup> oraculum petēret, Pythia eum his verbis allocūta est: *Nescio utrūm<sup>i</sup> deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus<sup>j</sup> potiùs vidēris esse.*

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniōrum, quum Persæ dicebantur sagittarum multitudīne solem obscuratūri, respondisse fertur: *Meliùs itaque in umbrā pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suōrum militum nomina memoriā tenēbat. Mithridates autem, rex Ponti, duarum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicerat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperābat, sine interprēte loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti,<sup>k</sup> utrūm<sup>l</sup> Achilles esse mallet, an Homērus,<sup>m</sup> respondit: *Tu verò mallene te in Olympico certamine victōrem renuntiāri,<sup>n</sup> an præco esse, qui victōrum nomina proclāmat?*

\* § 260, II.

<sup>b</sup> § 212, R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 205, R. 7, (2.)

<sup>d</sup> § 231, R. 2, & 4.

<sup>e</sup> § 224, R. 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 254.

<sup>i</sup> § 265, R. 2.

<sup>j</sup> § 210.

<sup>k</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>l</sup> § 271



36. Epaminondas, Thebanorum imperator, in bello adversus Lacedaemonios, animos suorum religione excitandos<sup>a</sup> ratus, arma in templis affixa nocte detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quum illa abesse<sup>b</sup> viderent, deos iter suum sequi,<sup>b</sup> ut ipsis<sup>c</sup> proeliantibus adessent. \ —

37. Idem in pugnâ ad Mantinêam graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogavit circumstantes amicos, an clypeus salvus esset;<sup>d</sup> deinde, an hostes fusi essent. Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore educi jussit. Quo facto<sup>e</sup> statim exspiravit.

38. Epaminondas tantâ fuit abstinentiâ<sup>f</sup> et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanorum potentiam incredibiliter<sup>g</sup> auxerat, nihil in suppellectili haberet præter ahenum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedaemoniorum, militem quandam viâ<sup>h</sup> egressum castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullus rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *Ne<sup>i</sup> speciem quidem rapturi<sup>j</sup> præbeas<sup>k</sup> volo.*

40. Iphicrates, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio teneret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumiret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenerat, hastâ transfixit. Quod factum<sup>l</sup> quibusdam<sup>m</sup> ei<sup>n</sup> ut sævum exprobrantibus, *"Qualem<sup>n</sup> invēni, inquit, talem relinqui.*

✓ 41. Quum quidam Thrasybulo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannorum dominatione liberavit, dixisset: *Quantas tibi gratias Athēne debent!* ille respondit: *Dii*

<sup>a</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 272.

<sup>c</sup> § 224.

<sup>d</sup> § 265.

<sup>e</sup> § 257.

<sup>f</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>g</sup> § 192, II. 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 242.

<sup>i</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>j</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.)

<sup>k</sup> § 273, 4.

<sup>l</sup> § 274, 1.

<sup>m</sup> §§ 223 and 274.

<sup>n</sup> § 206, (16.)

*faciant,<sup>a</sup> ut quantas<sup>b</sup> ipse patriæ debeo gratias, tantas ei videar<sup>c</sup> retulisse.*

42. Philippus, rex Macedōnum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam cavēret,<sup>d</sup> fortem militem, sed ipsi<sup>e</sup> alienātum, quòd tres filias ægrè alēret,<sup>f</sup> nec a rege<sup>g</sup> adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur: *Quid?<sup>h</sup> si partem corporis habērem<sup>i</sup> ægram, abscindērem potius, an curārem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocātum, acceptā difficultāte rei domesticæ, pecuniā<sup>j</sup> instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiā<sup>k</sup> fidiōrem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eōdem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus<sup>l</sup> recedēret, damnāta, *A Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philipppum sobrium provoco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, prædicāre<sup>m</sup> solēbat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maximam gratiam habere.<sup>n</sup> *Nam conviciis suis*, inquit, *efficiunt, ut quotidie melior<sup>o</sup> evadam, dum eos dictis<sup>p</sup> factisque mendacii<sup>q</sup> arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistōla fertur scripta ad Aristotēlem philosophum, quā filium sibi<sup>r</sup> natum esse nuntiāvit. Erat illa epistōla verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi<sup>s</sup> genitum esse scito.<sup>t</sup> Quod<sup>u</sup> equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quòd natus est, quàm quòd ei contigit nasci temporibus vitæ tuæ.* Spero enim fore,<sup>v</sup> ut a te educātus et eruditus dignus evadat et nobis<sup>w</sup> et rebus, quas ipsi relicturi sumus.

<sup>a</sup> § 260, R. 6.

<sup>b</sup> § 206, (16.)

<sup>c</sup> § 273, 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 224, R. 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 266, 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 229, R. 3, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 261, 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 249.

<sup>j</sup> § 256.

<sup>k</sup> § 123, 4.

<sup>l</sup> § 271.

<sup>m</sup> § 272.

<sup>n</sup> § 210, R. 1.

<sup>o</sup> § 247.

<sup>p</sup> § 217.

<sup>q</sup> § 223.

<sup>r</sup> § 162, 4.

<sup>s</sup> § 206, (14.)

<sup>t</sup> § 268, R. 4.

<sup>u</sup> § 244.

46. Alexander Macēdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptōre suo audivisset innumerabiles mundos esse, *Hec me miserum*, inquit, *qui ne uno quidem adhuc positus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedōnum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliare conātus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne eos tibi fideles esse futuros, quos pecuniā tibi conciliaveris? Scito amorem non auro emi sed virtutibus.* ↑ ↑

48. Alexandro Macedōni, Asiā debellatā, Corinthii per legatos gratulāti sunt, regemque civitatē suā donaverunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander ærisset, unus ex legatis, *Nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitatem dedimus alii quā tibi et Hercūli.* Quo audito, Alexander honorem sibi delatum lubentissimē accēpit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ populis imperāset, ut divinos ipsi honores decernerent, Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *Quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto deus*; Laconicā brevitate regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimachus, rex Thraciæ, Theodōrum Cyrenæum, virum libertatis amantissimum et regiæ dominationi infestum, cruci affigi jussit. Cui ille, *Hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpuratos tuos terreas.* *Meā quidem nihil interest, humine an sublimē putrescam.*

51. Mausolus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjugem. Hæc, Mausolo defuncto, ossa cineremque mariti

\* § 238, 2.

† § 245, 1.

‡ § 222.

§ § 266, 2.

¶ § 223, R. 2.

∑ § 257.

⊘ § 247, R. 4.

⊙ § 249, 1.

⊕ § 278.

⊖ § 273, 2.

⊗ § 267.

⊘ § 213.

⊙ § 260, R. 6.

⊕ § 219, R. 1.

⊖ § 214, N. 3.

⊗ § 221, 1., R. 3

contūsa et odoribus<sup>a</sup> mixta cum aquā potābat. <sup>brui!</sup> Extruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomine appellatum, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula numeratur. Quod quum Mausōli manibus dicāret, certāmen instituit, præmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optime laudasset.<sup>b</sup>

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusarum et pæne totius Siciliæ tyrannidem acceperat, senex patriâ<sup>c</sup> pulsus Corinthi<sup>d</sup> pueros litteras docuit.<sup>e</sup>

53. Mithridates, rex Ponti, sæpe venenum hauserat, ut sibi a clandestinis cavēret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut, quum a Pompeio superatus mortem sibi consciscere vellet, ne velocissima quidem venēna ei nocērent.<sup>f</sup>

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiæ ditissimus, oraculum Apollinis interrogāret, an quisquam mortalium<sup>g</sup> se esset<sup>h</sup> felicior, deus, Aglaūm quendam Psophidium feliciorē, prædicavit. Is autem erat Arcadum pauperrimus, parvuli agelli possessor, cujus terminos quāvis senex nunquam excesserat, fructibus<sup>i</sup> et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, quum in Italiā esset, audivit, Tarentinos quosdam juvenes in convivio parum honorifice de se locutos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessitos percunctatus est, an dixissent<sup>k</sup> ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent.<sup>l</sup> Tum unus ex his,<sup>m</sup> *Nisi, inquit, vinum nobis defecisset, multo<sup>n</sup> etiam plura et graviōra in te locuturi erāmus.*<sup>o</sup> Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

\* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

<sup>a</sup> § 245, II.

<sup>b</sup> § 266, 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 251.

<sup>d</sup> § 221, I.

<sup>e</sup> § 231.

<sup>f</sup> § 262, R. 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 212.

<sup>h</sup> § 244.

<sup>i</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>j</sup> § 212, N. 4.

<sup>k</sup> § 256, R. 16.

<sup>l</sup> § 274, R. 6

56. Marsyas, frater Antigōni, regis Macedoniæ, quum causam habēret cum privāto quodam, fratrem rogāvit, ut de eā domi cognoscēret. At ille, *In foro potiùs,\** inquit. *Nam si culpā<sup>a</sup> vacas, innocentia tua ibi meliùs apparēbit; sin dammandus es, nostra justitia.\**

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomīna fratrum Anāpi<sup>b</sup> et Amphinōmi,<sup>b</sup> qui patrem et matrem humēris per medios<sup>c</sup> ignes Ætnæ portārunť, eosque cum vitæ suæ pericūlo e flammis eripuerunt.

58. Spartānus quidam quum riderētur, quòd claudus in pugnam iret,<sup>d</sup> *At mihi,\** inquit, *pugnāre,<sup>f</sup> non fugēre est propositum.*

59. Spartānus quidam in magistrātūs petitiōne ab æmūlis victus, maxīmæ sibi lætitiæ esse,<sup>e</sup> dixit, quòd patria sua<sup>g</sup> se<sup>h</sup> meliōres cives habēret.<sup>d</sup>

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicērat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, se non arbitrārī. Lacedæmoniōrum<sup>i</sup> quemquam tamdiu idem facēre posse, ille respondit: *At ansēres te\* diutiùs.*

61. Diagōras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympicis victōres renuntiāti essent, tanto affectus est gaudio,<sup>k</sup> ut in ipso stadio, inspectante popūlo, in filiōrum manibus animam reddēret.

62. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publica accēdebat, antēquā in templo Jovis precātus esset.<sup>l</sup>

63. Scipio dicēre solēbat, hosti non solūm dandam<sup>m</sup>

\* What is to be supplied?

<sup>a</sup> § 250.

<sup>f</sup> § 269.

<sup>i</sup> § 212.

<sup>b</sup> § 204, R. 10.

<sup>g</sup> § 227.

<sup>k</sup> § 249, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 205, R. 17.

<sup>h</sup> § 208, (1.)

<sup>l</sup> § 263, 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 266, 3.

<sup>j</sup> § 256.

<sup>m</sup> § 274, R. 8.

<sup>e</sup> § 224.

esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, fugienti hosti\* pertinaciter instandum esse<sup>b</sup> negābat; non solum, ne fortius ex necessitate resistēret,\* sed ut postea quoque facilius acie<sup>c</sup> cedēret, ratus victōres fugientibus non usque ad perniciem instaturos esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens interrogātus, quid postēro die facturus esset? \* *Tunicam meam, inquit, si id elōqui posset, <sup>d</sup> comburērem.*<sup>d</sup>

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captā, totam Italiam tabulis<sup>e</sup> statuisque exornāvit, ex tantis manubiis<sup>f</sup> nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset\* unde ejus filia dotem accipēret.<sup>g</sup> Quare senātus ei ex publico dotem decrevit.

66. Scipio Africānus major Ennii, poētæ imaginem in sepulcro gentis Corneliæ collocāri jussit, quod† Scipiōnum res gestas carminibus suis illustraverat.

67. M. Cato, Catōnis Censorii filius, in acie cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset,\* animadvertissetque gladium excidisse<sup>h</sup> vaginā,<sup>i</sup> rediit<sup>j</sup> in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperāto demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonīcus in Hispaniā quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus<sup>k</sup> cessērant, testamentum facere jussas ad locum<sup>l</sup> recuperandum misit; minātus eos nonnisi post victoriam receptum iri.

\* Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

† Is the writer answerable for the validity of this reason? § 266, 3

<sup>a</sup> § 224.

<sup>c</sup> § 249, I.

<sup>i</sup> § 242.

<sup>b</sup> § 239, R. 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 212, N. 4.

<sup>j</sup> § 182, R. 3.

<sup>e</sup> § 255, R. 3.

<sup>f</sup> § 264, 6.

<sup>k</sup> § 223.

<sup>g</sup> § 261, 1.

<sup>h</sup> § 268.

<sup>l</sup> § 275, III. R. 3.

69. Publius Decius consul,\* quum in bello contra Latīnos Romanōrum aciem cedentem vidēret, capite pro reipublicæ salūte devōto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnā strage editā plurimis telis obrūtus cecidit. Hæc ejus mors Romanōrum aciem restituit, iisque victoriam parāvit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberāvit, filios suos, qui Tarquinius regem expulsum restituere conāti erant, ipse capitis<sup>b</sup> damnāvit, eosque virgis cæsos secūri<sup>c</sup> percūti jussit.<sup>d</sup>

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul, quum filium unicum, juvenem summæ pietātis<sup>e</sup> et magnæ spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coërcuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protēnus curiam petēret, ibique munēris sui negotia strenuè obiret.

72. In bello Romanōrum cum Perseo, ultimo Macedoniæ rege, accidit,<sup>f</sup> ut serēnā nocte subitò luna deficēret. Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrōrem excitāvit, qui existimābant hoc omīne futūram cladem portendi.\* Tum verò Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitu, in concione militum causam hujus rei tam disertè exposuit, ut postero die omnes intrepīdo animo pugnam committērent.

✕ 73. L. Siccus Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellatus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnassee is dicitur centum et viginti prœliis;<sup>g</sup> cicatricem aversam nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse; coronis<sup>h</sup> esse donatus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionali unā, muralibus tribus, civicis quatuordecim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plus centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phal-

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\* What time is denoted by this verb? § 268.

\* § 279, 9.

<sup>d</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 254, R. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 217, R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>h</sup> § 249, R. 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 79, 3, and 82, E. 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 262, R. 3

ēris idem donātus est quinquies viciesque. Triumphāvit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos<sup>a</sup> novem.

74. Hannibālem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia<sup>b</sup> Carpetanōrum reliquērunt. Quorum exemplum ne cetēri quoque barbāri sequerentur, edixit eos a se esse dimissos, et insūper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi<sup>c</sup> suspecta erat, domum remisit.

75. Hannibal quum elephantos compellere non posset, ut præaltum flumen transirent, neque rates habēret, quibus eos trajicēret,<sup>d</sup> jussit ferocissimum elephantōrum sub aure vulnerāri, et eum, qui yulnerāsset,<sup>e</sup> se in flumen conjicere illudque tranāre. Tum elephantus exasperātus ad persequendum dolōris sui auctōrem tranāvit amnem,<sup>f</sup> et reliqui quoque eum secūti sunt.

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<sup>a</sup> § 232, (1.)

<sup>b</sup> § 118, 6

<sup>c</sup> § 222.

<sup>d</sup> § 264, 5.

<sup>e</sup> § 266, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 233.



# AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO  
THE EMPERORS.

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## LIBER PRIMUS.

1. ANTIQUISSIMIS temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janicūlo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Itālos primus<sup>a</sup> agriculturam docuit.<sup>b</sup>

2. Postea Latīnus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiā eversa est. Hinc Ænēas, Anchīsæ filius, cum multis Trojānis,<sup>c</sup> quibus<sup>d</sup> ferrum Græcōrum pepercerat, aufugit, et in Italiam pervēnit. Ibi Latīnus rex ei benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Ænēas urbem condidit, quam in honōrem conjūgis Lavinium<sup>e</sup> appellavit.

3. Post Ænēæ mortem Ascanius, Ænēæ filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit, urbemque condidit in monte Albāno, eamque Albam<sup>f</sup> Longam nuncupavit. Eum secutus est Silvius, qui post Ænēæ mortem a Laviniā genitus erat. Ejus

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<sup>a</sup> § 205, R. 15.

<sup>b</sup> § 231.

<sup>c</sup> § 249, III.

<sup>d</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 230.

postēri omnes usque ad Romam conditam<sup>a</sup> Albæ<sup>b</sup> regna vērunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romūlus Silvius, se Jove<sup>c</sup> majōrem esse dicēbat,<sup>d</sup> et, quum tonāret, militibus imperāvit, ut clypeos hastis percutērent, dicebatque hunc sonum multō clariōrem esse quān tonitruū. Fulmine ictus,<sup>e</sup> et in Albānum lacum præcipitātus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanorum, duos filios reliquit Numitōrem<sup>f</sup> et Amulium.<sup>g</sup> Horum minor<sup>h</sup> natu,<sup>i</sup> Amulius, fratri optiōnem dedit, utrū regnum habēre vellet,<sup>j</sup> an bona, quæ pater reliquisset.<sup>k</sup> Numitor paterna bona prætūlit; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possidēret, Numitōris filium per insidias interēmit, et filiam fratris Rheam Silviam Vestālem virginem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibus non licet viro<sup>l</sup> nubere. Sed hæc a Marte geminos filios Romūlum et Remum pepērit. Hoc<sup>m</sup> quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincula conjecit, puēros autem in Tibērim abjici jussit.

7. Fortè Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effudērat, et, quum puēri in vado essent positi, aqua refluens eos in sicco<sup>n</sup> reliquit. Ad eōrum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quod<sup>o</sup> videns Faustūlus quidam, pastor illius regiōnis, puēros sustūlit, et uxōri Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos<sup>p</sup> dedit.

8. Sic Romūlus et Remus pueritiam inter pastōres

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\* Supply *loco*.

<sup>a</sup> § 274, R. 5.

<sup>b</sup> § 221.

<sup>c</sup> § 256.

<sup>d</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 204, R. 10.

<sup>g</sup> § 212.

<sup>h</sup> § 250.

<sup>i</sup> § 265.

<sup>j</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>l</sup> § 206, (13.)

<sup>m</sup> § 274, 1, R. 7

transegerunt. Quum adolevissent, et fortè comperissent, quis ipsorum avus, quæ mater fuisset,<sup>a</sup> Amulium inter-

*Ante* fecerunt, et Numitōri avo regnum restituērunt.

*Christum* Tum urbem condidērunt in monte Aventino,

754. quam Romūlus a suo nomīne Romam vocāvit.

Hæc quum mœnibus circumdarētur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irridens mœnia<sup>b</sup> transiliēbat.

9. Romūlus, ut civium numērum augeret, asyllum patefecit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsi accurrerunt. Sed novæ urbis civibus<sup>c</sup> conjūges deērant. Festum itaque Neptūni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et libēris venissent,<sup>d</sup> Romāni inter ipsos ludos spectantes virgines rapuerunt.

10. Popūli illi, quorum virgines raptæ erant, bellum adversus raptōres suscepērunt. Quum Romæ appropinquarent, fortè in Tarpēiam virginem incidērunt, quæ in arce sacra procurābat. Hanc rogābant, ut viam in arcem monstrāret,<sup>e</sup> eiūque permisērunt, ut munus sibi posceret.<sup>f</sup> Illa petiit, ut sibi<sup>g</sup> darent,<sup>h</sup> quod in sinistris manibus gererent,<sup>i</sup> annūlos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes in arcem<sup>j</sup> ab eâ perducti scutis Tarpēiam obruerunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerēbant.

11. Tum Romūlus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpēium tenēbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romanum est. In mediâ<sup>k</sup> cæde raptæ<sup>\*</sup> processērunt, et hinc patres hinc conjūges et socēros complectebantur, et rogābant, ut cædis finem facerent. Utrique his precibus

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\* Supply *mulieres*.

<sup>a</sup> § 265.

<sup>b</sup> § 233.

<sup>c</sup> § 224, R. 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 258, 2, (2.)

<sup>e</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 273, 4.

<sup>g</sup> § 208, (1.)

<sup>h</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 225, IV.

<sup>j</sup> § 205, R. 17.

commōti sunt. Romūlus fœdus icit, et Sabīnos in urbem recēpit.

12. Postea civitatē descripsit. Centum senatōres legit, eosque cū<sup>a</sup> ob ætatem tum ob reverentiam iis<sup>b</sup> debitam patres appellāvit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptārum nominibus nuncupāvit. Anno regni tricesimo septimo, quum exercitum lustrāret, inter tempestatē ortam<sup>c</sup> repentē oculis<sup>d</sup> hominū subductus est. Hinc alii eum a senatoribus interfectum, alii ad deos sublātum esse existimavērunt.

A. U. C.  
37.

13. Post Romūli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso, Numa Pompilius Curibus,<sup>e</sup> urbe in agro Sabīnorum, natus rex creātus est. Hic vir bellum quidem<sup>f</sup> nullum gessit; nec minū tamen civitatī profuit. Nam et leges dedit, et sacra plurima instituit, ut popūli barbāri et bellicōsi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quæ faciēbat,<sup>g</sup> se nymphæ Egeriæ, conjūgis suæ, jussu facere dicēbat.<sup>h</sup> Morbo decessit, quadragesimo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numæ<sup>i</sup> successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus avus se in bello adversus Sabīnos fortem et strenuum virum<sup>k</sup> præstitērat. Rex creātus bellum Albānis indixit, idque trigeninorum Horatiōrum et Curiatiōrum certamine finivit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duobus annis regnasset, fulmine ictus cum domo<sup>l</sup> suā arsit.

A. U.  
81.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiā nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir æquitātē<sup>m</sup> et religiōne avo<sup>n</sup> similis, Latīnos bello domuit, urbem

A. U.  
114.

<sup>a</sup> § 278, R. 7.

<sup>c</sup> § 254.

<sup>e</sup> § 249, III

<sup>b</sup> § 274, 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 279, 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 250.

<sup>c</sup> § 274, 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 145, II. 1.

<sup>h</sup> § 222

<sup>d</sup> § 224.

<sup>k</sup> § 230, R. 2.

ampliāvit, et nova ei mœnia circumdedit. Carcērem primus ædificāvit. Ad Tibēris ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocāvit. Vicesimo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

A. U. 137. 16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus accēpit, Demarāti filius, qui tyrannos patriæ Corinthi fugiens in Etruriam venērat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniis accēpit, aliquando Romam profectus erat. Advenienti\* aquila pileum abstulit,<sup>a</sup> et, postquam altè evolavērat, reposuit. Hinc Tanāquil conjux, mulier auguriōrum<sup>b</sup> perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit.

17. Quum Romæ commoraretur, Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est, qui eum filiōrum suōrum tutōrem reliquit. Sed is pupillis<sup>c</sup> regnum intercēpit. Senatoribus, quos Romulus creaverat, centum alios addidit, qui minōrum gentium<sup>d</sup> sunt appellati.† Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros hostibus<sup>e</sup> adeptos urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus triumphans urbem intrāvit. Cloācas fecit; Capitolium inchoāvit. Tricesimo octāvo imperii anno per Anci filios,<sup>f</sup> quibus<sup>g</sup> regnum eripuērat, occisus est.

A. U. 176. 18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femīnā,<sup>h</sup> captivā tamen et famulā. Quum in domo Tarquini Prisci educaretur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanāquil ei summam dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjūgi<sup>i</sup> persuāsit, ut eum sicūti liberos suos educāret. Quum adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

\* Supply *ei*.

† Supply *Senatores*.

<sup>a</sup> § 224, R. 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>f</sup> § 246, R. 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 213.

<sup>e</sup> § 247, R. 4.

<sup>g</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 224.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanăquil de superiøre parte domûs popŭlum<sup>a</sup> allocŭta est, dicens; *regem. grave quidem sed non letăle vulnus accepisse; eum petere, ut popŭlus, dum convaluisset,*<sup>b</sup> *Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnāre cœpit, sed benè imperium administrāvit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Prīmus omnium censum ordināvit. Sub eo Roma habuit capītum octoginta tria millia civium Romanōrum cum his, qui in agris erant.

20. Hic rex interfectus est scelēre filiæ Tulliæ et Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui<sup>c</sup> Servius A. U. 220. successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus curiæ dejectus, quum domum<sup>d</sup> fugeret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properāvit, et prima conjūgem regem<sup>e</sup> salutāvit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus in viā jacens carpentum agere jussit.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognōmen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimōrum populōrum<sup>f</sup> vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio ædificāvit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnābat, urbem Latii, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiæ, nobilissimæ femīnæ, conjūgi Tarquinii Collatīni, vim fecisset, hæc se ipsam<sup>g</sup> occidit in conspectu marīti, patris, et amicōrum, postquam eos obtestāta fuerat, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, aliique nonnulli in exitium<sup>h</sup> regis conjurāunt, populoque<sup>i</sup> persuaserunt, ut ei portas urbis clauderet. A. U. 243. Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnābat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxōre et libēris

<sup>a</sup> § 233.<sup>d</sup> § 237, R. 4.<sup>e</sup> § 135, 1.<sup>b</sup> § 263, 4.<sup>c</sup> § 230, R. 2.<sup>f</sup> § 235, (2.)<sup>g</sup> § 224.<sup>h</sup> § 212.<sup>i</sup> § 223, R. 2.

suis. Ita Romæ<sup>a</sup> regnātum<sup>b</sup> est per septem reges annos ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consules cœpēre pro uno rege duo creāri, ut, si unus malus esset,<sup>c</sup> alter eum coërceret. Annum iis imperium tribūtum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestātis insolentiōres redderentur. Fuērunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus,<sup>d</sup> consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertātis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Collatino<sup>e</sup> paulò pòst dignitas sublāta est. Placuērat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiā Romæ manēret.<sup>f</sup> Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migravit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicōla consul factus est.

24. Commōvit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primā pugnā Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquiniū filius, sese invicem occidērunt. Romāni tamen ex eā pugnā victōres recessērunt. Brutum Romānæ matrōnæ quasi commūnem patrem per annum luxērunt. Valerius Publicōla Sp. Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collēgam sibi fecit; qui quum morbo exstinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collēgam sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno itērum Tarquinius  
A. U. bellum Romānis intūlit, Porsēnā,<sup>g</sup> rege Etruscōrum,  
245. auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donec pons a tergo ruptus esset.<sup>h</sup> Tum se cum armis in Tibērim conjēcit, et ad suos transnāvit.

26. Dum Porsēna urbem obsidēbat, Qu. Mucius Scævola, juvēnis fortis animi,<sup>i</sup> in castra<sup>j</sup> hostis se contūlit eo

<sup>a</sup> § 221, I.

<sup>b</sup> § 209, R. 3, (2.)

<sup>c</sup> § 260.

<sup>d</sup> § 257.

<sup>e</sup> § 224, R. 2

<sup>f</sup> § 262.

<sup>g</sup> § 263, 4.

<sup>h</sup> § 211, R. 6

<sup>i</sup> § 225, IV.

consilio,\* ut regem occideret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regiis<sup>b</sup> satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allātis terreret, dextram<sup>c</sup> aræ<sup>d</sup> accensæ imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.\* Hoc facinus rex mirātus juvēm dimisit incolūmem. Tum hic quasi beneficium referens ait, trecentos alios juvēnes in eum conjurasse.<sup>f</sup> Hac re territus Porsēna pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum se contulit, ibique privātus cum uxōre consequit.

27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,<sup>g</sup> A. U. 259  
populus Romæ<sup>h</sup> seditiōnem fecit, questus quod tribūtis et militiā a senātu exhaustirētur.<sup>i</sup> Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Anienem amnem secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrippam misērunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliaret.<sup>j</sup> Hic iis inter alia fabulam narrāvit de ventre et membris humani corpōris; quā populus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret. Tum primū tribūni plebis creati sunt, qui plebem adversū nobilitātis superbiam defendērent.<sup>k</sup>

28. Octavo decimo anno post exactos reges, A. U. 261.  
Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus<sup>l</sup> dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriōlis,<sup>m</sup> quam<sup>n</sup> bello cepērat, plebi invīsus fieri cōepit. Quare urbe<sup>o</sup> expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanōrum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux<sup>p</sup> exercītus factus Romānos sæpe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum miliarium urbis accessērat, nec ullis civium suōrum legati-

\* § 249, II.

/ § 162, 7.

\* § 274, 1, and 210.

b § 211, R. 4.

\* § 274, R. 5.

i § 204.

c § 207, R. 36.

h § 221, 1.

m § 206, (9.)

d § 224.

i § 266, 3.

n § 242.

e § 263, 4.

/ § 264, 5



onibus flecti potērat, ut patriæ parcēret. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venērunt; quarum fletu et precibus commōtus est, ut exercitum removeret. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor<sup>a</sup> occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romāni quum adversum Veientes bellum gerērent, familia Fabiōrum sola hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti sunt

A. U. trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce<sup>b</sup> Fabio consule. Quum sæpe hostes vicissent, apud Cremēram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Veientes dolo<sup>c</sup>

274. usi eos in insidias pellexērunt. In praelio ibi exorto<sup>d</sup> omnes periērunt. Unus superfuit ex tantā familiā, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagāvit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum illum,<sup>e</sup> qui Hannibalem prudenti cunctatione debilitāvit.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altero<sup>f</sup> ab urbe conditā decemviri creati sunt, qui civitati leges scriberent.<sup>g</sup> Hi primo anno benè egērunt; secundo

autem dominationem exercere cœperunt. Sed quum unus eōrum Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii centuriōnis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profūgit, eosque ad seditionem commōvit. Sublata est decemviris<sup>h</sup> potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

31. In bello contra Veientānos Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsidēbat. In quā obsidiōne quum

358. ludi literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accēpit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis,

<sup>a</sup> § 273, R. 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 257, R. 7.

<sup>c</sup> § 245.

<sup>d</sup> § 274, 3.

<sup>e</sup> § 207, R. 24.

<sup>f</sup> § 120, 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 264, 5.

<sup>h</sup> § 224, R. 2.

puëris Falerios<sup>a</sup> reducendum<sup>b</sup> tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditorem in urbem agerent.<sup>c</sup>

32. Hac tantâ animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem Românis tradiderunt. Camillo autem apud Românor criminî datum<sup>d</sup> est, quod albis equis triumphâsset,<sup>e</sup> et prædam iniquè divisisset; damnatusque<sup>f</sup> ob eam causam, et civitate expulsus est. Paulò post Galli A. U. 364. Senones ad urbem venērunt, Românos apud flumen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiā occupârunt.<sup>g</sup> Jam nihil præter Capitolium defendi potuit. Et jam præsidium fame laborabat, et in eo<sup>h</sup> erant,<sup>i</sup> ut pacem a Gallis auro emērent, quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes magno prælio superāret.

## LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. ANNO trecentesimo<sup>j</sup> nonagesimo quarto post urbem conditam Galli iterum ad urbem accesserant, et quarto milliario<sup>k</sup> trans Aniēnem fluvium considerant. Contra eos missus est T. Quinctius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiâ corpōris magnitudine<sup>l</sup> fortissimum Romanōrum ad certāmen singulāre provocāvit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juvenis, provocatiōnem accēpit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque<sup>m</sup> aureo spoliāvit, quo<sup>n</sup> ornātus erat. Hinc et ipse et postēri ejus Torquāti appellāti sunt. Galli fugam capessivērunt.

<sup>a</sup> § 237.<sup>b</sup> § 274, R. 7.<sup>c</sup> § 264, 5.<sup>d</sup> § 227.<sup>e</sup> § 266, 3.<sup>f</sup> § 209, R. 4.<sup>g</sup> § 162, 7.<sup>h</sup> § 207, R. 22.<sup>i</sup> § 209, R. 11, (1.)<sup>j</sup> § 120, 2.<sup>k</sup> § 254, R. 3.<sup>l</sup> § 211, R. 6<sup>m</sup> § 251.<sup>n</sup> § 249, I.

2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno urbis  
 A. U. 406. quadringentesimo sexto, itērum Gallus processit  
 robōre<sup>a</sup> atque armis insignis, et provocāvit unum ex  
 Romānis, ut secum armis decernēret. Tum se M. Vale-  
 rius, tribūnus militum, obtūlit; et, quum processisset ar-  
 mātus, corvus ei<sup>b</sup> supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox,  
 commissā pugnā, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos  
 verberāvit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus nullo negotio<sup>c</sup> a Va-  
 lerio interficeretur,<sup>d</sup> qui hinc Corvini nomen accēpit.

3. Postea Romāni bellum gessērunt cum Sam-  
 A. U. 430. nitibus, ad quod<sup>e</sup> L. Papirius Cursor cum honore  
 dictatōris profectus est. Qui quum negotii cujus-  
 dam causā Romam ivisset, prēcēpit Q. Fabio<sup>f</sup> Rulliano,  
 magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pug-  
 nam cum hoste committēret. Sed ille occasiōnem nactus  
 felicissimē dimicāvit, et Samnites delēvit. Ob hanc rem a  
 dictatōre<sup>g</sup> capitis<sup>h</sup> damnātus est. At ille in urbem con-  
 fugit, et ingenti favōre militum et populi liberātus est; in  
 Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pæne ipse  
 interficeretur.

4. Duobus annis pōst<sup>i</sup> T. Veturius et Spurius Postumi-  
 us consules bellum adversum Samnites gerēbant. Hi a  
 Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt.

Nam ad Furcūlas Caudinas Romānos pellexit in  
 A. U. 433. angustias, unde sese expedire non potērant. Ibi  
 Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogāvit, quid<sup>j</sup> fa-  
 ciendum<sup>k</sup> putāret.<sup>l</sup> Illē respondit, aut omnes occidendos<sup>m</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 250.<sup>b</sup> § 211, R. 5, 1.<sup>c</sup> § 247.<sup>d</sup> § 262, R. 3.<sup>e</sup> § 225. IV<sup>f</sup> § 223, R. 2.<sup>g</sup> § 248, I.<sup>h</sup> § 217, R. 3.<sup>i</sup> § 235, R. 4.<sup>j</sup> § 272.<sup>k</sup> § 270, R. 3.<sup>l</sup> § 265.<sup>m</sup> § 274, R. 8.

esse, ut Romanōrum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimit-  
tendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque con-  
siliū improbāvit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnītes  
denique post bellum undequinquaginta annōrum superātī  
sunt.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis<sup>a</sup> bellum in-  
dictum est, quia legātis Romanōrum injuriam fecis-  
sent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epīri regem, contra Romānos  
auxiliū<sup>b</sup> poposcērunt. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque  
primūm Romāni cum transmarīno hoste pugnāvērunt.  
Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævīnus. Hic,  
quum exploratōres Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra  
duci, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiārent Pyrrho, quācunque  
a Romānis agerentur.<sup>c</sup>

A. U.  
473.

6. Pugnā commissā, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantōrum vi-  
cit. Nox praelio finem dedit. Lævīnus tamen per noctem  
fugit. Pyrrhus Romānos mille<sup>d</sup> octingentos cepit, eosque  
summo honōre tractāvit. Quum eos, qui in praelio inter-  
fecti fuērāt, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam  
mortuos jacere vidēret, tulisse ad cœlum manus dicītur  
cum hac voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevī orbem terrā-  
rum subigērem.*<sup>e</sup>

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro ignē-  
que vastāvit; Campaniam depopulātus est, atque ad Præ-  
neste venit milliario ab urbe octāvo decīmo. Mox terrōre  
exercitūs, qui cum consule sequebātur, in Campaniam se  
recēpit. Legātī ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis<sup>f</sup>  
missi honorificē ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio  
reddidit. Unum ex legātis, Fabricium, sic admirātus est,

<sup>a</sup> § 224.

<sup>c</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 261, 1 and 2, R. 4

<sup>b</sup> § 231.

<sup>d</sup> § 120, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 275, III., R. 4

ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret;<sup>a</sup> sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, praestantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret \* eâ conditione,<sup>b</sup> ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiae, quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum<sup>c</sup> cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho eum interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset; \* respondit, se regum patriam vidisse.

9. In altéro<sup>d</sup> proelio cum rege Epîri commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephanti interfecti, viginti millia hostium caesa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum,<sup>e</sup> si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad dominum. Tunc rex admiratus illum dixisse fertur; *Ille † est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quam sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò post

Pyrrhus tertio etiam proelio fusus a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Græciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnési urbem, interfectus est.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primùm in Siciliam<sup>f</sup> trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insulâ occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primùm Ro-

\* Why is this subjunctive used?

† *Ille* is the predicate, "the man," or "one."

<sup>a</sup> § 266, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 266, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 270, R. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 249, II.

<sup>d</sup> § 120, 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 225, IV

māni, C. Duillio<sup>a</sup> et Cn. Cornelio Asinā consulibus, in mari<sup>b</sup> dimicavērunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naves occupāvit, quatuordēcim mersit, septem millia hostium<sup>c</sup> cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romānis gravior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a cōnā rediret, puēri funalia gestantes et tibicen eum comitarentur.

11. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Africam translātum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, A. U.  
499. pugnā navāli superātur; nam perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus se recēpit; Romāni viginti duas amisērunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Pēnos in pluribus praeliis vicērunt, magnam vim hominum cepērunt, septuaginta quatuor civitatēs in fidem accepērunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romānis<sup>d</sup> petiērunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regūlus, Romanōrum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petiērunt a Lacedæmoniis. Hi Xanthippum misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno praelio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vincūla coniectus est.

12. Non tamen ubique fortūna Carthaginiensibus<sup>e</sup> favit. Quum aliquot praeliis victi essent, Regūlum rogavērunt, ut Romam proficiscerētur, et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis obtinēret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, se desiisse Romānum esse ex illā die, quā<sup>f</sup> in potestatem Pēnōrum venisset.<sup>g</sup> Tum Romānis<sup>h</sup> suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent:<sup>i</sup> illos<sup>j</sup> enim tot casibus fractos spem nullam nisi in pace habēre: tanti<sup>k</sup> non esse, ut

<sup>a</sup> § 257, R. 7.<sup>b</sup> § 82, E. 1.<sup>c</sup> § 212.<sup>d</sup> § 231, R. 4.<sup>e</sup> § 223, R. 2.<sup>f</sup> § 253.<sup>g</sup> § 266, 2.<sup>h</sup> § 273, 2.<sup>i</sup> § 270, R. 2.<sup>j</sup> § 214.

tot millia captivōrum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romānis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis exstinctus est.

13. Tandem, C. Lutatio Catūlo, A. Postumio A. U. 513. consulibus, anno belli Punīci vicesīmo tertio magnum prælium navāle commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo prælio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredēcim millia occīsa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petērunt, eisque pax tribūta est. Captīvi Romanōrum,<sup>a</sup> qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus redditi sunt. Pœni Siciliā,<sup>b</sup> Sardinīā, et cetēris insūlis, quæ inter Italiam Africamque jacent, decessērunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibērum est, Romānis permisērunt.

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### LIBER TERTIUS.

1. ANNO quingentesīmo undetricesīmo ingentes A. U. 520. Gallōrum copiæ Alpes transiērunt. Sed pro Romānis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est, octingenta millia homīnum<sup>a</sup> ad id bellum parāta fuisse.<sup>c</sup> Res prospērè gesta est apud Clusium: quadraginta millia homīnum interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis<sup>d</sup> pōst pugnātum est<sup>e</sup> contra Gallos in agro Insūbrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipiōne consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallōrum, Viridom-

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<sup>a</sup> § 212.

<sup>c</sup> § 269.

<sup>e</sup> § 209, R. 3, (2.)

<sup>b</sup> § 242.

<sup>d</sup> § 236.

ărur, manu suâ occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli stipiti imposita humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò post Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem,\* Carthaginensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar novem annos<sup>b</sup> natum aris admoverat, ut odium perenne in Romanos juraret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætatis Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare<sup>c</sup> aggressus est. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret.<sup>d</sup> Qui quum legatos admittere nollet, Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali,<sup>e</sup> ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa a Carthaginensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginensibus bellum indixerunt.

A. U.  
536.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubale in Hispaniâ relicto, Pyrenæum<sup>f</sup> et Alpes transiit. Traditur\* in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos abduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibali<sup>g</sup> se conjunxerunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, prælio ad Ticinum commisso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus conflixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibali dediderunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimenum lacum superat. Ipse Flaminius interemptus, Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadragesimo anno post urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quamquam

A. U.  
540.

\* Is traditur used personally or impersonally? § 271, R. 2.

<sup>a</sup> § 247, R. 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 273, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 233, (3.)

<sup>b</sup> § 236.

<sup>e</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 224.

<sup>c</sup> § 271.



intellectum erat, Hannibālem non alīter vinci posse<sup>a</sup> quā<sup>m</sup> morā, Varro tamen morae<sup>b</sup> impatiens apud vicum, qui Cannae<sup>c</sup> appellātur, in Apuliā pugnāvit; ambo consules victi, Paullus interemptus est. In eā pugnā consules aut praetorii viginti, senatores triginta capti aut occisi; militum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingenti periērunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentionem facere dignatus est. Servi, quod<sup>d</sup> nunquam antē factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multae Italiae civitates, quae Romanis<sup>e</sup> paruerant, se ad Hannibālem transtulerunt. Hannibal Romanis obtulit,<sup>f</sup> ut captivos redimerent; responsumque est a senātu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armati capi potuissent. Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit, quos manibus<sup>g</sup> equitum Romanorum, senatorum, et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibālis, Hasdrūbal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercitu, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugna triginta quinque millia hominum.

6. Anno quarto postquam Hannibal in Italiam venerat, M. Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniae, contra Hannibālem benè pugnāvit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniae, ad Hannibālem legatos mittit, eique auxilia contra Romanos pollicetur. Qui legati quum a Romanis capti essent, M. Valerius Laevinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret,<sup>h</sup> quò minùs copias in Italiam trajiceret.<sup>i</sup> Idem in Macedoniam penetrans regem Philippum vicit.

<sup>a</sup> § 272.<sup>d</sup> § 206, (13.)<sup>e</sup> § 224, R. 2.<sup>b</sup> § 213.<sup>c</sup> § 223, R. 2.<sup>f</sup> § 264, 5.<sup>g</sup> § 210, R. 2.<sup>h</sup> § 229, R. 5<sup>i</sup> § 262.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prospère gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ<sup>a</sup> partem cepit, quam Pœni occupaverant; Syracûsas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnâvit, et ingentem inde prædam Romam misit. Lævīnus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus Hannōnem, Pœnōrum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitâtes in deditiōnem accēpit, viginti sex expugnâvit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est.

8. Interea<sup>b</sup> in Hispaniam,<sup>c</sup> ubi duo Scipiōnes ab Hasdrubāle interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanōrum omnium ferè primus. Hic, puer<sup>d</sup> duodeviginti annōrum, in pugnâ ad Ticinum, patrem singulâri virtute<sup>e</sup> servâvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem<sup>f</sup> multos<sup>g</sup> nobilissimōrum juvēnum Italiam deserere<sup>h</sup> cupientium, auctoritatē suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annōrum juvēnis in Hispaniam missus, diē, quâ venit, Carthaginem Novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparātum Pœni habēbant, nobilissimos quoque obsīdes, quos ab Hispānis accepērant. Hos obsīdes parentibus suis<sup>i</sup> reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniæ civitâtes ad eum uno animo transiērunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanōrum in dies lætiōres factæ sunt. Hasdrūbal a fratre ex<sup>j</sup> Hispaniâ in Italiam evocātus, apud Senam, Picēni civitatē, in insidias incidit, et strenuè pugnans occisus est. Plurimæ autem civitâtes, quæ in Brutiis ab Hannibāle tenebantur, Romānis se tradidērunt.

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<sup>a</sup> § 212.

<sup>b</sup> § 23.

<sup>c</sup> § 20, E. (a.)

<sup>d</sup> § 204.

<sup>e</sup> § 279, 10..

<sup>f</sup> § 128, 6.

<sup>g</sup> § 205, R. 12.

<sup>h</sup> § 271.

<sup>i</sup> § 208, (7.)

<sup>j</sup> § 242, R. 1.

10. Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam  
 A. U. Hannibal venērat, Scipio consul creātus, et in Afrī-  
 550. cam missus est. Ibi contra Hannōnem, ducem  
 Carthagīniensium, prospere pūgnat, totumque ejus exerci-  
 tum delet. Secundo praelio undecim millia hominū oc-  
 cidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis  
 militibus. Syphacem, Numidiæ regem, qui se cum Pœnis  
 conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numīdis et  
 infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quā re audītā, onnis ferē  
 Italia Hannibālem desērit. Ipse a Carthaginien-  
 A. U. sibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita anno decimo  
 553. septimo Italia ab Hannibāle liberāta est.

11. Post plures pūgnas et pacem plūs<sup>a</sup> semel frustra  
 tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quā peritissimi  
 duces copias suas ad bellum educēbant. Scipio victor  
 recedit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evadit. Post hoc  
 praelium pax cum Carthaginien-sibus facta est. Scipio,  
 quum Romam rediisset, ingenti gloriā triumphavit, atque  
 Afrīcanus appellātus est. Sic finem accēpit secundum  
 Pūnicum bellum post<sup>b</sup> annum undevicesimum quā-  
 m cōperat.

#### LIBER QUARTUS.

1. FINITO Pūnico bello, secūtum est Mace-  
 A. U. donicum<sup>c</sup> contra Philippum regem. Superātus est  
 556. rex a T. Quintio Flaminio apud Cynoscephālas,  
 paxque ei data est his legibus:<sup>d</sup> *ne Græciæ civitatibus,*  
*quas Romāni contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret;*<sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 256, R. 6.

<sup>b</sup> § 253, R. 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

<sup>d</sup> § 249, II.

<sup>e</sup> § 262.

*ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solim naves haberet; reliquas Romānis daret; mille talenta præstaret, et obsidem<sup>a</sup> daret filium Demetrium.* T. Quinctius etiam Lacedæmoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem<sup>b</sup> vicit.

2. Finīto bello Macedonico, secūtum est bel- A. U.  
lum Syriacum contra Antiōchum regem, cum quo 563.  
Hannibal se junxerat. Missus est contra eum L. Cornelius Scipio<sup>c</sup> consul, cui frater ejus Scipio Africānus legātus est additus. Hannibal navāli prælio victus,<sup>d</sup> Antiōchus autem ad Magnesiam, Asiæ civitatem, a Cornelio Scipiōne consule ingenti prælio fusus est. Tum rex Antiōchus pacem petit. Data est ei hāc lege, *ut ex Eurōpā et Asiā recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret, decem millia talentorum et viginti obsides præberet, Hannibālem, concitorem belli, dederet.* Scipio Romam rediit, et ingenti gloriā triumphāvit. Nomen et ipse, ad imitationem fratris, Asiatici accēpit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniæ, mortuo, filius ejus Perseus rebellāvit, ingentibus copiis parātis. Dux Romanorum, P. Licinius consul, contra eum missus, gravi prælio a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petēbat. Cui Romāni eam præstare noluērunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se et suos Romānis dedēret. Mox Æmilius Paullus consul regem ad Pydnam superāvit, et viginti millia pedītum<sup>e</sup> ejus occidit. Equitātus cum rege fugit. A. U.  
Urbes Macedoniæ omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Rom- 586.  
mānis se dedidērunt. Ipse Perseus ab amicis desertus in Paulli potestatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus gestis, cum ingenti pompā<sup>f</sup> Romam rediit in nave Persei,

<sup>a</sup> § 230, R. 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 204.

<sup>c</sup> § 279, 9.

<sup>d</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>e</sup> § 212.

<sup>f</sup> § 247, R. 3.

musitātæ magnitudinis ;<sup>a</sup> nam sedċim remōrum ordċnes habuisse dicċtur. Triumphāvit magnificentissimē in curru aureo, duōbus filiis utrōque latēre<sup>b</sup> adstantibus. Ante currum inter captivos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthagċnem  
 A. U. susceptum est sexcentesimo et altċro<sup>c</sup> anno ab  
 602. urbe conditā,<sup>d</sup> anno quinquagesimo primo postquam secūndum bellum Punċicum transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorċnus et M. Manlius consules in Afrċcam trajecċrunt,<sup>e</sup> et oppugnāvċrunt Carthagċnem. Multa ibi praelārē gesta sunt per Scipċonem, Scipċonis Afrċcāni nepōtem, qui tribūnus in Afrċcā militābat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthagċniensium duces vitābant, quā contra eum proelium committċre.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipċonis nomen, tertio anno postquam Romāni in Afrċcam trajecċrant, consul est  
 A. U. creātus, et contra Carthagċnem missus. Is hanc  
 608. urbem a civibus acerrimē defensam<sup>f</sup> cepit ac diruit. Ingens ibi praeda facta, plurimāque inventa sunt, quæ multarum civitatum excidiis Carthāgo collegċrat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Afrċcæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscċbant. Ita Carthāgo septingentesimo anno, postquam condita erat, delċta est. Scipio nomen Afrċcāni juniōris accċpit.

6. Intċrim in Macedoniā quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanōrum ducem, ad internecionem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romānis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti

<sup>a</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>c</sup> § 120, 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 229, R. 4, 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 254, R. 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 274, R. 5.

<sup>f</sup> § 274, 3.

quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recēpit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redēgit. Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitatī,\* propter injuriam Romānis legātis illatam. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit.

Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt; Scipiōnis\* ex Africā, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrūbal; Metelli\* ex Macedoniā, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur; Mummii\* ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

A. U.  
608.

7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post urbem conditam Viriāthus in Lusitaniā bellum contra Romanos excitāvit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latronum dux; postrēmò tantos ad bellum populos concitāvit, ut vindex libertatis Hispaniæ existimarētur. Denique a suis<sup>b</sup> interfectus est. Quum interfectores ejus præmium a Cæpiōne consule petērent, responsum est, nunquam Romanis placuisse,† imperatorem a militibus suis interfici.

A. U.  
610.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompēius, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancinus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infāmem, quam populus et senātus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africānus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primū militem ignāvum et corruptum correxit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditiōnem accēpit. Postrēmò ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditiōnem coēgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accēpit.

A. U.  
621.

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\* What is understood?

† What is the subject of *placuisse*? § 269.

\* § 204, R. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

9. P. Scipiōne Nasicā et L. Calpurnio Bestiā consulibus, Jugurthæ, Numidārum regi, bellum illātum est, quod Adherbālem et Hiempsālem, Micipsæ filios, patruēles suos, interemisset.\* Missus adversus eum consul Calpurnius Bestia corruptus regis pecuniā pacem cum eo flagitiosis-simam fecit, quæ a senātu improbāta est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus consul Jugurtham variis prœliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitatē ipsius in deditiōnem accēpit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello terminum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante  
 A. U. currum triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duobus  
 648. filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in carcere strangulātus.

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LIBER QUINTUS.

1. Dum bellum in Numidiā contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutōnes aliæque Germanōrum et Gallōrum gentes Italiæ<sup>b</sup> minabantur, aliæque Romanōrum exercitus fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ<sup>c</sup> timor, ne<sup>d</sup> iterum Galli urbem occuparent. Ergo Marius consul<sup>e</sup> creātus, ei que bellum contra Cimbros et Teutōnes decrētum est; bellōque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulātus delātus est. In duobus prœliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobōchum; propter quod meritum absens quintō Consul creātus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutōnes, quorum  
 A. U. copia adhuc infinita erat, in Italiam transiērunt.  
 653. Iterum a C. Mario et Qu. Catulo contra eos

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\* § 266, 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 221, I.

<sup>d</sup> § 262, R. 7

<sup>e</sup> § 210.

dimicatum est<sup>a</sup> ad Veronam. Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugnâ aut in fugâ cæsa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris<sup>b</sup> signa sublata sunt.

2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe conditâ in Italiâ gravissimum bellum exarsit. A. U.  
659. Nam Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Româno obediêrant, æqua cum illis jura sibi dari postulâbant. Perniciosum admôdum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cum<sup>c</sup> alia egregiè gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis,<sup>d</sup> fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitâte hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Români tamen, id<sup>e</sup> quod prius negavêrant, jus civitâtis, bello finito, sociis tribuêrunt.

3. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum A. U.  
666. est; eodem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridatem regem Ponti decretum esset, Marius ei<sup>b</sup> hunc honorem eripere conatus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italiâ morabatur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cum interfecit, tum fugavit. Tum rebus Romæ utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque prœliis Mithridatem coëgit, ut pacem a Românis peteret,<sup>f</sup> et Asiâ, quam invasêrat, relictâ, regni sui finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Græciâ et Asiâ Mithridatem vincit, Marius, qui fugatus fuêrat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus

<sup>a</sup> § 209, R. 3, (2.)

<sup>c</sup> § 278, R. 7.

<sup>e</sup> § 206, (13.)

<sup>b</sup> § 224, R. 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 249, III.

<sup>f</sup> § 273, 2



ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi Romam nobilissimos ex senatu\* et consulâres viros interfecerunt; multos proscripserunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulserunt. Universus reliquus senatus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajecit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam cæde<sup>b</sup> et sanguine civium replëvit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dederant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senatorum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridate triumphavit. Duo hæc bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociale dictum est, et civile, consumpserunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulâres viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senatores ferè ducentos.

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## LIBER SEXTUS.

1. ANNO urbis conditæ<sup>c</sup> sexcentesimo<sup>d</sup> septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo<sup>e</sup> et M. Aurelio Cottâ consulibus, mortuus est Nicomêdes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Romanum fecit heredem.<sup>f</sup> Mithridâtes, pace ruptâ,<sup>g</sup> Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus prælio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridâtes Cyzicum<sup>h</sup> transtulisset, ut, hac urbe captâ,

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\* § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

<sup>b</sup> § 249, I.

<sup>c</sup> § 274, R. 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 120, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 279, 9.

<sup>f</sup> § 230.

<sup>g</sup> § 257, R. 5.

<sup>h</sup> § 237.

totam Asiam invadēret, Lucullus ei,\* alter consul, occurrit, ac dum Mithridātes in obsidiōne Cyzīci commorātur, ipse eum a tergo obsēdit, famēque consumptum multis proeliis vicit. Postrēmò Byzantium<sup>b</sup> fugāvit; navāli quoque proelio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unā hiēme<sup>c</sup> et æstāte a Lucullo centum ferè millia militum regis exstincta sunt.

2. Anno urbis sexcentēsimo septuagesimo octāvo novum in Italiā bellum commōtum est. Sep-  
A. U.  
678.  
 tuaginta enim quatuor gladiatōres, ducibus<sup>d</sup> Spartāco, Crixo, et Œnomao, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuæ<sup>e</sup> erat, effugērunt, et per Italiam vagantes pæne non levius bellum, quàm Hannibal,<sup>f</sup> movērunt. Nam contraxērunt exercitum ferè sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romānos consules vicērunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliā a M. Licinio Crasso proconsule, et, post multas calamitatē Italiae,\* tertio anno huic bello finis est impositus.

3. Intērim L. Lucullus bellum Mithridaticum persecūtus regnum Mithridātis invāsīt, ipsumque regem apud Cabīra civitatē, quò ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxērat Mithridātes, ingenti proelio superātum fugāvit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenēbat, eidem† erepta est. Susceptus est Mithridātes a Tigrāne, Armeniæ rege, qui tūm ingenti gloriā imperābat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitatē, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitu venientem, ita vicit, ut robur

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\* Is this genitive *subjective* or *objective*? § 211, R. 2.

† i. e. *Mithridāti*.

<sup>a</sup> § 224.

<sup>c</sup> § 253.

<sup>e</sup> § 221, 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 237.

<sup>d</sup> § 257, R. 7.

<sup>f</sup> § 278.

militum Armeniorum deleret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponere pararet, successor ei<sup>a</sup> missus est.

4. Per illa tempora piratae omnia maria infestabant ita, ut<sup>b</sup> Romanis, toto orbe<sup>c</sup> terrarum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompeio decretum

est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate  
A. U. et celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum  
687. contra regem Mithridatem et Tigranem. Quo sus-

cepto, Mithridatem in Armeniam Minore nocturno proelio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates fugit cum uxore et duobus comitibus, neque multo post, Pharnacis filii sui seditione coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitae finem habuit Mithridates, vir ingentis industriae<sup>d</sup> atque consilii. Regnavit annis<sup>e</sup> sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrani deinde Pompeius bellum intulit. Ille<sup>f</sup> se<sup>g</sup> ei<sup>a</sup> dedit, et in castra Pompeii venit, ac diadema suum<sup>h</sup> in ejus<sup>a</sup> manibus collocavit, quod ei Pompeius<sup>i</sup> reposuit. Parte<sup>j</sup> regni eum multavit et grandi pecunia. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superavit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotaro, Galatae regi, donavit, quia auxilium contra Mithridatem tulerat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiae civitatem, libertate<sup>k</sup> donavit, quod regem Tigranem non receperisset.<sup>l</sup> Inde in Judaeam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim millibus Judaeorum occisis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem

<sup>a</sup> § 211, R. 5.

<sup>b</sup> § 262, R. 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 254, R. 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>e</sup> § 236.

<sup>f</sup> § 207, R. 23.

<sup>g</sup> § 208.

<sup>h</sup> § 208, (6.)

<sup>i</sup> § 9.

<sup>j</sup> § 251.

<sup>k</sup> § 249, I.

<sup>l</sup> § 266, 3

antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis\* currum ducti sunt filii Mithridātis, filius Tigrānis, et Aristobūlus, rex Judæōrum. Prælāta ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum.† Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerōne oratōre et C. Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe conditā sexcentesimo undenonagesimo L. Sergius Catilīna, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem\* sed audacibus viris. A Cicerōne urbe<sup>b</sup> expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilīna ipse proelio victus est et interfectus.

A. U.  
629.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibulo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper vincendo<sup>c</sup> usque ad Oceānum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis<sup>d</sup> novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodānum, Rhenum et Oceānum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germānos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus proeliis vicit.

A. U.  
693.

8. Circa eādem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omnia et auspicia proelium commisisset, a Surēnā, Orōdis regis duce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvene. Reliquiæ exercitūs per C. Cassium quæstorem servatæ sunt.

A. U.  
700.

\* Supply *Pompeii*.

† Supply *pondus*.

\* § 279, 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 242

<sup>c</sup> § 275, R. 4.

<sup>d</sup> § 253.

9. Hinc jam bellum civīle successit, quo Ro-  
 A. U. māni nomīnis fortūna mutāta est. Cæsar enim  
 705. victor e Galliā rediens, absens cœpit poscēre altē-  
 rum consulātum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitātiōe de-  
 ferrent,<sup>a</sup> contradictum est<sup>b</sup> a Pompēio et aliis, jussusque est,  
 dimissis exercitibus, in urbem redire. Propter hanc in-  
 juriā ab Arimīno, ubi milites congregātos habēbat, infesto  
 exercitū Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompēio,  
 senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et  
 in Græciam transiit; et, dum senātus bellum contra Cæ-  
 sarem parābat, hic vacuam urbem ingressus dictatōrem  
 se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompēii legiōnes su-  
 perāvit; tum in Græciā adversum Pompēium ipsum dimi-  
 cāvit. Primo prælio victus est et fugātus; evāsit tamen,  
 quia nocte interveniente Pompēius sequi noluit; dixitque  
 Cæsar, nec<sup>c</sup> Pompēium scire vincēre, et illo tantum die se  
 potuisse superāri. Deinde in Thessaliā apud Pharsālum  
 ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nun-  
 quam adhuc Romānæ copię majōres neque melioribus  
 ducibus<sup>d</sup> convenērant. Pugnātum est<sup>e</sup> ingenti contenti-  
 ōne, victusque ad postrēmum Pompēius, et castra ejus di-  
 repta sunt. Ipse fugātus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege  
 Ægypti, cui tutor a senātu datus fuērat, accipēret auxilia.  
 At hic fortūnam magis quān amicitiam secūtus, occidit  
 Pompēium, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo  
 conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intu-  
 ens caput, et genēri \* quondam sui.

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\* Pompey married Julia, the daughter of Cæsar; but she was now dead.

<sup>a</sup> § 145, II. 4.

<sup>c</sup> § 278, R. 7.

<sup>e</sup> § 209, R. 3, (2.)

<sup>b</sup> § 184, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 249, III.

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorîcâ aureâ. Cæsar, Alexandriâ potitus, regnum Cleopâtræ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompeianarum partium reliquias est persecutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentiùs agere cœpisset, conjuratum<sup>a</sup> est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuêrunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuêrat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus A. U.  
709. vulneribus confossus est.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno urbis septingentesimo nono bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favēbat Cæsaris percussoribus,<sup>b</sup> Antonius consul a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbata republicâ, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari<sup>c</sup> magister equitum fuêrat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octaviānus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicatūrus<sup>d</sup> patris\* sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuêrat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum<sup>e</sup> consulatus darētur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempublicam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripsit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

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\* i. e. *Julii Cæsaris*.

<sup>a</sup> § 184, 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 211, R. 5, 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>b</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 274, R. 6.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectōres Cæsāris, ingens bellum movērunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellātus, et M. Antonius,

A. U. 712. apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnavērunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius et

Cæsar; periit tamen dux nobilitātis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitātem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepērat, victam<sup>a</sup> interfecērunt. Tum victōres rempublicam ita inter se divisērunt, ut Octaviānus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret; Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africam accipēret.

14. Paulò pōst Antonius, repudiātā sorōre Cæsāris Octaviāni, Cleopātram, reginam Ægypti, uxōrem duxit. Ab hâc incitātus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopātra cupiditāte muliēbri optat Romæ regnāre. Victus est ab

A. U. 723. Augusto navālī pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum,

et, desperātis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transirent, se ipse<sup>b</sup> interēmit. Cleopātra quoque aspīdem sibi admisit, et venēno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecimo<sup>\*</sup> quā consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodēcim annis cum Antonio et Lepīdo tenuērat.† Ita ab initio principātus ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuēre.

<sup>\*</sup> Supply *post.* § 253, R. 1.

† What is understood?

<sup>a</sup> § 205, R. 2, E.

<sup>b</sup> § 207, R. 28.

## OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

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1. **UNIVERSUS** terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Eurōpam,<sup>a</sup> Asiam, Africam. Eurōpa ab Africā sejungitur freto Gadiāno, in cujus utrāque parte montes sunt altissimi, Abŷla in Africā, in Eurōpā Calpe, qui montes Herculis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Eurōpæ, Asiæ, et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceāno.

2. Eurōpa terminos<sup>b</sup> habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum, et paludem Mæotida; <sup>c</sup> a meridie, mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceānum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Græciā sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romānis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrhenum mare appellatur.

3. In eā Eurōpæ parte, quæ ad occāsum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdāta per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliā cohæret. Quum

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<sup>a</sup> § 204, R. 10.

<sup>b</sup> § 230, R. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 80, I.



universa Hispania dives sit<sup>a</sup> et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumine Bætî<sup>b</sup> Bætîca vocâtur, cetëras fertilitate<sup>c</sup> antecellit. Ibi Gades sitæ, insûla cum urbe a Tyriis conditâ, quæ freto Gaditâno nomen dedit. Tota illa regio viris,<sup>d</sup> equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, aurôque abundat, et ubi penuriâ aquârûm minûs est fertilis, linum tamen aut spartum alit. Marmôris quoque lapidînas habet. In Bætîcâ minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceānus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italiæ<sup>e</sup> est opposita, et Narbonensis vocâtur, omnium<sup>\*</sup> est lætissîma. In eâ orâ sita est Massilia, urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patriâ a Persis devictâ, quum servitûtem ferre non possent, Asiâ relictâ, novas in Eurôpâ sedes quæsivêrant. Ibîdem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercûles dicîtur contra Neptûni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adjûvit. Credas<sup>f</sup> pluisse; † adeò multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodānus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemāno excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum intēger fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediatur. Inde ad occāsum versus, Gallias aliquandiu dirimit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliōrum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliæ, quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti<sup>g</sup> pabulique feracissîma est, cœlum salūbre; noxia animalium genêra pauca alit. Incôlæ superbi et superstitiōsi, ita ut deos humanis victimis<sup>h</sup> gaudere existiment.

\* Supply *partium*.

† Supply *illos*, i. e. *lapides*.

<sup>a</sup> § 263, 5, R. 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 250, R. 1, (2.)

<sup>e</sup> § 213.

<sup>b</sup> § 82, E. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 224.

<sup>h</sup> § 245, II.

<sup>f</sup> § 250.

<sup>g</sup> § 261, R. 4.

Magistri religiōnum et sapientiæ sunt Druīdæ, qui, quæ<sup>a</sup> se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Anīmas æternas esse credunt, vitamque altēram post mortem incipēre. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrīnam homīnes ad bellum<sup>b</sup> alacriōres facēre existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divīsa est inter tres magnos popūlos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnam Aquitāni habitant; inde ad Sequānam Celtæ; Belgæ denīque usque ad Rhenum pertīnent.

8. Garumna amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu vadōsus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto<sup>c</sup> magis procēdit, tanto fit latior; ad postrēmum magni freti<sup>d</sup> similis, non solūmajōra navigia tolērat, verū etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque<sup>e</sup> atrociter jactat.

9. Sequāna ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquā se haud procul Lutetiā<sup>f</sup> cum Matrōnā conjunxit, Oceāno<sup>g</sup> infunditur. Hæc flumīna opportunissīma sunt mercibus<sup>h</sup> permutandis et ex mari<sup>i</sup> interno in Oceānum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itīdem ex Alpibus ortus haud procul ab oriģine lacum efficit Venētum, qui etiam Brigantinus appellātur. Deinde longo spatio<sup>j</sup> per fines Helvetiōrum, Mediomatricōrum, et Trevirōrum continuo alveo fertur, aut modīcas insūlas<sup>k</sup> circumfluens; in agro Batāvo autem, ubi Oceāno appropinquāvit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longē recedentibus, ingens lacus,

<sup>a</sup> § 206, (4.)

<sup>b</sup> § 213, R. 4, (2.)

<sup>c</sup> § 256, R. 16.

<sup>d</sup> § 222, R. 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

<sup>f</sup> § 241, R. 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 224.

<sup>h</sup> § 275, R. 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 82, E. 1.

<sup>j</sup> § 236.

<sup>k</sup> § 233.

Flevo appellātur, ejusdemque nomīnis insulam amplexus, fit itērum arctior et fluvius itērum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germāni habitant usque ad Vistulam, quæ finis est Germaniæ ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminātur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolæ corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando<sup>a</sup> corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebrò bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum<sup>b</sup> causā, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices<sup>c</sup> et boni hospitibus. Urbes mœnibus cinctas aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis sed lignis, quæ frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari<sup>d</sup> periculōsum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturæ<sup>e</sup> Germāni non admōdum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus, nemusve iis placuerit,<sup>f</sup> ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transituri cum conjugibus et libēris. Interdum etiam hiemem in subterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis, paludibusque invia redditur. Inter silvas<sup>g</sup> maxīma est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem Cæsar novem diērum iter<sup>h</sup> patere narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniā multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Clari quoque amnes, Mœnus, Visurgis, Albis. Danubius, om-

<sup>a</sup> § 275, III., R. 4.

<sup>b</sup> § 275, III., R. 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 222, R. 4, (3.)

<sup>d</sup> § 269, R. 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 223.

<sup>f</sup> § 223, R. 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 212, N. 4.

<sup>h</sup> § 236.

nium Eurōpæ fluminum maximus, apud Rhætos oritur, flexōque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta amnibus, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Romānis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque tamen prius cognita esse cœpit quàm Claudio\* imperante. Hadriānus eam, muro ab oceāno Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulæ partem, quæ Romānis parēbat, a barbarorum populorum, qui in Scotiā habitabant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolæ Gallos proceritate<sup>b</sup> corporum vincunt, ceterum ingenio<sup>b</sup> Gallis similes, simpliciōres tamen illis<sup>c</sup> magisque barbāri. Nemora habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecōri, sed plerumque ad breve tempus. Humanitatem ceteris præstant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui interiorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte<sup>d</sup> et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.<sup>e</sup>

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo<sup>f</sup> longior est quàm latior.<sup>f</sup> In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui, postquam continenti jugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli cœlique salubritatem. Quum longè in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus populorum inter se<sup>h</sup> patentes commercio.<sup>i</sup> Neque ulla facile<sup>j</sup> est regio,

\* § 257.

\* § 249.

\* § 208, (5.)

<sup>b</sup> § 250.<sup>b</sup> § 256, R. 16.<sup>c</sup> § 223.<sup>c</sup> § 256.<sup>c</sup> § 256, R. 12.<sup>c</sup> § 277, R. 7<sup>d</sup> § 245, II.

quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat,\* inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis famâ eminet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augēbant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theâtra, arcus triumphâles, horti denique, et id genus<sup>b</sup> alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectè de eâ prædicâre videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei<sup>c</sup> comparâri posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissima in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitifēri colles, ubi nobilissima vina gignuntur, Setinum, Cæcūbum, Falernum, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes<sup>d</sup> saluberrimi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio<sup>e</sup> quoque et pisce nobili maria vicina scatent.

19. Clarissimi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tibēris. Et Padus quidem in superioriōre parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpina vocatur, ab imis radicibus Vesūli montis exoritur; primūm exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tibēris, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albūlæ nomen habebat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utrâque ripâ villas adspicit, præcipuè autem urbis Romænæ magnificentiam. Placidissimus amnium rarò ripas egreditur.

20. In inferiorē parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas cœlique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur, ut incolæ luxuriâ et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque<sup>f</sup>

\* § 264, 7.

<sup>c</sup> § 224.

<sup>e</sup> § 250, (2.)

<sup>b</sup> § 231, R. 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 263, 5, R. 1

aliquandiu potentiâ\* florērent, copiasque haud contemnen-  
das alērent, peregrīnis tamen plerūmq̃ue ducibus in bellis  
utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epīri, quo superāto, urbs in  
Romanōrum potestātem venit.

21. Proximā Italiæ est Sicilia, insulā omnium\* maris  
interni maxīma. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiā  
cohæsisse, marisque impētu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam  
esse, verisimile est. Forma triangulāris, ita ut littēræ,  
quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem refērat. A tribus  
promontoriis vocātur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons  
Ætnæ, qui urbi Catānæ immīnet, tum ob altitudīnem,  
tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo  
monte officīnam esse poētæ dicunt. Cinēres e crateribus  
egesti agrum circumjacentem fœcundum et ferācem red-  
dēre existimantur. Sunt ibi Piōrum campi, qui nomen  
habent a duōbus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui, flammis  
quondam repentē ingruentibus, parentes senectūte confec-  
tos, humēris sublātos, flammæ<sup>b</sup> eripuisse feruntur. Nomīna  
fratrum Amphinōmus et Anāpus fuērunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracūsis,  
Corinthiōrum coloniā, ex quinque urbibus conflātā. Ab  
Atheniensibus bello petita, maxīmas hostium copias delēvit:  
Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affēcit.  
Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnāta, Archimē-  
dis potissimū ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello  
capta est. Vicīnus huic urbi fons Arethūsæ Nymphæ<sup>c</sup>  
sacer, ad quam Alphēus<sup>d</sup> annis ex Peloponnēso per mare  
Ionium lapsus† commissari† dicītur. Nam si quid ad  
Olympiam in illum annum jactum fuērit, id in Arethūsæ

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\* Supply *insulārum*.

† Supply *esse*.

‡ Infinitive denoting a purpose after *lapsus esse*. § 271, at the end

\* § 250.

<sup>b</sup> § 224, R. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 222.

<sup>d</sup> § 293 N

fonte reddi.\* De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit,<sup>a</sup> sponte apparet.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Græci Cynnum vocant. Terra aspera multisque locis<sup>b</sup> invia, cælum grave, mare circa<sup>c</sup> importunum. Incolæ latrocinii dediti feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amara esse dicuntur corporibusque<sup>d</sup> nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnusa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigii habet. Solum<sup>e</sup> quàm cælum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti<sup>f</sup> Romam mittitur; unde hæc insula et Sicilia nutrices urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate<sup>g</sup> omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiones superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorum<sup>h</sup> fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multum itaque terrâ marique valuit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiones divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epîrus — quamquam hæc a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur — tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum ille<sup>i</sup> Græciam subegit, hic<sup>j</sup> Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis<sup>k</sup> imperium in Macedones transtulit. Centum ejus regionis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta

\* Supply *dicitur*.

<sup>a</sup> § 265.

<sup>b</sup> § 254, R. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 235, R. 4.

<sup>d</sup> § 223 R. 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 212, R. 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 250.

<sup>h</sup> § 213.

<sup>i</sup> § 207, R. 23.

<sup>j</sup> § 224, R. 2.

duas, Perseo, ultīmo Macedoniæ rege, superāto, Paullus Æmilius diripuit.

26. Epīrus, quæ ab Acrocerauniis incīpit montibus, desinit in Achelōo flumīne. Plures eam populi incōlunt. Illustris ibi Dodōna in Molossōrum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo inclŷta. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebētes æneos inde suspensos deōrum voluntātem tinnitu significāsse<sup>a</sup> fama est.

27. Achelōi fluvii ostiis insulæ aliquot objacent, quarum maxīma est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulæ littōri Epīri adjacent, interque eas Corcŷra, quam Homērus Scheriam appellāsse existimātur. In hac Phæacas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxērunt Corinthii, quo<sup>b</sup> tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ regnāvit. Vicīna ei Ithāca, Ulyssis patria, aspēra montibus, sed Homēri carminibus adeò nobilitāta, ut<sup>c</sup> ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessaliā latè patet inter Macedoniam et Epīrum, fœcunda regio, generōsis præcipuè equis<sup>d</sup> excellens, unde Thessalōrum equitātus celeberrīmus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo deōrum sedes esse existimātur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos<sup>e</sup> gigantes cœlum petivisse dicuntur; Cēta denique, in cujus vertice Hercūles, rogo conscenso, se ipsum<sup>f</sup> cremāvit. Inter Ossam<sup>g</sup> et Olympum Penēus, limpidissimus amnis, delabītur, vallem amœnissimam, Tempe vocātam, irrīgans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiōnes nomīnis claritāte emīnet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocātur. Ibi Athēnæ,

<sup>a</sup> § 272.

<sup>d</sup> § 262, R. 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 207, R. 23.

<sup>b</sup> § 206, (3.)

<sup>c</sup> § 250.

<sup>g</sup> § 235, R. 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 221, I.

<sup>f</sup> § 247, R. 4.



de quâ urbe deos inter se certâsse fama est. Certius est,<sup>a</sup> nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratōres, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtūtis genēre claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli<sup>b</sup> gloriæ<sup>c</sup> studēre viderētur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiam quàm belli gloriâ splendēret. Arx ibi sive Acropōlis<sup>d</sup> urbi immīnens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscenditur,<sup>e</sup> splendidum Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræeus, post bellum Persicum secundum a Themistōcle munītus. Tutissīma ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissīma regio. Incōlæ magis corporibus<sup>f</sup> valent quàm ingeniis. Urbs celeberrīma Thebæ,<sup>g</sup> quas Amphion musices ope mœnibus cinxisse dicītur. Illustrāvit eam Pindāri poëtæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons<sup>h</sup> ibi Helicon,<sup>i</sup> Musarum sedes, et Cithæron plurimis poëtārum fabulis celebrātus.

31. Bœotiæ<sup>k</sup> Phocis finitīma, ubi Delphi urbs clarissīma. In quâ urbe oracūlum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuērit,<sup>l</sup> quot quāmq̃ue præclāra munēra ex omni ferè terrārum orbe Delphos<sup>m</sup> missa fuērint, nemo ignōrat. Immīnet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musæ habitāre dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtārum ingenia inflammāre existimātur.

32. Cum eâ parte Græciæ, quam hactēnus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsūla, quæ Peloponnēsus vocātur, platāni folio simillīma. Angustus ille trames inter

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\* What is the predicate of this proposition?

<sup>a</sup> § 269.

<sup>d</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>e</sup> § 265.

<sup>b</sup> § 107.

<sup>c</sup> § 209, R. 3, (2.)

<sup>f</sup> § 237

<sup>h</sup> § 223.

<sup>i</sup> § 250.

*Ægæum* mare et Ionium, per quem cum *Megaride* cohæret, Isthmus appellatur. In eo templum Neptūni est, ad quod ludi celebrantur Isthmici. Ibīdem in ipso Peloponnēsi aditu, Corinthus sita est, urbs antiquissīma, ex cujus summā<sup>a</sup> arce, (*Acrocorinthon*<sup>b</sup> appellant,\*) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus florēret, maritimisque valēret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello Achaico, quod Romāni cum Græcis gessērunt, pulcherrīma urbs, quam Cicero Græciæ lumen appellat, a L. Mummiō expugnāta funditusque delēta est. Restituit eam Julius Cæsar, colonosque<sup>c</sup> eō milites veterānos misit.

33. Nobilis est in Peloponnēso urbs Olympia, templo Jovis Olympii ac statuā illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, Phidiæ summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad Alphēi fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur Olympici, ad quos videndos<sup>d</sup> ex totā Græciā concurritur.<sup>e</sup> Ab his ludis Græca gens res gestas suas numērat.

34. Nec Sparta prætereunda est, urbs nobilissīma, quam Lycurgi leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustrāvit.<sup>f</sup> Nulla ferē gens bellicā laude<sup>g</sup> magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi immīnet mons Taygētus, qui usque ad Arcadiam procurrit. Proximē urbem<sup>h</sup> Eurōtas fluvius delabitur, ad cujus ripas Spartāni se exercere solēbant. In Sinum Laconicum effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium Tænārum, ubi altissimi specus, per quos Orpheum ad infēros descendisse narrant.<sup>i</sup>

35. Mare *Ægæum*, inter Græciam Asiamque patens

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\* Supply *quam*. § 230.

<sup>a</sup> § 205, R. 17.

<sup>b</sup> § 54

<sup>c</sup> § 230, R. 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 275, III., R. 3.

<sup>e</sup> § 184, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 209, R. 12, (3.)

<sup>g</sup> § 250.

<sup>h</sup> § 235, (5,) R. 5.

<sup>i</sup> § 209, R. 2, (2.)

plurimis insulis distinguuntur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclades, sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum<sup>a</sup> est Delos, quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In ea insula Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summam religionem coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inopis amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eo confluebant. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tanquam in commune totius Graeciae aerarium, conferbant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Euboea insula littori<sup>b</sup> Boeotiae et Atticae praetenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terrae motu a Boeotia avulsa esse creditur; saepius eam concussam esse<sup>c</sup> constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia se jungitur, vocatur Euripus, saevum et aestuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt septies quovis die statis temporibus fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent,<sup>d</sup> Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset,<sup>e</sup> aegritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus.<sup>f</sup> Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus fecundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Pomiferae arbores rarae; frequentiores vites; sed uvae non maturescunt, nisi frigus

<sup>a</sup> § 212.<sup>c</sup> § 269.<sup>e</sup> § 266, 2.<sup>b</sup> § 224.<sup>d</sup> § 264, 6.<sup>f</sup> § 260, R. 6.

studiōsè arcētur. Sola Thasus, insūla littōri Thraciæ adjācens, vino excellit. Ainnes sunt celeberrīmi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus discerptus esse dicītur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissīmi, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodōpe et Orbēlus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incōlunt nominibus diversæ et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissīmi et ad mortem paratissīmi.\* Anīmas enim post mortem reditūras existimant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funēra autem cantu lusūque celebrantur. Plures singūli uxōres habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactāri simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnōque id certamine a iudiciis<sup>b</sup> contendunt. Virgīnes non a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ locantur, aut veniunt. Formosæ in pretio sunt; cetæræ maritos mercēde datā inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bospōrum Thracium, urbs natūrâ munita et arte, quæ cūm<sup>c</sup> ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiâ<sup>d</sup> abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herūs et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynosēma, tumulus Hecübæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirutam, in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicītur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Ænos, ab Ænēâ e patriâ profūgo condita; Zone, ubi nemōra Orpheum canentem secūta esse narrantur; Abdēra denique, ubi Diomēdes rex advēnas equis suis devorandos objiciēbat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudīne infestarētur, incōlæ, relicto patriæ

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\* § 222, R. 4.    <sup>b</sup> § 231, R. 2.    <sup>c</sup> § 278, R. 7.    <sup>d</sup> § 250, (2.)

solo, novas sedes quæsiuerunt. Hos Cæssander, rex Macedoniæ, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extrêmâ<sup>a</sup> Macedoniâ assignasse dicitur.

40. Jam de Scythiis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipæis, a tergo Asiâ et Phaside flumine. Vasta regio nullis ferè intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustis vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cuius nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corpora pellibus<sup>b</sup> vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scythiarum gentes, diversique mores. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrant,<sup>c</sup> eorumque capitibus affabre expolitis auroque vinctis propoculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpora pingunt, idque<sup>\*</sup> tanto<sup>d</sup> magis, quanto quis<sup>e</sup> illustrioribus gaudet maioribus.<sup>f</sup> Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advenas Dianæ mactabant. Interius habitantes ceteris<sup>g</sup> rudiore sunt. Bella amant, et quò quis<sup>e</sup> plures hostes interemerit, eò<sup>d</sup> majore existimatione apud suos<sup>h</sup> habetur. Ne fœdera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et Danubius vocatur, et Borysthènes. De Istro supra dictum est.<sup>i</sup> Borysthènes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimas

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\* Supply faciunt.

<sup>a</sup> § 205, R. 17.

<sup>b</sup> § 249, I.

<sup>c</sup> § 264, 6.

<sup>d</sup> § 256, R. 16.

<sup>e</sup> § 137, 1, (c.)

<sup>f</sup> § 245, II

<sup>g</sup> § 256.

<sup>h</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1,) N.

<sup>i</sup> § 225, III., R. 1.

aquas trahit et potātu<sup>a</sup> jucundas. Placīdus idem lætissīma pabūla alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borys-thenīda<sup>b</sup> in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipæos montes et Aquilōnem gens habitāre existimātur felicissīma, Hyperborēos<sup>\*</sup> appellant. Regio aprīca, felix cœli temperies omnīque afflātū<sup>c</sup> noxio carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio,<sup>d</sup> brumā semel occidit. Incōlæ in nemoribus et lucis habitant; sine omni discordiā et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ<sup>e</sup> eos<sup>f</sup> tædet, epulis sumptis ex rupe se in mare præcipitant. Hoc enim sepul- tūræ genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia ceteris terræ partibus est amplior. Oceānus eam alluit, ut locis ita nominibus diffērens; Eōus ab ori- ente, a meridie Indicus, a septentrione Scythicus. Asiæ nomīne appellātur etiam peninsūla, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hac parte est Bithynia ad Propontidem sita, ubi Granicus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, primam victoriam de Persis reportāvit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzicus in cervīce peninsulæ, urbs nobilissīma, a Cyzico appellāta, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnā occisus est. Haud procul ab illā urbe Rhyndæcus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solum ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quod, quum ex aquā emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bospōrum,<sup>g</sup> quod fretum quinque stadia latum Eurōpam ab Asiā separāt. Ipsi in faucibus Bospōri oppidum est Chalcēdon,<sup>†</sup> ab

<sup>\*</sup> Supply *quam*.

<sup>†</sup> Supply *condita*.

<sup>a</sup> § 276, III.

<sup>c</sup> § 253.

<sup>f</sup> § 229, R. 6.

<sup>b</sup> § 80, I.

<sup>d</sup> § 215, (1.)

<sup>e</sup> § 247, R. 4

<sup>e</sup> § 250, (2.)

Argiâ, Megarensium princîpe, et templum Jovis, ab Jasõne conditum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus<sup>a</sup> obnoxius, raris stationibus.<sup>b</sup> Olim ob sævitatem populorum, qui circa habitant, Axenus appellatus fuisse dicitur; postea, mollitis illorum moribus, dictus est Euxinus.

46. In littore Ponti, in Mariandynorum agro, urbs est Heraclêa, ab Hercule, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant.<sup>c</sup> Hinc Cerberus ab Hercule extractus fuisse dicitur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre ligneâ inclusos arctissimè custodiunt, et, si quid perpèram imperitaverint,<sup>d</sup> inediâ totius diè afficiunt. Extrènum Ponti angulum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabula de vellere aureo et Argonautarum expeditio illustravit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriè dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodècim civitates divisa. Inter eas est Milètus, belli pacisque artibus inclÿta; eique vicinum Panionium, sacra regio, quò omnes Iõnum civitates statis temporibus legatos solèbant mittere. Nulla facilè<sup>e</sup> urbs plures colonias misit, quàm Milètus. Ephësi, quam<sup>f</sup> urbem Amazones condidisse traduntur, templum est Diânæ, quod septem mundi miraculis<sup>g</sup> annumerari solet. Totius templi longitudo est quadringentorum viginti quinque pedum,<sup>h</sup> latitudo ducentorum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numèro, sexaginta pedum altitudine; ex iis triginta sex cælatae. Opèri præfuit Chersiphron architectus.

<sup>a</sup> § 222.<sup>b</sup> § 209, R. 2, (1), (b.)<sup>c</sup> § 224.<sup>b</sup> § 211, R. 6.<sup>c</sup> § 277, R. 7.<sup>d</sup> § 211, R. 6.<sup>e</sup> § 209, R. 2, (2.)<sup>f</sup> § 206, (3.)

48. *Æolis olim Mysia appellata,\* et, ubi Hellespontum attingit, Troas. Ibi Ilium fuit situm ad radices montis Idæ, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universâ Græciâ gessit, clarissîma. Ab Idæo monte Scamander defluit et Simöis, amnes famâ quàm natûrâ majores. Ipsum montem certâmen\* deârûm Paridisque judicium illustrem reddidit. In littore claræ sunt urbes Rhætêum et Dardania; sed sepulcrum Ajâcis, qui ibi post certâmen cum Ulysse gladio incubuit, utrâque † clarius.*

49. *Ionibus<sup>b</sup> Cares sunt finitimi, populus armorum<sup>c</sup> bellique adeo amans, ut aliëna etiam bella mercède acceptâ gereret. Princeps Cariæ urbs Halicarnassus, Argivorum colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eorum Mausolus fuit. Qui quum vitâ<sup>d</sup> defunctus esset, Artemisia conjux desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contusa cum aquâ miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum extruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula censetur.*

50. *Cilicia sita est in intimo recessu maris, ubi Asia propriè sic dicta cum Syriâ jungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe Isso Issici nomen habet. Fluvius ibi Cydnus aquâ<sup>e</sup> limpidissimâ et frigidissimâ, in quo Alexander Macëdo quum lavaret,<sup>f</sup> parum abfuit, quin frigore enecaretur.<sup>g</sup> Antrum Corycium in iisdem regionibus ob singularem natûram memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiatu patet in monte arduo, altèque demissum undique viret lucis pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est,<sup>h</sup> rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalorum ingredientibus<sup>i</sup> terrere*

\* See "MYTHOLOGY," section 11.

† Supply *urbs*.

<sup>a</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>d</sup> § 245, 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 262.

<sup>b</sup> § 222.

<sup>c</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>f</sup> § 184, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 213.

<sup>f</sup> § 229, R. 4, 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.) N



dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos<sup>a</sup> Syria excipit, cujus pars est Phœnice in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regiõnem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studiose coluerunt. Ceterum fertilis regio,<sup>b</sup> crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se<sup>c</sup> permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnices urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperetur, maritimarum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggregæ cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur<sup>d</sup> in Arabiam, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accipit, planè est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines Deserta vocatur. His partibus adhæret Arabia Félix, regio angusta, sed cinnami, thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habent,<sup>e</sup> Nomâdes a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arābum populi latrocinii<sup>f</sup> vivunt. Primus e Romānis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camēlos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genera, Bactriānæ et Arabiæ. Illæ bina habent in dorso tubera, hæ singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine<sup>g</sup> superiore carent. Situm<sup>h</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

<sup>b</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>c</sup> § 208, (5.)

<sup>d</sup> § 184, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 264, 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 245, II.

<sup>g</sup> § 250, (2.)

<sup>h</sup> § 79, 2.

quatrīduo tolērant; aquam, antēquam bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagēnis annis;<sup>a</sup> quādam etiam centēnis.<sup>b</sup>

54. Ex Arabiā pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babylon nomen dedit, Chaldaicārum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semirāmis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculō<sup>c</sup> coctili, triginta et duos pedes<sup>d</sup> est latus, ita ut quadrīgæ inter se occurrentes sine periculō commeāre dicantur; altitūdo ducentōrum pedum; turres autem denis<sup>b</sup> pedibus<sup>d</sup> quāam murus altiōres sunt. Totius opēris ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem<sup>e</sup> permeat Euphrātes. Arcem habet viginti stadiōrum<sup>f</sup> ambitu;<sup>g</sup> super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tamque firmæ, ut onēra nemōrum sine detrimento ferant.

55. Amplissīma Asiæ regio<sup>h</sup> India primū patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniæ, cujus exemplum successōres secūti in interiōra<sup>i</sup> Indiæ penetravērunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subēgit, quinque millia<sup>j</sup> oppidōrum fuisse, gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrārum omnium, ejus comites scripsērunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indo<sup>k</sup> major Ganges. Indus in Paropamisō ortus undeviginti amnes recīpit, totīdem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxīma in Indiā gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandīores cetēris. Arbōres tantæ proceritātis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjāci nequeant. Hoc<sup>l</sup> efficit uber-

<sup>a</sup> § 236.<sup>c</sup> § 233.<sup>e</sup> § 212, R. 3, N. 4.<sup>b</sup> § 119, III.<sup>f</sup> § 211, R. 6.<sup>j</sup> § 272.<sup>d</sup> § 249, I.<sup>g</sup> § 250.<sup>k</sup> § 256.<sup>e</sup> § 256, R. 16.<sup>h</sup> § 204.<sup>l</sup> § 206, (13.)

tas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immānes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambūtu corpōris conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus<sup>a</sup> defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos homīnes, vehant.

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino<sup>b</sup> alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi<sup>c</sup> incēdunt.<sup>d</sup> Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant;\* alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quam annis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus<sup>e</sup> epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invādit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo expectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occāsum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arēnis toto die alternis pedibus insistent. Mortem non expectant, sed sponte arcessunt in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephantum illos paveant, nec contuēri audeant. Hoc animal cetēra omnia docilitate supērat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congrēdi, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum signioris ingenii sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardius<sup>f</sup> accipiebatur, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eadem meditantem. Elephantum gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu,<sup>g</sup> cogit is, qui ætate ei est

\* What are the accusatives after *putant*? § 230.

<sup>a</sup> § 242.

<sup>b</sup> § 209, R. 11.

<sup>c</sup> § 250.

<sup>d</sup> § 249.

<sup>e</sup> § 245, II.

<sup>f</sup> § 205, R. 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 256, R. 9.

proximus. Annem transitūri minimos præmittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elephas decidērit, ceteri ramos congērunt, aggēres construunt, omnique vi conantur extrahere. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militānt et turres armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnaque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armatos protērunt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Græciā ebur ad deorum simulācra tanquam pretiosissima materia adhibetur; in extrēmis<sup>b</sup> Africæ postium vicem, in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecorum stabulis elephantorum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia<sup>a</sup> maxime odērunt<sup>c</sup> murem. Infestus elephantō etiam rhinocēros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugnā maxime adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliorem. Longitudine elephantum ferè exæquat; crura multo breviora; color buxeus.

59. Etiam Psittācos India mittit. Hæc avis humanas voces optime reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberatur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti<sup>d</sup> ejus eadem est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit, eique innititur.

60. Testudines tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emitit, ut singulārum testis casas intēgant.<sup>e</sup> Insulas<sup>f</sup> rubri præcipue maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summā aquā, id<sup>g</sup> quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnātant, a duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littore stantibus trahitur. In mari testudines conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in

<sup>a</sup> § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

<sup>d</sup> § 226.

<sup>f</sup> § 237, R. 5.

<sup>b</sup> § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

<sup>e</sup> § 209, R. 2, (2.)

<sup>g</sup> §.206, (13.)

<sup>c</sup> § 183, 3, N.

terram egressæ, herbis.\* Pariunt ova ovis avium similia, ad centēna numēro; eāque extra aquam defossā terrā cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indīci oceāni omnium maxīmè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis scopūlis adhærentibus. Maxima laus est in candōre, magnitudīne, lævōre, pondēre. Rarò duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus<sup>a</sup> suspendere,<sup>b</sup> feminārum est gloria. Duos maximos uniōnes Cleopātra, Ægypti regīna, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentiā superāret, in cœnā acēto solvit, solūtum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arābas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quanquam expers<sup>c</sup> est imbrium,<sup>d</sup> mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc<sup>e</sup> Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopiā descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantidem urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasōrum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solūtis, crescere incipit Lunā novā post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totidem diēbus minuītur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodeviginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquæ, aggères aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

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\* Supply *vivunt*.

<sup>a</sup> § 224.

<sup>c</sup> § 213.

<sup>e</sup> § 206, (13.)

<sup>b</sup> § 269.

<sup>d</sup> §§ 82, E. 5, and 83. 1.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupedem, in terrâ non minùs quàm in flumîne hominibus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguæ usu cæret; dentium plures habet ordines; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excēdit plerumque duodeviginti cubita. Parit ova anserinis\* non majōra. Unguibus etiam armatus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictâ. Dies in terrâ agit, noctes in aquâ. Quum satur est, et in littōre somnum caput ore hiantē, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicatus ichneumon, per eandem fauces ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebētes oculos dicitur habere in aquâ, extra aquam acerrimos. Tentyritæ in insulâ Nili habitantes, diræ huic belluæ<sup>c</sup> obviâ ire audent, eamque incredibili audaciâ expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotânum; unguibus<sup>b</sup> binis, dorso<sup>c</sup> equi et jubâ et hinnitu; rostro resimo, caudâ et dentibus aprorum. Cutis impenetrabilis, præterquam si humore madeat. Primus hippopotânum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus ædilitatis suæ ludis<sup>d</sup> Romæ ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et naturæ opēra. Inter ea, quæ manibus hominū facta sunt, eminent pyramides, quarum maximæ sunt et celeberrimæ in monte sterili inter Memphin oppidum et eam partem Ægypti, quæ Delta vocatur. Amplissimam earum trecenta sexaginta sex<sup>e</sup> hominū millia annis viginti extruxisse traduntur. Hæc octo jugera soli occupat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a

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\* Supply *ovis*.

<sup>a</sup> § 228.

<sup>b</sup> § 211, R. 6, (1.)

<sup>c</sup> § 279, 7

<sup>b</sup> § 211, R. 6.

<sup>d</sup> § 253.

cacumīne pedum quindēcim millium. Intus in eā est puteus octoginta sex cubitorum. Ante has pyramides Sphinx est posita mirae magnitudinis. Capitis ambitus centum<sup>a</sup> duos pedes habet; longitudo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitudo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duorum.

67. Inter miracula Ægypti commemoratur etiam Mœris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus ter mille domos et regias duodēcim uno pariete amplexus, totus marmore<sup>b</sup> exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insula Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus<sup>c</sup> ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad prænuntianda<sup>d</sup> vada portusque introitum.

68. In palustribus Ægypti regionibus papyrum nascitur. Radicibus incolæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papyro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegētes, vestem ac funes. Succī causā etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papyro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum<sup>\*</sup> in palmārum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arborum; postea publica monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandari cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumēnis in bibliothēcis condendis occasionem dedit membranas<sup>e</sup> Pergæmi invenienti. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartâ ex papyro factâ, modò in membranis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolarum Ægypti ab aliorum populorum moribus vehementer discrepant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verum arte medicatos intra penetralia collō-

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<sup>\*</sup> Supply *est ab hominibus*. § 141, R.

<sup>a</sup> § 120, 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 209, R. 4.

<sup>c</sup> § 275, I.

<sup>d</sup> § 249.

<sup>e</sup> § 275, R. 3.

cant. Negotia extra domos feminae, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onera illae humeris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multorum animalium et ipsa animalia. Haec interfecisse<sup>a</sup> capitale est; morbo extincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Aegypti populorum numen est; bos niger cum candida in dextro latere macula; nodus sub lingua, quem cantharum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitae annos excedere. Ad hunc vitae terminum quum pervenerit, mersum in fonte enecant. Necatum lugent, aliumque quaerunt, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quaeritur. Delubra ei sunt gemina, quae thalamos vocant, ubi populus auguria captat. Alterum<sup>\*</sup> intrasse laetum est; in altero dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habetur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerorum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honorem canunt,<sup>b</sup> idque videtur intelligere.

71. Ultra Aegyptum Aethiopes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobiani vocantur, quia paulo quam nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri<sup>c</sup> apud eos reperitur, quam aeris; hanc ob causam aes illis videtur pretiosius. Aere se exornant, vincula auro<sup>d</sup> fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eorum, quae immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arborum quoque folia non innatant aquae, sed pessum aguntur.

72. Africa ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a ceteris partibus mari. Regiones ad mare posita eximie sunt fertiles; interiores incultae et arenis sterilibus tectae, et ob nimium

\* Supply thus: [*Apim*] alterum [*thaladum*] intrasse laetum est.

<sup>a</sup> § 269.

<sup>c</sup> § 212, R. 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 249, 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 209, R. 11, (2.)



calōrem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidente est Mauritania. Ibi mons præaltus Abÿla, Calpæ monti in Hispaniâ oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Herculis appellantur. Fama est, ante Herculem mare internum terris inclûsum fuisse, nec exîtum habuisse in Oceānum; Herculem autem junctos montes diremisisse et mare junxisse cum Oceāno. Ceterū regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantū oppidis habitātur. Solum melius quā incōlæ.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littōre intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancōræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca effusi. Finitima regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænōrum, propriè vocātur Afrīca. Urbes in eâ celeberrimæ Utica et Carthāgo, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthaginem divitiæ, mercatūrâ imprimis comparatæ, tum bella cum Romānis gesta, excidium denique illustravit.<sup>a</sup>

74. De aris Philænōrum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissima fuërat contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrēnas de finibus. Tandem placuit,<sup>b</sup> utrinque eōdem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quò convenissent, pro finibus haberi. Carthaginensium legāti, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitutum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legāti intellexissent, magnæque exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habituros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent.<sup>c</sup> Illi conditionem accepērunt. Carthaginenses autem animōsis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecravērunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecūti sunt.

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<sup>a</sup> § 209, R. 12, (3.)

<sup>b</sup> § 269.

<sup>c</sup> § 266, R. 4.

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaïca porrigitur, ubi Ammōnis oraculum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse\* dicunt. Hic fons mediā nocte fervet,<sup>a</sup> tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maxime riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versus Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Afrīca. Proximi his populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecudum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccarum; cibus caro. Interiores etiam incultius vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promōvent. Leges nullas habent, nec in commūne consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specubus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Afrīca feracissima. Pardos, panthēras, leōnes gignit, quod belluarum genus Eurōpa ignorat. Leōni<sup>b</sup> præcipua generositas. Prostratis parcere dicitur; in infantes non nisi summā fame sævit. Animi† ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, immotam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum<sup>c</sup> eā flagellat. Vis summā in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemptim cedit, quam diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussorem novit,<sup>d</sup> et in quantalibet multitudine appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leonem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius triumvir primus, post pugnam in campis Philip pīcis, Romæ leones ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocameli Afrīci altitudinem equitis equo<sup>e</sup> in sidentis exæquant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjuvent; nam a terrâ

\* Supply *fontem*.

† What is the predicate of this clause?

<sup>a</sup> § 145, I. 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 207, R. 28.

<sup>e</sup> § 224.

<sup>b</sup> § 226.

<sup>d</sup> § 183, 3, N

tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concōquunt. Cetērū magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultavērint, se latēre existiment. Pennæ eōrum quæruntur ad ornātum.

78. Afrīca serpentes genērat vicēnū<sup>a</sup> cubitōrum; nec minōres India. Certē Megasthēnes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudinem adolescēre, ut solīdos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punīco bello ad flumen Bagrādā serpēs centum viginti pedum a Regūlo, imperatōre Romāno, ballistis et tormentis expugnāta esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservātæ sunt. In Indiā serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes<sup>\*</sup> præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephantī manu resolvunt. At draconēs in ipsas elephantōrum nares caput condunt spiritumque præclūdunt plerūque in illā dimicatiōne utrīque commoriuntur, dum victus elēphas corruens serpentem pondere suo elidit.

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<sup>a</sup> § 119, III.

<sup>\*</sup> Supply *illos*

# DICTIONARY.

## EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a. .... active.	f. .... feminine.	num. ... numeral
adj. .... adjective.	freq. .... frequentative.	part. ... participle.
adv. .... adverb.	imp. .... impersonal.	pass. ... passive.
c. .... common gender.	inc. .... inceptive.	pl. .... plural.
comp. .... comparative.	ind. .... indeclinable.	prep. ... preposition.
conj. .... conjunction.	int. .... interjection.	pret. .... preteritive.
d. .... doubtful gender.	irr. .... irregular.	pro. .... pronoun.
def. .... defective.	m. .... masculine.	rel. .... relative.
dep. .... deponent.	n. .... neuter.	subs. ... substantive.
dim. .... diminutive.	neut. pass. neuter passive.	sup. .... superlative.

§ This character refers to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

- A., *an abbreviation of Aulus.*  
 § 328.
- A, ab, abs, prep. *from*: ab oriente, *on the east*: a meridie, *on the south*. Before the agent of a passive verb, *by*. § 195, R. 2.
- Abdëra, æ, f. *a maritime town of Thrace.*
- Abdütus, a, um, part. & adj. *hidden; concealed; removed; secret; from*
- Abdo, abdëre, abdidi, abdütum, a. (ab & do, § 172,) *to remove from view; to hide; to conceal.*
- Abdüco, abducëre, abduxi, abductum, a. (ab & duco,) *to lead away.*
- Abductus, a, um, part. (abdüco.)
- Abeo, abire, abii, abitum, irr. n. (ab & eo,) *to go away; to depart.*
- Aberro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ab & erro,) *to stray; to wander; to lose the way.*
- Abjectus, a, um, part. from
- Abjicio, abjicëre, abjèci, abjectum, a. (ab & jacio, § 172,) *to cast, to cast away; to throw aside.*
- Abluo, ëre, i, tum, a. (ab & luo,) *to wash away; to purify.*

**Abrumpo, abrumpère, abrûpi, ab-**  
ruptum, a. *to break.*

**Abscindo, abscindère, abscîdi,**  
abscissum, a. (ab & scindo,) *to cut off.*

**Absens, tis, part. (absum, § 154.)**  
*absent.*

**Absolvo, absolvère, absolvi, ab-**  
solutum, a. (ab & solvo,) *to loose; to release.*

**Absorbeo, absorbère, absorbui**  
& absorpsi, a. (ab & sorbeo, § 168,) *to suck in; to swallow.*

**Absterreo, ère, ui, itum, a. (abs**  
& terreo,) *to frighten away; to deter.*

**Abstinentia, æ, f. abstinentie; dis-**  
interestedness; freedom from avarice; from

**Abstineo, abstinère, abstinui, a.**  
(abs & teneo, § 168,) *to keep from; to abstain.*

**Absum, abesse, abfui, irr. n.**  
(ab & sum,) *to be absent or distant; to be gone: parum abesse, to want but little; to be near.*

**Absûmo, absumère, absumpsi,**  
absumptum, a. (ab & sumo,) *to consume; to destroy; to waste.*

**Absumptus, a, um, part. (absûmo.)**

**Absurdus, a, um, adj. (ab & sur-**  
dus, deaf; senseless,) *senseless; absurd.*

**Abundantia, æ, f. plenty; abun-**  
dance; from

**Abundo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ab &**

**undo, to boil,) to overflow; to**  
abound.

**Abÿla, æ, f. Abÿla; a mountain**  
in Africa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean sea, opposite to mount Calpe in Spain. These mountains were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules.

**Ac, atque, conj. and; as; than.**  
§ 198, R. 1.

**Acca, æ, f. Acca Laurentia, the**  
wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus.

**Accêdo, accedère, accessi, ac-**  
cessum, n. (ad & cedo, § 196, I. 2,) *to draw near; to approach; to advance; to engage in; to undertake.*

**Accendo, accendère, accendi,**  
accensum, a. (ad & candeo, §§ 172 and 189, 1,) *to set on fire.*

**Accensus, a, um, part. (accendo,)**  
*set on fire; kindled; lighted; inflamed; burning.*

**Acceptus, a, um, part. (accipio.)**  
**Accessus, ùs, m. (accêdo,) ap-**  
proach; access; accession.

**Accîdo, ère, i, n. (ad & cado,**  
§ 172,) *to fall down at or before: accîdit, imp. it happens, or it happened.*

**Accipio, accipère, accêpi, accep-**  
tum, a. (ad & capio, § 189, 2,) *to take or receive; to learn; to hear; to understand; to accept: accipère finem, to come to an end; to terminate*

**Accipiter**, tris, § 71, m. *a hawk.*

**Accumbo**, accumbere, accubui, n. (ad & cubo, § 165,) *to sit or recline at table.*

**Accuratè**, adv. (ad & cura,) *accurately; carefully.*

**Accurro**, accurrere, accurri or accucurri, n. (ad & curro,) *to run to.*

**Accuso**, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & causor, *to allege*,) *to accuse; to blame; to find fault with.*

**Acer**, acris, acre, § 108; comp. acrior; sup. acerrimus, § 125, 1; adj. *sharp; sour; eager; vehement; rapid; courageous; fierce; violent; acute; keen; piercing.*

**Acerbus**, a, um, adj. *sour; unripe; vexatious; harsh; morose; disagreeable.*

**Acerrimè**, adv. sup. See **Acriter**.

**Acervus**, i, m. *a heap.*

**Acetum**, i, n. *vinegar.*

**Achaicus**, a, um, adj. *Achaean, Grecian.*

**Achelous**, i, m. *a river of Epirus.*

**Acherusia**, æ, f. *a lake in Campania; also, a cave in Bithynia.*

**Achilles**, is & eos, m. *the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy.*

**Acidus**, a, um, adj. *sour; sharp; acid.*

**Acies**, ei, f. *an edge; a line of*

*soldiers; an army in battle array; a squadron; a rank; an army; a battle.*

**Acinus**, i, m. *a berry; a grape-stone.*

**Acriter**, acrius, acerrimè, adv. *sharply; ardently; fiercely; courageously.*

**Acroceraunia**, òrum, n. pl. § 96; *lofty mountains between Albania and Epirus.*

**Acrocorinthos**, i, f. *the citadel of Corinth.*

**Acropolis**, is, f. *the citadel of Athens.*

**Actio**, ònis, f. (ago,) *an action; operation; a process.*

**Actium**, i, n. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra.*

**Actus**, a, um, part. (ago,) *driven; led.*

**Aculeus**, i, m. *a sting; a thorn; a prickle; a porcupine's quill.*

**Acumen**, inis, n. (acuo,) *acuteness; perspicacity.*

**Acus**, us, f. *a needle.*

**Ad**, prep. *to; near; at; towards with a numeral, about.*

**Adamas**, antis, m. *adamant; a diamond.*

**Additus**, a, um, part. from

**Addo**, addere, addidi, additum, a. (ad & do,) *to add; to annex; to appoint; to give.*

**Adduco**, adducere, adduxi, adductum, a. (ad & duco,) *to*

- lead ; to bring : in dubitatio-  
nem, to bring into question.*
- Ademptus, a, um, part. (adimo.)
- Adeo, adv. *so ; therefore ; so  
much ; to such a degree ; so  
very.*
- Adeo, adire, adii, aditum, irr. n.  
(ad & eo,) *to go to.* § 182, 3.
- Adhærens, tis, part. from
- Adhæreo, adhærere, adhæsi, n.  
(ad & hæreo,) *to stick to ; to  
adhere ; to adjoin ; to lie con-  
tiguous.*
- Adherbal, âlis, m. *a king of Nu-  
midia, put to death by his  
cousin Jugurtha.*
- Adhibeo, adhibere, adhibui, ad-  
hibitum, a. (ad & habeo, § 189,  
2,) *to admit ; to apply ; to use ;  
to employ.*
- Adhuc, adv. *hitherto ; yet ; as  
yet ; still.*
- Adimo, adimere, ademi, ademp-  
tum, a. (ad & emo,) *to take  
away.*
- Aditus, ūs, m. (adeo,) *a going  
to ; entrance ; access ; ap-  
proach.*
- Adjaceo, ere, ui, itum, n. (ad &  
jaceo,) *to adjoin ; to lie near ;  
to border upon.*
- Adjungo, adjungere, adjunxi, ad-  
junctum, a. (ad & jungo,) *to  
join ; to unite with.*
- Adjutus, a, um, part. from
- Adjuvo, adjuvare, adjuvi, adju-  
tum, a. (ad & juvo,) *to assist ;  
to help ; to aid.*
- Admētus, i, m. *a king of Thes-  
saly.*
- Administer, tri, m. *a servant ;  
an assistant.*
- Administro, âre, âvi, âtum, a.  
(ad & ministro,) *to adminis-  
ter ; to manage.*
- Admiratio, ōnis, f. (admiror,) *ad-  
miration.*
- Admirātus, a, um, part. from
- Admīror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to  
admire.*
- Admissus, a, um, part. from
- Admitto, admittere, admisi, ad-  
missum, a. (ad & mitto,) *to  
admit ; to allow ; to receive.*
- Admōdum, adv. (ad & modus,) *very ; much ; greatly.*
- Admoneo, ere, ui, itum, a. (ad &  
moneo,) *to admonish ; to  
warn ; to put in mind.*
- Admonitus, a, um, part. (admoneo.)
- Admoveo, admovere, admōvi, ad-  
mōtum, a. (ad & moveo,) *to  
bring to ; to move to.*
- Adnāto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (ad  
& nato,) *to swim to.*
- Adolescens, tis, adj. (adolesco,)  
(comp. ior, § 126, 4,) *young ;  
subs. a young man or woman ;  
a youth.*
- Adolescentia, æ, f. *youth, from*
- Adolesco, adolescere, adolēvi,  
adultum, inc. *to grow ; to in-  
crease ; to grow up.*
- Adopto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad &  
opto,) *to adopt ; to take for a  
son ; to assume.*

**Adorior**, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ad & orior,) *to attack; to accost; to address; to undertake.*

**Adria**, æ, m. *the Adriatic sea.*

**Adriaticus**, a, um, adj. *Adriatic: mare Adriaticum, the Adriatic sea or gulf; now, the gulf of Venice.*

**Adscendo**, or ascendo, adscendere, ascendi, adscensum, a. (ad & scando,) *to ascend; to rise: adscenditur, the ascent is, or they ascend.*

**Ad- or as- sisto**, sistere, stiti, n. (ad & sisto,) *to stand by; to assist; to help.*

**Adspecturus**, a, um, part. (aspicio.)

**Ad- or as- spergo**, gère, si, sum, a. (ad & spargo,) *to sprinkle.*

**Ad- or as- spicio**, spicere, spexi, spectrum, a. (ad & specio,) *to look at; see; regard; behold.*

**Ad- or as- stans**, tis, part. from

**Ad- or as- sto**, stare, stiti, n. (ad & sto,) *to stand by; to be near.*

**Adsum**, adesse, adfui, adfuturus, irr. n. (ad & sum,) *to be present; to aid; to assist.*

**Adulâtor**, oris, m. (adulor,) *a flatterer.*

**Aduncus**, a, um, adj. *bent; crooked.*

**Advectus**, a, um, part. from

**Advêho**, advehere, advexi, advectum, a. (ad & veho,) *to carry; to convey.*

**Advêna**, æ, c. § 31, (advenio,) *a stranger.*

**Adveniens**, tis, part. from

**Advenio**, advenire, advēni, adventum, n. (ad & venio,) *to arrive; to come.*

**Adventus**, ūs, m. *an arrival, a coming.*

**Adversarius**, i, m. (adversor,) *an adversary; an enemy.*

**Adversus & adversum**, prep. *against; towards.*

**Adversus**, a, um, adj. (adverto,) *adverse; opposite; unfavorable; bad; fronting: adversa cicatrix, a scar in front: adverso corpore, on the breast.*

**Advôco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & voco,) *to call for or to; to call; to summon.*

**Advôlo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ad & volo,) *to fly to.*

**Ædifico**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ædes & facio,) *to build.*

**Ædilitas**, âtis, f. *the office of an edile; edileship.*

**Ædilitius**, (vir,) i, m. *one who has been an edile.*

**Ægæus**, a, um, adj. *Ægean: Ægæum mare, the Ægean sea, lying between Greece and Asia Minor. It is now called the Archipelâgo.*

**Æger**, ra, rum, adj. *sick; weak; infirm; diseased.*

**Ægrè**, adv. *grievously; with difficulty.*

**Ægritudo**, inis, f. *sorrow; grief.*



- Ægyptus*, i, f. § 29, 2; *Ægypt*.  
*Ælius*, i, m. the name of a Roman family.  
*Æmilius*, i, m. the name of several noble Romans of the gens *Æmilia*, or *Æmilian* tribe.  
*Æmulatio*, ōnis, f. (æmūlor,) *emulation*; rivalry; competition.  
*Æmulus*, a, um, adj. *emulous*.  
*Æmulus*, i, m. a rival; a competitor.  
*Ænēas*, æ, m. a Trojan prince, the son of *Venus* and *Anchises*.  
*Æneus*, a, um, adj. *brazen*.  
*Ænos*, i, f. § 29, 2; a town in *Thrace*, at the mouth of the *Hebrus*, named after its founder, *Æneas*.  
*Æolis*, idis, f. a country on the western coast of *Asia Minor*, between *Troas* and *Ionia*.  
*Æqualis*, e, adj. *equal*.  
*Æqualiter*, adv. *equally*.  
*Æquitas*, ātis, f. *equity*; justice; moderation.  
*Æquus*, a, um, adj. *equal*: æquus animus, or æqua mens, *equanimity*.  
*Æër*, is, m. the air; the atmosphere.  
*Ærarium*, i, n. the treasury; from  
*Æs*, æris, n. *brass*; money.  
*Æschylus*, i, m. a celebrated Greek tragic poet.  
*Æsculapius*, i, m. the son of *Apollo*, and god of medicine.  
*Æstas*, ātis, f. *summer*.  
*Æstimandus*, a, um, part. to be esteemed, prized, or regarded; from  
*Æstimo*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to esteem; to value; to regard; to judge of; to estimate.  
*Æstuo*, āre, āvi, ātum, n. to be very hot.  
*Æstuōsus*, a, um, adj. *stormy*; boiling; surging; turbulent.  
*Æstus*, ūs, m. *heat*.  
*Ætas*, ātis, f. *age*.  
*Eternus*, a, um, adj. *eternal*; immortal.  
*Ethiopia*, æ, f. *Ethiopia*, a country in *Africa*, lying on both sides of the equator.  
*Ethiops*, ōpis, m. an *Ethiopian*.  
*Etna*, æ, f. a volcanic mountain in *Sicily*.  
*Ævum*, i, n. *time*; an age.  
*Afer*, ra, rum, adj. § 106, of *Africa*.  
*Affābrē*, adv. *artfully*; ingeniously; curiously; in a workmanlike manner.  
*Affectus*, a, um, part. affected; afflicted.  
*Afferō*, afferre, attūli, allatum, irr. a. (ad & fero,) to bring; to carry.  
*Afficio*, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. (ad & facio,) to affect: inediā, to deprive of food: cladibus, to overthrow.  
*Afficior*, ici, ectus sum, pass. to be affected: gaudio, to be affected with joy; to rejoice: febri, to be attacked with a fever

- Affigo**, affigere, affixi, affixum, a. (ad & figo,) *to fasten; to affix: cruci, to crucify.*
- Affinis**, e, adj. *neighboring; contiguous.*
- Affinis**, is, c. *a relation.*
- Affirmo**, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & firmo,) *to affirm; to confirm.*
- Affixus**, a, um, part. (affigo.)
- Afflatus**, us, m. *a blast; a breeze; a gale; inspiration.*
- Africa**, æ, f. *Africa; also a part of the African continent, lying east of Numidia, and west of Cyrene.*
- Africānus**, i, m. *the cognomen or surname of two of the Scipios, derived from their conquest of Africa.*
- Africus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Africa; African.*
- Agamemnon**, onis, m. *a king of Mycenæ, and the commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy.*
- Agathyrsi**, orum, m. pl. *a barbarous tribe living near the palus Mæotis.*
- Agellus**, i, m. dim. (ager,) *a small farm.*
- Agēnor**, oris, m. *a king of Phœnicia.*
- Agens**, tis, part. (ago.)
- Ager**, ri, m. *a field; land; a farm; an estate; ground; a territory; the country.*
- Agger**, eris, m. *a heap; a pile; a mound; a bulwark; a bank; a rampart; a dam; a mole.*
- Aggredior**, edi, essus sum, dep. (ad & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to go to; to attack.*
- Aggressus**, a, um, part. *having attacked.*
- Agitator**, oris, m. *a driver; from*
- Agito**, are, avi, atum, freq. (ago,) *to drive; to agitate; to revolve.*
- Aglāus**, i, m. *a very poor Arcadian.*
- Agmen**, inis, n. (ago,) *a train; a troop upon the march; a band; an army.*
- Agnitus**, a, um, part. from
- Agnosco**, agnoscere, agnōvi, agnītum, a. (ad & nosco,) *to recognize; to know.*
- Agnus**, i, m. *a lamb.*
- Ago**, agere, ēgi, actum, a. *to conduct; to drive; to lead; to act; to do; to reside; to live: funus, to perform funeral rites: annum centesimum, to be spending, or to be in his one hundredth year: bene, to behave well: ago gratias, to thank.*
- Agor**, agi, actus sum, pass. *to be led: agitur, it is debated: res de quā agitur, the point in debate: pessum agi, to sink.*
- Agricōla**, æ, m. (ager & colo,) *a husbandman; a farmer.*
- Agricultura**, æ, f. *agriculture.*
- Agrigentum**, i, n. *a town upon*

- the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti.*
- Agrippa, æ, m. *the name of several distinguished Romans.*
- Ahenum, i, n. *a kettle; a caldron; a brazen vessel.*
- Aio, ais, ait, def. verb. (§ 184, 4.) *I say.*
- Ajax, ácis, m. *the name of two distinguished Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy.*
- Ala, æ, f. *a wing; an arm-pit; an arm.*
- Alácer, ácris, ácre, adj. *lively; courageous; ready; fierce; spirited.*
- Alba, æ, f. *Alba Longa; a city of Latium, built by Ascanius.*
- Albānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Alba.*
- Albānus, a, um, adj. *Alban: mons Albānus, mount Albanus, at the foot of which Alba Longa was built, 16 miles from Rome.*
- Albis, is, m. *a large river of Germany, now the Elbe.*
- Albūla, æ, m. *an ancient name of the Tiber.*
- Albus, a, um, adj. *white.*
- Alcestis, ídis, f. *the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admētus.*
- Alcibiādes, is, m. *an eminent Athenian, the pupil of Socrates.*
- Alcinóus, i, m. *a king of Phæacia or Corcyra, whose gardens were very celebrated.*
- Alcyōne, es, f. *the daughter of Æolus, and wife of Ceyx: she and her husband were changed into sea birds, called Alcyōnes,*
- Alcyon, is, m. *kingfisher.*
- Alcyonēus, a, um, adj. *halcyon.*
- Alexander, dri, m. *surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon.*
- Alexandria, æ, f. *the capital of Egypt; founded by Alexander the Great.*
- Algeo, algère, alsi, n. *to be cold.*
- Alicunde, adv. (aliquis & unde,) *from some place.*
- Alienātus, a, um, part. *alienated; estranged.*
- Aliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to alienate; to estrange.*
- Aliēnus, a, um, adj. *foreign; of or belonging to another; another man's; another's.*
- Aliò, adv. *to another place; elsewhere.*
- Aliquandiu, adv. (aliquis & diu,) *for some time.*
- Aliquando, adv. *once; formerly; at some time; at length; sometimes.*
- Aliquantum, n. adj. *something; somewhat; a little.*
- Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod & aliquid, pro. (§ 138,) *some; some one; a certain one.*
- Aliquot, ind. adj. *some.*
- Aliter, adv. *otherwise.*
- Aliter — aliter, *in one way — in another.*

- Alius**, a, ud, adj. § 107, R. 1; *another; other: alii — alii, some — others.*
- Allātus**, a, um, part. (affēro,) *brought.*
- Allectus**, a, um, part. (allicio.)
- Allēvo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & levo,) *to raise up; to alleviate; to lighten.*
- Allia**, æ, f. *a small river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber.*
- Allicio**, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, (ad & lacio,) a. *to allure; to entice.*
- Alligātus**, a, um, part. *bound; confined; from*
- Alligo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & ligo,) *to bind to; to fasten; to bind or tie.*
- Allocūtus**, a, um, part. *speaking, or having spoken to; from*
- Allōquor**, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (ad & loquor,) *to speak to; to address; to accost.*
- Alluo**, -luēre, -lui, a. (ad & luo,) *to flow near; to wash; to lave.*
- Alo**, alēre, alui, altum or altum, a. *to nourish; to feed; to support; to increase; to maintain; to strengthen.*
- Alōeus**, i, m. *a giant, son of Titan and Terra.*
- Alpes**, ium, f. pl. *the Alps.*
- Alpheus**, i, m. *a river of Peloponnesus.*
- Alpinus**, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Alps; Alpine: Alpini mures, marmots.*
- Altē**, iūs, issimē, adv. *on high, highly; deeply; low; loudly.*
- Alter**, ēra, ērum, adj. § 107; *the one (of two); the other; the second.* § 120, 1.
- Alternus**, a, um, adj. *alternate; by turns.*
- Althæa**, æ, f. *the wife of Æneus, and mother of Meleager.*
- Altitudo**, inis, f. *height; from*
- Altus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *high; lofty; deep; loud.*
- Alumnus**, i, m. *a pupil; a foster-son; a fosterling.*
- Alveus**, i, m. *a channel.*
- Alvus**, i, f. *the belly.*
- Amans**, tis, part. and adj. (ior, issimus,) *loving; fond of.*
- Amārus**, a, um, adj. *bitter.*
- Amātus**, a, um, part. (amo.)
- Amāzon**, ōnis; pl. *Amazōnes, um, f. Amazons, a nation of female warriors, who originally inhabited a part of Sarmatia, near the river Don, and afterwards passed over into Asia Minor.*
- Ambitio**, ōnis, f. (ambio,) *ambition.*
- Ambitus**, ūs, m. *compass; extent; circuit; circumference; an encompassing; an encircling; a coiling around.*
- Ambo**, æ, o, adj. pl. § 118, 1; *both; each.*
- Ambūlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to walk.*
- Amicitia**, æ, f. *friendship; from*
- Amicus**, a, um, adj. *friendly.*

- Amicus, i, m. (amo,) *a friend.*  
 Amissus, a, um, part. from  
 Amitto, amittere, amisi, amis-  
 sum, a. (a & mitto,) *to lose ;  
 to relinquish.*  
 Ammon, ōnis, m. *a surname of  
 Jupiter, to whom, under this  
 name, a temple was erected in  
 the Lybian desert.*  
 Amnis, is, d. § 63, 1 ; *a river.*  
 Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to love.*  
 § 155.  
 Amœnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-  
 mus,) *pleasant ; agreeable ;  
 delightful.*  
 Amor, ōris, m. (amo,) *love.*  
 Amphinŏmus, i, m. *a Catanean,  
 distinguished for his filial af-  
 fection.*  
 Amphion, ōnis, m. *a son of Ju-  
 piter and Antiope, and the  
 husband of Niobe. He is  
 fabled to have built Thebes  
 by the sound of his lyre.*  
 Amplē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *amply ;  
 (amplus.)*  
 Amplector, ecti, exus sum, dep.  
 (amb & plector, § 196, 11,) *to  
 embrace.*  
 Amplexus, a, um, part. *having  
 embraced ; embracing.*  
 Amplio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to  
 enlarge.*  
 Ampliūs, adv. (amplē,) *more.*  
 Amplus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)  
*great ; abundant ; large ; spa-  
 cious.*  
 Amulius, i, m. *the son of Silvius*  
*Procas, and brother of Nu-  
 mitor.*  
 Amyclæ, ārum, f. pl. *a town upon  
 the western coast of Italy, near  
 Fundi.*  
 Amycus, i, m. *a son of Neptune,  
 and king of Bebrycia.*  
 An, adv. *whether ; or.*  
 Anacreon, tis, m. *a celebrated  
 lyric poet of Teos in Ionia.*  
 Anāpus, i, m. *a Catanean, the  
 brother of Amphinomus.*  
 Anaxagōras, æ, m. *a philoso-  
 pher of Clazomene, a city of  
 Ionia.*  
 Anceps, cipitis, adj. *uncertain ;  
 doubtful.*  
 Anchises, æ, m. *a Trojan, the  
 father of Æneas.*  
 Anchōra, or Anōōra, æ, f. *an  
 anchor.*  
 Ancilla, æ, f. *a female servant ;  
 a maid.*  
 Ancus, i, m. (Martius,) *the fourth  
 king of Rome.*  
 Andriacus, i, m. *a person of mean  
 birth, called also Pseudophi-  
 lippus, on account of his pre-  
 tending to be Philip, the son of  
 Persis, king of Macedon.*  
 Andromēda, æ, f. *the daughter  
 of Cepheus and Cassiope, and  
 wife of Perseus.*  
 Ango, angēre, anxī, a. *to trouble ;  
 to disquiet ; to torment ; to  
 vex.*  
 Anguis, is, c. *a snake ; a ser-  
 pent.*

**Angulus**, i, m. *a corner.*  
**Angustiae**, arum, f. pl. *narrowness; a narrow pass; a defile.*  
**Angustus**, a, um, adj. *narrow; limited; straitened; pinching.*  
**Anīma**, æ, f. *breath; life; the soul.*  
**Animadverto**, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (anīmus, ad, & verito,) *to attend; to observe; to notice.*  
**Anīmal**, ālis, n. (anīma,) *an animal.*  
**Animōsus**, a, um, adj. *courageous; bold; undaunted; from*  
**Anīmus**, i, m. *the mind; disposition; spirit; courage; a design: uno anīmo, unanimously: mihi est anīmus, I have a mind.*  
**Anio**, ēnis, m. *a branch of the Tiber, which enters it three miles above Rome. It is now called the Teverone.*  
**Annēcto**, -nectēre, -nexui, -nexum, a. (ad & necto,) *to annex; to tie or fasten to.*  
**Annūlus**, i, m. *a ring.*  
**Annumēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & numēro,) *to number; to reckon; to reckon among.*  
**Annuo**, -nuēre, -nui, n. (ad & nuo, to nod,) *to assent; to agree.*  
**Annus**, i, m. *a year.*  
**Annuus**, a, um, adj. *annual; yearly; lasting a year.*

**Anser**, ēris, m. *a goose.*  
**Anserinus**, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a goose: ova, goose-eggs.*  
**Antē**, adv. *before; sooner.*  
**Ante**, prep. *before.*  
**Antea**, adv. (ante & is,) *before; heretofore.*  
**Antecello**, -cellēre, a. (ante & cello,) *to excel; to surpass; to exceed; to be superior to.*  
**Antepōno**, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (ante & pono,) *to prefer; to set before.*  
**Antepositus**, a, um, part. (antepōno.)  
**Antēquam**, adv. *before; before that.*  
**Antigōnus**, i, m. *a king of Macedonia.*  
**Antiochia**, æ, f. *the capital of Syria.*  
**Antiochus**, i, m. *a king of Syria.*  
**Antiope**, es, f. *the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, and the mother of Amphion.*  
**Antiquus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *ancient; old; of long continuance.*  
**Antipāter**, tris, m. *a Sidonian poet.*  
**Antium**, i, n. *a maritime town of Italy.*  
**Antonius**, i, m. *Antony, the name of a Roman family.*  
**Antrum**, i, n. *a cave.*  
**Apelles**, is, m. *a celebrated painter of the island of Cos.*

- Apenninus**, i, m. *the Apennines.*
- Aper**, ri, m. § 48; *a boar; a wild boar.*
- Aperio**, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (ad & pario,) *to open; to discover; to disclose; to make known.*
- Apertus**, a, um, part. (aperio.)
- Apex**, icis, m. *a point; the top; the summit.*
- Apis**, is, f. *a bee.*
- Apis**, is, m. *an ox worshipped as a deity among the Egyptians.*
- Apollo**, inis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music and poetry.*
- Apparātus**, ūs, m. *a preparation; apparatus; equipment; habilitment.*
- Appareo**, ēre, ui, n. (ad & pareo,) *to appear; to be manifest or clear.*
- Appellandus**, a, um, part. from
- Appello**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & pello,) *to name or call; to address; to call upon.*
- Appendo**, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (ad & pendo,) *to hang upon or to; to weigh out; to pay.*
- Appētens**, tis, part. *seeking after; from*
- Appēto**, -petēre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (ad & peto,) *to desire; to strive for; to aim at; to attack.*
- Appius**, i, m. *a Roman prænomen belonging to the Claudian gens or tribe.*
- Appōno**, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (ad & pono,) *to set or place before; to put to; to join.*
- Appositus**, a, um, part. (appōno.)
- Appropinquo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & propinquo,) *to approach; to draw near.*
- Apricus**, a, um, adj. *sunny; serene; warm.*
- Apto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fit; to adjust.*
- Apud**, prep. *at; in; among; before; to:* with the name of a person, it signifies *in his house*; with that of an author, it signifies *in his writings.*
- Apulia**, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Italy, near the Adriatic.*
- Aqua**, æ, f. *water.*
- Aquæductus**, ūs, m. (aqua & duco,) *an aqueduct; a conduit.*
- Aquīla**, æ, f. *an eagle.*
- Aquīlo**, ōnis, m. *the north wind.*
- Aquitania**, æ, f. *a country of Gaul.*
- Aquitāni**, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Aquitania.*
- Ara**, æ, f. *an altar.*
- Arabia**, æ, f. *Arabia.*
- Arabicus**, a, um, adj. *Arabian of or belonging to Arabia*
- Arabicus sinus**, *the Red sea.*
- Arabius**, a, um, adj. *Arabian.*
- Arabs**, ābis, m. *an Arabian.*

- Arbitrātus**, a, um, part. *having thought*; from
- Arbitror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. to *believe*; to think.
- Arbor**, & **Arbos**, ōris, f. *a tree*.
- Arca**, æ, f. *a chest*.
- Arcadia**, æ, f. *Arcadia, a country in the interior of the Peloponnesus*.
- Arcas**, ādis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Calisto*; also, an *Arcadian*.
- Arceo**, ēre, ui, a. to *drive away*; to ward off; to keep from; to restrain.
- Arcessitus**, a, um, part. from
- Arcesso**, ēre, ivi, itum, a. to *send for*; to invite; to summon; to call.
- Archimēdes**, is, m. *a famous mathematician and mechanician of Syracuse*.
- Architectus**, i, m. *an architect*; a builder.
- Archytas**, æ, m. *a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum*.
- Arctē**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *straitly*; closely; strictly; from
- Arctus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *narrow*; close.
- Arcus**, ūs, m. *a bow*; an arch.
- Ardea**, æ, f. *a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutuli*.
- Ardens**, tis, part. & adj. *burning*; hot; from
- Ardeo**, ardēre, arsi, arsum, n. to *burn*; to sparkle; to be consumed by fire.
- Arduus**, a, um, adj. *high*; lofty; steep; arduous; difficult.
- Arēna**, æ, f. *sand*.
- Arenōsus**, a, um, adj. *sandy*.
- Arethūsa**, æ, f. *the name of a nymph of Elis, who was changed into a fountain in Sicily*.
- Argentum**, i, n. *silver*.
- Argias**, æ, m. *a chief of the Megarensians*.
- Argivus**, a, um, adj. of *Argos*; *Argive*.
- Argivi**, ōrum, m. pl. *Argives*; inhabitants of *Argos*.
- Argonautæ**, ārum, m. pl. *the Argonauts*; the crew of the ship *Argo*, who sailed with *Jason* to *Colchis*.
- Argos**, i, n. sing., & **Argi**, ōrum, m. pl. *a city in Greece, the capital of Argolis*.
- Arguo**, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. to *show*; to prove; to convict.
- Ariminum**, i, n. *a city of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic*.
- Aristohālus**, i, m. *a name of several of the high priests and kings of Judæa*.
- Aristotēles**, is, m. *Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, born at Stagira, a city of Macedonia*.
- Arma**, ōrum, n. pl. § 96; *arms*.
- Armātus**, a, um, part. armed: pl. armāti, ōrum, *armed men*; soldiers.
- Armenia**, æ, f. (Major,) *a country of Asia, lying between the*



- Taurus and the Caucasus.*  
 Armenia (Minor,) a small country, lying between Cappadocia and the Euphrates.  
 Armenius, a, um, adj. *Armenian.*  
 Armentum, i, n. a herd.  
 Armilla, æ, f. a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had been distinguished in battle.  
 Armo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to arm.  
 Aro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to plough; to cover with the plough.  
 Arreptus, a, um, part. from  
 Arripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (ad & rapio, § 189, 2,) to seize upon.  
 Arrôgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & rogo,) to arrogate; to claim.  
 Ars, tis, f. art; contrivance; skill; employment; occupation; pursuit.  
 Arsi. See Ardeo.  
 Artemisia, æ, f. the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.  
 Artifex, icis, c. (ars & facio,) an artist.  
 Arundo, inis, f. a reed; a cane.  
 Aruns, tis, m. the eldest son of Tarquin the Proud.  
 Arx, cis, f. a citadel; a fortress.  
 Ascanius, i, m. the son of Æneas and Crêusa.  
 Ascendo. See Adscendo.  
 Asia, æ, f. Asia; Asia Minor; also, proconsular Asia, or the Roman province.  
 Asiaticus, i, m. an agnomen or surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, on account of his victories in Asia.  
 Asina, æ, m. a cognomen or surname of a part of the Cornelian family.  
 Asinus, i, m. an ass.  
 Aspecturus, a, um, part. (aspicio.)  
 Asper, era, erum, adj. rough; rugged.  
 Aspergo. See Adaspergo.  
 As- or ad- spernor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to spurn; to despise; to reject.  
 Aspicio. See Adspicio.  
 Aspis, idis, f. an asp.  
 Assecutus, a, um, part. from  
 As- or ad- sêquor, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (ad & sequor,) to obtain; to overtake.  
 As- or ad- servo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & servo,) to preserve; to keep.  
 As- or ad- signo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & signo,) to assign; to appoint; to allot; to distribute.  
 Assisto. See Adsisto.  
 Assuesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suetum, inc. to be accustomed; to be wont.  
 Assurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ad & surgo,) to rise; to arise.  
 Astronomia, æ, f. astronomy.  
 Astutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) cunning; crafty.  
 Asylum, i, n. an asylum.

- At, conj. § 198, 4; *but*.
- Atalanta, æ, f. *the daughter of Schæneus, king of Arcadia.*
- Athênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Athens, the capital of Attica.*
- Atheniensis, is, m. *an Athenian; an inhabitant of Athens.*
- Atilius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Atlantîcus, a, um, adj. *Atlantic; relating to Atlas: mare Atlantîcum, the Atlantic ocean.*
- Atque, conj. *and.*
- Atrociter, adv. (iûs, issimè,) (atrox,) *fiercely; violently; severely.*
- Attâlus, i, m. *a king of Pergâmus.*
- Attëro, -terëre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (ad & tero,) *to rub off; to wear.*
- Atthis, idis, f. *the same as Attica.*
- Attica, æ, f. *Attica, a country in the southern part of Greece proper.*
- Attingo, -tingëre, -tîgi, -tactum, a. (ad & tango,) *to touch; to border upon; to attain; to reach.*
- Attollo, ëre, a. (ad & tollo,) *to raise up.*
- Attritus, a, um, part. (attëro,) *rubbed away; worn off.*
- Auctor, ôris, c. (augeo,) *an author.*
- Auctoritas, âtis, f. *authority; influence; reputation.*
- Auctus, a, um, part. (augeo,) *increased; enlarged; augmented.*
- Audacia, æ, f. *audacity; boldness; from*
- Audax, âcis, adj. *bold; daring; audacious; desperate.*
- Audeo, audëre, ausus sum, neut. pass. *to dare.* § 142, R. 2.
- Audio, ire, îvi, îtum, a. *to hear.*
- Auditus, a, um, part.
- Auditus, ûs, m. *the hearing.*
- Aufëro, auferre, abstûli, ablâtum, irr. a. (ab & fero,) *to take away; to remove.*
- Aufugio, -fugëre, -fûgi, -fugîtum, n. (ab & fugio, § 196, 1,) *to fly away; to run off; to escape; to flee.*
- Augendus, a, um, part. *from*
- Augeo, augëre, auxi, auctum, a. *to increase; to augment; to enlarge; to rise.*
- Augurium, i, n. *augury; divination.*
- Augustè, adv. *nobly; from*
- Augustus, a, um, adj. *august; grand; venerable.*
- Augustus, i, m. *an honorary appellation bestowed by the senate upon Cæsar Octavianus; and succeeding emperors took the same name.*
- Aulis, idis, f. *a seaport town in Bæotia.*
- Aulus, i, m. *a common prænomen among the Romans.*
- Aurelius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum,) *golden.*
- Auriga, æ, m. *a charioteer.*

Auris, is, f. *the ear*.

Aurum, i, n. *gold*.

Auspicium, i, n. *an auspice; a species of divination, from the flight, &c. of birds*.

Ausus, a, um, part. (audeo,) *daring; having dared*.

Aut, conj. § 198, 2; *or*; aut—aut, *either—or*.

Autem, conj. § 198, 4; *but; yet*.

Autumnus, i, m. *autumn*.

Auxi. See Augeo.

Auxilium, i, n. *help; aid; assistance*.

Avaritia, æ, f. *avarice; from*

Avārus, a, um, adj. *avaricious; covetous*.

Avēho, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (a & veho,) *to carry off or away*.

Avello, -vellēre, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (a & vello,) *to carry away; to pull away*.

Aventinus, i, m. *mount Aventine, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built*.

Aversus, a, um, part. *turned away*: cicātrix *aversa, a scar in the back*: from

Averto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (a & verto,) *to avert; to turn; to turn away*.

Aviculā, æ, f. dim. (avis,) *a small bird*.

Avidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *ravenous; greedy; eager*.

Avis, is, f. *a bird*.

Avōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (a &

voco,) *to call away, to divert, to withdraw*.

Avolatūrus, a, um, part. from Avōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (a & volo,) *to fly away or off*

Avulsus, part. (avello.)

Avuncūlus, i, m. *an uncle*.

Avus, i, m. *a grandfather*.

Axēnus, i, m. (from the Greek Ἀξενος, *inhospitable*;) *the Euxine sea; anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the neighboring tribes*.

## B.

Babylon, ōnis, f. *the metropolis of Chaldea, lying upon the Euphrates*.

Babylonia, æ, f. *the country about Babylon*.

Bacca, æ, f. *a berry*.

Bacchus, i, m. *the son of Jupiter and Semēle, and the god of wine*.

Bactra, ōrum, n. *the capital of Bactriāna, situated upon the sources of the Oxus*.

Bactriāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Bactriāna*.

Bactriānus, a, um, adj. *Bactrian, pertaining to Bactra or Bactriāna*.

Bacūlum, i, n. *a staff*.

Bætica, æ, f. *a country in the southern part of Spain, watered by the river Bætis*.

Bætis, is, m. *a river in the south-*

- ern part of Spain, now the Guadalquivir.*
- Bagrāda**, æ, m. *a river of Africa, between Ulica and Carthage.*
- Ballista**, æ, f. *an engine for throwing stones.*
- Balticus**, a, um, adj. *Baltic : mare Balticum, the Baltic sea.*
- Barbārus**, a, um, adj. *barbarous ; rude ; uncivilized ; savage : subs. barbāri, barbarians.*
- Batāvus**, a, um, adj. *Batavian ; belonging to Batavia, now Holland.*
- Beatitudo**, inis, f. *blessedness ; happiness ; from*
- Beātus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *happy ; blessed.*
- Bebrycia**, æ, f. *a country of Asia.*
- Belgæ**, ārum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the north-east part of Gaul ; the Belgians.*
- Belgicus**, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Belgæ.*
- Bellerōphon**, tis, m. *the son of Glaucus, king of Ephra.*
- Bellicōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus, bellum, § 128, 4,) *warlike.*
- Bellicus**, a, um, adj. (bellum, § 128, 2,) *warlike.*
- Belligēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (bellum & gero,) *to wage war ; to carry on war.*
- Bello**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to war ; to wage war ; to contend ; to fight.*
- Bellua**, æ, f. *a beast ; a brute.*
- Bellum**, i. n. *war.*
- Belus**, i, m. *the founder of the Babylonish empire.*
- Benē**, adv. (comp. melius, sup. optime,) *well ; finely ; very : benē pugnāre, to fight successfully.*
- Beneficium**, i, n. (benē & facio,) *a benefit ; a kindness.*
- Benevolentia**, æ, f. (benē & volo,) *benevolence ; good will.*
- Benignē**, adv. *kindly ; from*
- Benignus**, a, um, adj. *kind ; benign.*
- Bestia**, æ, f. *a beast.*
- Bestia**, æ, m. *the surname of a Roman consul.*
- Bias**, antis, m. *a philosopher born at Priēne, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Bibliothēca**, æ, f. *a library.*
- Bibo**, bibere, bibi, bibitum, a. *to drink ; to imbibe.*
- Bibulus**, i, m. *a colleague of Julius Cæsar in the consulship.*
- Bini**, æ, a, num. adj. § 119 ; *two by two ; two.*
- Bipes**, edis, adj. (bis & pes,) *two-footed.*
- Bis**, num. adv. *twice.*
- Bithynia**, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, east of the Propontis.*
- Blanditia**, æ, f. *a compliment : blanditiæ, pl. blandishments ; caresses ; flattery : from*
- Blandus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)

- flattering ; enticing ; inviting ; tempting.*
- Bæotia, æ, f. *a country of Greece, north of Attica.*
- Bonitas, âtis, f. *goodness ; excellence ; from*
- Bonus, a, um, adj. (melior, optimus,) *good ; happy ; kind.*
- Bonum, i, n. *a good thing ; an endowment ; an advantage ; profit : bona, n. pl. an estate ; goods.*
- Boreâlis, e, adj. *northern ; from*
- Boreas, æ, m. *the north wind.*
- Borysthènes, æ, m. *a large river of Scythia, flowing into the Euxine ; it is now called the Dneiper.*
- Borysthénis, îdis, f. *the name of a town at the mouth of the Borysthenes.*
- Bos, bovis, c. *an ox ; a cow.*  
§§ 83, R. 1, & 84, E. 1.
- Bosphôrus, or Bospôrus, i, m. *the name of two straits between Europe and Asia ; one, the Bosphôrus Thracius, Thracian Bosphorus, now the straits of Constantinople ; the other, the Bosphôrus Cimmerius, the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now the straits of Caffa.*
- Brachium, i, n. *the arm.*
- Brevi, adv. *shortly ; briefly ; in a short time ; from*
- Brevis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *short ; brief.*
- Brevitas, âtis, f. *shortness ; brevity.*
- Brigantinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Brigantium, a town of the Vindelici : Brigantinus lacus, the lake of Constance.*
- Britannia, æ, f. *Great Britain.*
- Britannicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Britain ; British : oceanus Britannicus, and mare Britannicum, the North sea, including a part of the Baltic.*
- Britannus, a, um, adj. *British : Britanni, the Britons.*
- Bruma, æ, f. *the winter solstice ; the shortest day.*
- Bruttium, i, n. *a promontory of Italy.*
- Bruttii, òrum, m. pl. *a people in the southern part of Italy.*
- Brutus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*
- Bucephâlus, i, m. *the name of Alexander's war-horse.*
- Bucephâlos, i, f. *a city of India, near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.*
- Buxeus, a, um, adj. *of box ; of a pale yellow color, like box-wood.*
- Byzantium, i, n. *now Constantinople, a city of Thrace, situated upon the Bosphôrus.*

## C.

C., an abbreviation of *Caius*.

Cabira, ind. a town of *Pontus*.

Cacūmen, inis, n. the top; the peak; the summit.

Cadens, tis, part. (cado.)

Cadmus, i, m. a son of *Agēnor*, king of *Phœnicia*.

Cado, cadēre, cecīdi, casum, n. to fall.

Cæcilius, i, m. the name of several *Romans*.

Cæcūbum, i, n. a town of *Campania*, famous for its wine.

Cæcūbus, a, um, adj. *Cæcuban*; of *Cæcūbum*.

Cædes, is, f. slaughter; carnage; homicide; murder; from

Cædo, cædēre, cecidi, cæsum, a. to cut; to kill; to slay; to beat.

Cælātus, a, um, part. from

Cælo, ære, āvi, ātum, a. to carve; to engrave; to sculpture; to emboss.

Cæpe, or Cepe, n. indec. an onion.

Cæpio, ōnis, m. a Roman consul who commanded in *Spain*.

Cæsar, āris, m. a cognōmen or surname given to the *Julian* family.

Cæstus, ūs, m. a gauntlet; a boxing glove.

Cæsus, a, um, part. (cædo,) cut; slain; beaten

*Caius*, i, m. a Roman prænōmen.

Calais, is, m. a son of *Boreas*.

Calamitas, ātia, f. a calamity; a misfortune; from

Calāmus, i, m. a reed.

Calathiscus, i, m. a small basket.

Calefacio, calefacēre, calefeci, calefactum, a. (caleo & facio,) to warm.

Calefio, fieri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; to be warmed.

Calefactus, a, um, part. (calefio,) warmed.

Calidus, a, um, adj. warm.

Callidus, a, um, adj. cunning; shrewd.

Calor, ōris, m. warmth; heat.

Calpe, es, f. a hill or mountain in *Spain*, opposite to *Abjla* in *Africa*.

Calpurnius, i, m. the name of a Roman family.

Calydonius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Calydon*, a city of *Ætolia*; *Calydonian*.

Camelus, i, c. a camel.

Camillus, i, m. (M. Furius,) a Roman general.

Campania, æ, f. a pleasant country of *Italy*, between *Latium* and *Lucania*.

Campester, tris, tre, adj. even; plain; level; campaign; flat.

Campus, i, m. a plain; a field the *Campus Martius*.

Cancer, cri, m. a crab.

Candidus, a, um, adj. white.

- Candor, ōris, m. *brightness ; whiteness ; clearness.*
- Canens, tis, part. *singing.*
- Canis, is, c. *a dog.*
- Cannæ, ārum, f. pl. *a village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*
- Cannensis, e, adj. *belonging to Cannæ.*
- Cano, canēre, cecīni, cantum, a. *to sing ; to sound or play upon an instrument.*
- Cantans, tis, part. (canto.)
- Canthārus, i, m. *a beetle ; a knot under the tongue of the god Apis.*
- Cantium, i, n. *now the county of Kent, on the eastern coast of - England.*
- Canto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (cano,) *to sing ; to repeat often.*
- Cantus, ūs, m. *singing ; a song : cantus galli, the crowing of the cock.*
- Capesso, ěre, ivi, itum, a. (capio,) § 187, II. 5 ; *to take ; to take the management of : fugam capessēre, to flee.*
- Capiendus, a, um, part. (capio.)
- Capiens, tis, part. from
- Capio, capēre, cepi, captum, a. *to take ; to capture ; to take captive ; to enjoy ; to derive.*
- Capitālis, e, adj. (caput,) *capital ; mortal ; deadly ; pernicious : capitāle, (sc. crimen,) a capital crime.*
- Capitolium, i, n. *the capitol ; the Roman citadel on the Capitoline hill.*
- Capra, æ, f. *a she-goat.*
- Captivus, a, um, adj. *captive.*
- Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. § 187, II. 1, (capio,) *to catch at ; to seek for ; to hunt for.*
- Captus, a, um, part. (capio,) *taken ; taken captive.*
- Capua, æ, f. *the principal city of Campania.*
- Caput, itis, n. *a head ; life ; the skull ; a capital city : capitis damnāre, to condemn to death.*
- Carbonarius, i, m. (carbo, *a coal ;*) *a collier ; a maker of charcoal.*
- Carcer, ěris, m. *a prison.*
- Careo, ěre, ui, itum, n. *to be without ; to be free from ; to be destitute ; not to have ; to want.*
- Cares, ium, m. pl. *Carians ; the inhabitants of Caria.*
- Caria, æ, f. *a country in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Carīca, æ, f. *a fig.*
- Carmen, ĩnis, n. *a song ; a poem.*
- Carneādes, is, m. *a philosopher of Cyrene, distinguished for his acuteness.*
- Caro, carnis, f. *flesh.*
- Carpentum, i, n. *a chariot ; a wagon.*
- Carpetāni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Spain, on the borders of the Tagus.*

- Carpo, carpère, carpsi, carptum, a. *to pluck; to tear.*
- Carre, arum, f. pl. *a city of Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates.*
- Carthaginiensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian: subs. a Carthaginian.*
- Carthago, Inis, f. *Carthage, a maritime city in Africa: Carthago Nova, Carthagera, a town of Spain.*
- Carus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *dear.*
- Casa, æ, f. *a cottage; a hut.*
- Casca, æ, m. *the cognomen or surname of P. Servilius, one of the conspirators against Cæsar.*
- Caseus, i, m. *cheese.*
- Cassander, dri, m. *the name of a Macedonian.*
- Cassiöpe, es, f. *the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.*
- Cassius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Castalius, a, um, adj. *Castalian; of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus.*
- Castigätus, a, um, part. from
- Castigo, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to chastise; to punish.*
- Castrum, i, n. *a castle: castra, örüm, pl. a camp: castra ponere, to pitch a camp; to encamp.*
- Casus, üs, m. *accident; chance; an event; a misfortune; a disaster; a calamity.*
- Catabathmus, i, m. *a declivity; a gradual descent; a valley between Egypt and Africa proper.*
- Catäna, æ, f. *now Catania, a city of Sicily, near to mount Etna.*
- Catanensis, e, adj. *belonging to Catana; Catanean.*
- Catiënus, i, m. *Catiënus Plotinus, a Roman who was greatly distinguished for his attachment to his patron.*
- Catilina, æ, m. *a conspirator against the Roman government, whose plot was detected and defeated by Cicero.*
- Cato, önis, m. *the name of a Roman family.*
- Catilus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Lutatian tribe.*
- Catülus, i, m. *the young of beasts; a whelp.*
- Caucäsus, i, m. *a mountain of Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas.*
- Cauda, æ, f. *a tail.*
- Caudinus, a, um, adj. *Caudine; of or belonging to Caudium, a town of Italy.*
- Caula, æ, f. *a fold.*
- Causa, æ, f. *a cause; a reason; a lawsuit: in causâ est, or causa est, is the reason: ali-*



- cujus rei causâ, *for the purpose, or for the sake of a thing.*
- Cautes, is, f. *a rock ; a crag ; a cliff.*
- Caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum, n. & a. *to beware ; to avoid ; to shun ; cavere sibi ab aliquo, to secure themselves ; to guard against.*
- Caverna, æ, f. *a cave ; a cavern.*
- Cavus, a, um, adj. *hollow.*
- Cecidi. *See Cædo.*
- Cecidi. *See Cado.*
- Cecini. *See Cano.*
- Cecropia, æ, f. *an ancient name of Athens ; from*
- Cecrops, opis, m. *the first king of Athens.*
- Cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum, n. *to yield ; to give place ; to retire ; to retreat ; to submit.*
- Celeber, bris, bre, adj. (rior, erimus,) *crowded ; much visited ; renowned ; famous ; distinguished.*
- Celebratus, a, um, part. (celëbro.)
- Celebritas, atis, f. (celëber,) *fame ; glory ; celebrity ; renowned.*
- Celëbro, are, avi, atum, a. *to visit ; to celebrate ; to make famous ; to perform.*
- Celeritas, atis, f. (celer, swift,) *speed ; swiftness ; quickness.*
- Celeriter, adv. (iūs, rimē,) *swiftly.*
- Celeus, i, m. *a king of Eleusis.*
- Celo, are, avi, atum, a. *to hide ; to conceal.*
- Celtæ, arum, m. pl. *the Celts, a people of Gaul.*
- Censeo, cre, ui, um, a. *to judge ; to believe ; to count ; to reckon.*
- Censor, is, m. *a censor ; a censorer ; a fault-finder ; a critic.*
- Censorinus, i, m. (L. Manlius,) *a Roman consul in the third Punic war.*
- Censorius, i, m. *one who has been a censor ; a surname of Cato the elder.*
- Census, us, m. *a census ; an enumeration of the people ; a registering of the people, their ages, &c.*
- Centēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every hundred ; a hundred.*
- Centesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the hundredth.*
- Centies, num. adv. *a hundred times.*
- Centum, num. adj. pl. ind. *a hundred.*
- Centurio, ōnis, m. *a centurion ; a captain of a hundred men.*
- Cephalenia, æ, f. *an island in the Ionian sea, now Cefalopepe, see Cæpe.* [nia.]
- Cepi. *See Capio.*
- Cera, æ, f. *wax.*
- Cerbērus, i, m. *the name of the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*
- Cercasorum, i, n. *a town of Egypt.*

- Ceres, ēris, f. *Ceres, the goddess of corn.*
- Cerno, cernere, a. § 172; *to see; to perceive.*
- Certāmen, īnis, n. (certo,) *a contest; a battle; zeal; eagerness; strife; contention; debate; a game or exercise: Olympicum certāmen, the Olympic games.*
- Certē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (certus,) *certainly.*
- Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. *to contend; to strive; to fight.*
- Certus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *certain; fixed.*
- Cerva, æ, f. *a female deer; a hind.*
- Cervinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to a stag or deer.*
- Cervix, icis, f. *the neck; an isthmus.*
- Cervus, i, m. *a male deer; a stag.*
- Cessātor, is, m. *a loiterer; a lingerer; an idler.*
- Cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to cease; to loiter.*
- Cetērus, cetēra, cetērum, adj. (§ 105, N.) *other; the other; the rest.*
- Cetērum, adv. *but; however; as for the rest.*
- Cetus, i, m. *a whale.*
- Ceyx, ycis, m. *the son of Hesperus, and husband of Alcyōne.*
- Chalcēdon, ōnis, f. *a city of Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium.*
- Chaldaicus, a, um, adj. (Chaldæa,) *Chaldean.*
- Charta, æ, f. *paper.*
- Chersiphron, ōnis, m. *a distinguished architect, under whose direction the temple at Ephesus was built.*
- Chersonesus, i, f. *a peninsula.*
- Chilo, ōnis, m. *a Lacedæmonian philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Christus, i, m. *Christ.*
- Cibus, i, m. *food; nourishment.*
- Cicatrix, icis, f. *a wound; a scar; a cicatrice.*
- Cicēro, ōnis, m. *a celebrated Roman orator.*
- Ciconia, æ, f. *a stork.*
- Cilicia, æ, f. *a country in the southeastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Cimbri, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation formerly inhabiting the northern part of Germany.*
- Cinctus, a, um, part. (cingo.)
- Cineas, æ, m. *a Thessalian, the favorite minister of Pyrrhus.*
- Cingo, cingere, cinxi, cinctum, a. *to surround; to encompass; to encircle; to gird.*
- Cinis, ēris, d. *ashes; cinders.*
- Cinna, æ, m. (L. Cornelius,) *a consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.*
- Cinnāmun, i, n. *cinnamon.*
- Circa, & Circum, pr. & adv. *about; around; in the neighborhood of.*

- Circuitus, ūs, m. *a circuit; a circumference.*
- Circumdatus, a, um, part. from
- Circumdo, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. (circum & do,) *to surround; to put around; to environ; to invest.*
- Circum eo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (circum & eo, § 182, 3,) *to go round; to visit.*
- Circumfluō, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (circum & fluo,) *to flow round.*
- Circumiens, euntis, part. (circum eo.)
- Circumjaceo, ēre, ui, n. (circum & jaceo,) *to lie around; to border upon.*
- Circumsto, stāre, stēti, n. (circum & sto,) *to stand round.*
- Circumvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (circum & venio,) *to surround; to circumvent.*
- Circumventus, a, um, part.
- Ciris, is, f. *the name of the fish into which Scylla was changed.*
- Cisalpinus, a, um, adj. (cis & Alpes,) *Cisalpine; on this side of the Alps; that is, on the side nearest to Rome.*
- Cithæron, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Boeotia, near Thebes, sacred to Bacchus.*
- Citò, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *quickly; from*
- Citus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *quick.*
- Citra, pr. & adv. *on this side.*
- Civicus, a, um, adj. (civis,) *civic; corona civica, a civic crown, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen by killing an enemy.*
- Civilis, e, adj. *of or belonging to a citizen; civil.*
- Civis, is, c. *a citizen.*
- Civitas, ātis, f. *a city; a state; the inhabitants of a city; the body of citizens; a constitution; citizenship; freedom of the city.*
- Clades, is, f. *an overthrow; discomfiture; defeat; disaster; slaughter.*
- Clam, pr. *without the knowledge of:—adv. privately; secretly.*
- Clamo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to cry out; to call on.*
- Clamor, ōris, m. *a clamor; a cry.*
- Clandestinus, a, um, adj. (clam,) *secret; clandestine.*
- Claritas, ātis, f. *celebrity; fame; from*
- Clarus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *clear; famous; renowned; celebrated; loud.*
- Classis, is, f. *a fleet.*
- Claudius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, belonging to the tribe hence called Claudian.*
- Claudo, claudere, clausi, clausum, a. *to close; to shut.*
- Claudus, a, um, adj. *lame.*
- Clausus, a, um, part. (claudio,) *shut up.*

Clavus, i, m. *a nail; a spike.*

Clemens, tis, adj. *merciful.*

Clementia, æ, f. *clemency; mildness.*

Cleopâtra, æ, f. *an Egyptian queen, celebrated for her beauty.*

Cloâca, æ, f. *a drain; a common sewer.*

Cluentius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*

Clusium, i, n. *a city of Etruria.*

Clypeus, i, m. *a shield; a buckler.*

Cn., *an abbreviation of*

Cneius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*

Coactus, a, um, part. (cogo,) *collected; assembled; compelled.*

Coccyx, ygis, m. *a cuckoo.*

Cocles, itis, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his bravery.*

Coctilis, e, adj. (coquo, § 129, 4,) *dried; burnt; baked.*

Coctus, a, um, part. (coquo,) *baked; burnt; boiled.*

Cælum, i, n. sing. m. pl. § 92, 4; *heaven; the climate; the sky; the air; the atmosphere.*

Cœna, æ, f. *a supper.*

Cœpi, isse, def. § 183, 1; *I begin, or I began.*

Cœptus, a, um, part. *begun.*

Coërceo, ère, ui, itum, a. (con & arceo,) *to check; to restrain; to control.*

Cogitatio, ónis, f. (cogito,) *a thought; a reflection.*

Cogitatum, i, n. *a thought.*

Cogito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think; to consider; to meditate.*

Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco.)

Cognômen, inis, n. *a surname; from*

Cognosco, -noscere, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (con & nosco,) *to know; to learn: de causâ, to try or decide a suit at law.*

Cogo, cogere, coëgi, coactum, a. (con & ago,) *to drive; to compel; to force; to urge; to collect: agmen, to bring up the rear; to march in the rear.*

Cohæreo, -hætere, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (con & hæreo,) *to adhere; to be united; to be joined to.*

Cohibeo, -hibere, -hibui, -hibitum, a. (con & habeo, § 189, 2,) *to hold back; to restrain.*

Cohors, tis, f. *a cohort; the tenth part of a legion.*

Colchi, òrum, m. *the people of Colchis.*

Colchis, idis, f. *a country of Asia, east of the Euxine.*

Collabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (con & labor,) *to fall.*

Collare, is, n. (collum,) *a collar; a necklace.*

Collatinus, i, m. *a surname of Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*

Collectus, a, um, part. (colligo.)

Collêga, æ, m. *a colleague.*

- Collegium, i, n. *a college; a company.*
- Colligo, -ligère, -lègi, -lectum, a. (con & lego,) *to collect.*
- Collis, is, m. *a hill.*
- Collocatus, a, um, part. from
- Collôco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & loco,) *to place: statuam, to erect; to set up.*
- Colloquium, i, n. *conversation; an interview; from*
- Collôquor, -lôqui, -locutus sum, dep. (con & loquor,) *to speak together; to converse.*
- Collum, i, n. *the neck.*
- Colo, colère, colui, cultum, a. *to cultivate; to exercise; to pursue; to practise; to respect; to regard; to venerate; to worship; to inhabit.*
- Colonia, æ, f. *a colony.*
- Colônus, i, m. *a colonist.*
- Color, & Colos, ôris, m. *a color.*
- Columba, æ, f. *a dove; a pigeon.*
- Columbære, is, n. *a dovecote.*
- Columna, æ, f. *a pillar; a column.*
- Combûro, -urère, -ussi, -ustum, a. (con & uro, § 196, 4,) *to burn; to consume.*
- Comedendus, a, um, part. from
- Comêdo, edère, edi, èsum & estum, a. (con & edo,) *to eat up; to devour.*
- Comes, itis, c. *a companion.*
- Comètes, æ, m. *a comet, § 45.*
- Comissor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to revel; to riot; to banquet; to carouse.*
- Comitans, tis, part. (comitor.)
- Comitatus, a, um, part. from
- Comitor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (comea,) *to accompany; to attend; to follow.*
- Commemôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & memôro,) *to commemorate; to mention.*
- Commendo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & mando,) *to commend; to recommend; to commit to one's care.*
- Commeo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & meo,) *to go to and fro; to go and come; to pass.*
- Commercium, i, n. (con & merx,) *commerce; traffic; intercourse.*
- Commigro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & migro,) *to emigrate; to remove.*
- Comminuo, -minuère, -minui, -minutum, a. (con & minuo,) *to dash or break in pieces; to crush.*
- Comminutus, a, um, part. *diminished; broken in pieces.*
- Committo, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (con & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust: pugnam, to join battle; to commence or fight a battle.*
- Commissus, a, um, part. *intrusted; perpetrated; committed, commenced: prælium commissum, a battle begun or*

- fought* : copius commissis, *forces being engaged*.
- Commoditas, atis, f. (commodus,) *a convenience ; commodiousness.*
- Commödum, i, n. *an advantage ; gain.*
- Commorior, -möri & -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. (con & morior,) *to die together.*
- Commöror, äri, ätus sum, dep. (con & moror,) *to reside ; to stay at ; to remain ; to continue.*
- Commötus, a, um, part. from
- Commoveo, -movëre, -mövi, -mötum, a. (con & moveo,) *to move ; to excite ; to stir up ; to influence ; to induce.*
- Communico, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to communicate ; to impart ; to tell ; from*
- Communis, e, adj. *common* : in commune consulëre, *to consult for the common good.*
- Comædia, æ, f. *a comedy.*
- Compäro, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (con & paro,) *to gain ; to procure ; to get ; to compare.*
- Compello, -pellëre, -püli, -pulum, a. (con & pello,) *to drive ; to compel ; to force : in fugam, to put to flight.*
- Compenso, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (con & penso,) *to compensate ; to make amends for.*
- Comperio, -perire, -përi, -pertum, a. (con & pario, § 189, 1,) *to learn ; to discover.*
- Complector, -plecti, -plexus sum, dep. (con & plector,) *to embrace ; to comprise ; to comprehend ; to reach ; to extend : complecti amöre, to love.*
- Compöno, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (con & pono,) *to compose ; to put together ; to arrange ; to construct ; to finish ; to compare.*
- Compositus, a, um, part. *finished ; composed ; quieted.*
- Comprehendendus, a, um, part. from
- Comprehendo, -prehendëre, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (con & prehendo,) *to comprehend ; to seize ; to apprehend.*
- Comprehensus, a, um, part.
- Compulsus, a, um, part. (compello.)
- Conätus, a, um, part. (conor,) *having endeavored.*
- Concédo, -cedëre, -cessi, -cessum, a. (con & cedo,) *to yield ; to permit ; to grant.*
- Conceptus, a, um, part. (concupio,) *conceived ; couched ; expressed.*
- Concessus, a, um, part. (concédo.)
- Concha, æ, f. *a shell-fish.*
- Conchylium, i, n. *a shell-fish.*
- Concilio, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to conciliate ; to unite ; to reconcile ; to acquire for one's self ; to gain ; to obtain ; from*
- Concilium, i, n. *a council.*
- Concio, önis, f. (conceo,) *an*

- assembly ; an assembly of the people.*
- Concipio, -cipĕre, -cĕpi, -ceptum, a. (con & capio, § 189, 2,) *to conceive ; to imagine ; to form ; to draw up ; to comprehend.*
- Concito, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (con & cito,) *to excite ; to raise.*
- Concitor, ôris, m. *one who excites ; an exciter ; a mover ; a disturber.*
- Concôquo, -coquĕre, -coxi, -coctum, a. (con & coquo,) *to boil ; to digest.*
- Concordia, æ, f. (concors,) *concord ; agreement ; harmony.*
- Concrĕdo, -credĕre, -credidi, -creditum, a. (con & credo,) *to trust ; to intrust.*
- Concrĕmo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & cremo,) *to burn with ; to burn ; to consume.*
- Concurro, -currĕre, -curri, -cursum, n. (con & curro,) *to run together : concurrĭtur, pass. imp. a crowd assemble ; there is an assemblage.*
- Concussus, a, um, part. *shaken ; moved ; from*
- Concutio, -cutĕre, -cussi, -cussum, a. (con & quatio,) *to shake ; to agitate ; to tremble.*
- Conditio, ônis, f. (condo,) *condition ; situation ; a proposal ; terms.*
- Conditus, a, um, part. *from*
- Condo, -dĕre, -didi, -ditum, a. (con & do,) *to found ; to build ; to make ; to form ; to hide ; to bury ; to conceal.*
- Condūco, -ducĕre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (con & duco,) *to hire.*
- Confectus, a, um, part. (conficio.)
- Confĕro, conferre, contŭli, collatum, irr. a. (con & fero,) *to bring together ; to heap up ; to bestow ; to give : se conferre, to betake one's self ; to go.*
- Conficio, -ficĕre, -feci, -fectum, a. (con & facio,) *to make ; to finish ; to waste ; to wear out ; to terminate ; to consume ; to ruin ; to destroy ; to kill.*
- Confligo, -fligĕre, -flixi, -flictum, a. (con & fligo,) *to contend ; to engage ; to fight.*
- Conflo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & flo,) *to blow together ; to melt ; to unite ; to compose.*
- Confluo, -fluĕre, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (con & fluo,) *to flow together ; to flock ; to assemble.*
- Confodio, -fodĕre, -fodi, -fossum, a. (con & fodio,) *to dig ; to pierce ; to stab.*
- Confossus, a, um, part. (confodio.)
- Confugio, -fugĕre, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (con & fugio,) *to fly to ; to fly for refuge ; to flee.*
- Congĕro, -gerĕre, -gessi, -gestum, a. (con & gero,) *to bring together ; to collect ; to heap up*

**Congredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (con & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to encounter; to engage; to fight.*

**Congrēgo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & grex,) *to assemble in flocks; to assemble.*

**Conjectus**, a, um, part. from

**Conjicio**, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (con & jacio,) *to cast; to throw; to conjecture.*

**Conjugium**, i, n. (con & jugo,) *marriage.*

**Conjungo**, -jungēre, -junxi, -junctum, a. (con & jungo,) *to unite; to bind; to join.*

**Conjurātus**, a, um, part. *conspired*: **conjurāti**, subs. *conspirators*: from

**Conjūro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & juro,) *to swear together; to combine; to conspire*: **conjurātum est**, *a conspiracy was formed.*

**Conjux**, ūgis, c. (con & jugo,) *a spouse; a husband or wife.*

**Conor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to attempt; to venture; to endeavor; to strive.*

**Conquēror**, -quēri, -questus sum, dep. (con & queror,) *to complain; to lament.*

**Conscendo**, -scendēre, -scendi, -scensum, a. (con & scando,) *to climb; to ascend.*

**Consensus**, a, um, part. (conscendo.)

**Conscisco**, -sciscēre, -scivi, -scitum, a. (con & scisco,) *to decree; to execute*: **sibi mortem consciscēre**, *to lay violent hands on one's self; to commit suicide.*

**Consēcro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & sacro,) *to consecrate; to dedicate; to devote.*

**Consēdi**. See **Consido**.

**Consenesco**, -senescēre, -senui, inc. (con & senesco,) *to grow old.*

**Conseñtio**, -sentire, -sensi, -sensum, n. (con & sentio,) *to consent; to agree; to unite.*

**Consēquor**, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (con & sequor,) *to gain; to obtain.*

**Consecūtus**, a, um, part. *having obtained.*

**Consēro**, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (con & sero,) *to join; to put together*: **pugnam**, *to join battle; to fight.*

**Conservandus**, a, um, part. from

**Conservo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & servo,) *to preserve; to maintain; to perpetuate.*

**Considens**, tis, part. from

**Consido**, -sidēre, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (con & sido,) *to sit down; to encamp; to take one's seat; to perch; to light.*

**Consilium**, i, n. (consūlo,) *counsel; design; intention; a council; deliberation; advice*:



- a plan; judgment; discretion; prudence; wisdom.*
- Consisto, -sistere, -stiti, n. (con & sisto,) *to stand; to consist.*
- Consolator, -ari, -atus sum, dep. (con & solor,) *to comfort; to console.*
- Conspicuum, a, um, part. (conspicio.)
- Conspicuum, -us, m. *a sight; a view.*
- Conspiciendum, a, um, part. (conspicor.)
- Conspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, a. (con & specio, § 189, 2,) *to behold; to see.*
- Conspicor, -ari, -atus sum, dep. *to behold; to see.*
- Conspicuus, a, um, adj. *conspicuous; distinguished.*
- Constans, -tis, part. & adj. *firm; determined; constant; steady.*
- Constituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (con & statuo,) *to appoint; to establish.*
- Consto, -stare, -stiti, n. (con & sto,) *to consist of: constat, imp. it is certain, manifest, clear, evident, known.*
- Construo, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (con & struo,) *to construct; to build; to compose; to form; to heap up.*
- Consuesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suetum, n. (con & suesco,) *to be accustomed.*
- Consuetudo, -inis, f. *habit; custom.*
- Consul, -ilis, m. *a consul.*
- Consularis, -e, adj. *of or pertaining to the consul; consular: vir consularis, one who has been a consul; a man of consular dignity.*
- Consulatus, -us, m. *the consulship.*
- Consulo, -sulere, -sului, -sultum, a. *to advise; to consult.*
- Consulto, -are, -avi, -atum, freq. (consulo,) *to advise together; to consult.*
- Consumo, -sumere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, a. (con & sumo,) *to consume; to wear out; to exhaust; to waste; to destroy.*
- Consumptus, a, um, part.
- Contagiosus, a, um, adj. (contingo,) *contagious.*
- Contemnendus, a, um, part. from
- Contemno, -temnere, -tempsi, -temptum, a. (con & temno,) *to despise; to reject with scorn.*
- Contemplatus, a, um, part. *observing; regarding; considering; from*
- Contemplor, -ari, -atus sum, dep. *to contemplate; to regard; to consider; to look at; to gaze upon.*
- Contemptim, adv. *with contempt; contemptuously; scornfully; from*
- Contemptus, a, um, part. (contemno.)
- Contemptus, -us, m. *contempt.*
- Contendo, -dere, -di, -tum, a. & n.

(con & tendo,) *to dispute; to fight; to contend; to go to; to direct one's course: aliquid ab aliquo, to request; to solicit; to beg something of some one.*

Contentio, ōnis, f. *contention; a debate; a controversy; exertion; an effort; a strife.*

Contentus, a, um, adj. *content; satisfied.*

Contĕro, -terĕre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (con & tero,) *to break; to pound; to waste.*

Contĭnens, tis, part. & adj. *joining; continued; uninterrupted; temperate: subs. f. the continent, or main land: from*

Contineo, -tinĕre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (con & teneo,) *to hold in; to contain.*

Contingo, -tingĕre, cūgi, -tatum, a. (con & tango,) *to touch: contingit, imp. it happens: mihi, it happens to me; I have the fortune.*

Continuus, a, um, adj. *continued; adjoining; incessant; uninterrupted; continual; without intermission; in close succession: continuo alveo, in one entire or undivided channel.*

Contra, prep. *against; opposite to: adv. on the other hand.*

Contractus, a, um, part. (contrāho.)

Contradico, -dicĕre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (contra & dico,) *to*

*speak against; to contradict; to oppose.*

Contradictus, a, um, part. *contradicted; opposed.*

Contrāho, -trahĕre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (con & traho,) *to contract; to draw together; to assemble; to collect.*

Contrarius, a, um, adj. *contrary; opposite.*

Contueor, -tuĕri, -tuitus sum, dep. (con & tueor,) *to regard; to behold; to view; to look steadfastly at; to gaze upon; to survey.*

Contundo, -tundĕre, -tūdi, -tūsum, a. (con & tundo,) *to beat; to bruise; to crush; to pulverize.*

Contūsus, a, um, part.

Convalesco, -valescĕre, -valui, inc. (con & valesco,) *to grow well; to recover.*

Convenio, -venĭre, -vĕni, -ventum, n. (con & venio,) *to meet; to assemble; to come together.*

Converto, -vertĕre, -verti, -versum, a. (con & verto,) *to turn; to resort to; to appropriate; to convert into; to change: se in preces, to turn to entreating.*

Conversus, a, um, part.

Convicium, i, n. *loud noise, scolding; reproach; abuse.*

Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) *a feast; a banquet; an entertainment.*

- Convôco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & voco,) *to call together; to assemble.*
- Convolvo**, -volvère, -volvi, -volūtum, a. (con & volvo,) *to roll together: pass. to be rolled together: se, to roll one's self up.*
- Coöperio**, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (con & operio,) *to cover.*
- Copia**, æ, f. *an abundance; a multitude; a swarm: copiæ, pl. forces; troops.*
- Copiôsè**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *copiously; abundantly.*
- Coquo**, coquère, coxi, coctum, a. *to bake; to boil; to roast; to cook.*
- Coquus**, i, m. *a cook.*
- Cor**, cordis, n. *the heart.*
- Coram**, prep. *in the presence of; before: adv. openly.*
- Corcýra**, æ, f. *an island on the coast of Epirus, now Corfu.*
- Corinthus**, i, f. *Corinth, a city of Achaia, in Greece.*
- Corinthius**, a, um, adj. *Corinthian, belonging to Corinth: Corinthii, subs. the Corinthians.*
- Coriôli**, ôrum, m. pl. *a town of Latium.*
- Coriolânus**, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Corium**, i, n. *the skin; the skin or hide of a beast.*
- Cornelia**, æ, f. *a noble Roman lady.*
- Cornelius**, i, m. *the name of an illustrious tribe, or clan, at Rome, containing many families.*
- Cornix**, icis, f. *a crow.*
- Cornu**, u, n. § 87; *a horn.*
- Corôna**, æ, f. *a crown.*
- Corpus**, ôris, n. *a body; a corpse.*
- Correptus**, a, um, part. (corripio.)
- Corrigo**, -rigère, -rexi, -rectum, a. (con & rego,) *to straighten; to make better; to correct.*
- Corripio**, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (con & rapio,) *to seize.*
- Corródo**, -rodère, -rôsi, -rôsum, a. (con & rodo,) *to gnaw; to corrode.*
- Corrôsus**, a, um, part.
- Corruens**, tis, part. (corruo.)
- Corrumpto**, -rumpère, -rûpi, -ruptum, æ (con & rumpto,) *to corrupt; to bribe; to hurt; to violate; to seduce; to impair; to destroy.*
- Corruo**, -ruère, -rui, n. (con & ruo,) *to fall; to decay.*
- Corruptus**, a, um, part. & adj. (corrumpto,) *bribed; vitiated; foul; corrupt.*
- Corsica**, æ, f. *an island in the Mediterranean sea, north of Sardinia.*
- Corvinus**, i, m. *a surname given to M. Valerius.*
- Corvus**, i, m. *a raven.*
- Corycius**, a, um, adj. *Corycian; of Corycus.*

- Corycus**, i, m. *the name of a city and mountain of Cilicia.*
- Cos.**, an abbreviation of consul;
- Coss.**, of consules; § 328.
- Cotta**, æ, m. *a Roman cognomen, belonging to the Aurelian tribe.*
- Crater**, êris, m. *a goblet; a crater; the mouth of a volcano.*
- Crates**, êtis, m. *a Theban philosopher.*
- Crassus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Lucinian tribe.*
- Creâtus**, a, um, part. (creo.)
- Creber**, crebra, crebrum, adj. *frequent.*
- Crebrò**, adv. (creber,) *frequently.*
- Credo**, -dêre, -dîdi, -dîtum, a. *to believe; to trust.*
- Cremëra**, æ, f. *a river of Etruria, near which the Fabian family were defeated and destroyed.*
- Cremo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to burn; to consume.*
- Creo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to choose; to create; to elect.*
- Cresco**, crescëre, crevi, cretum, n. *to increase; to grow.*
- Creta**, æ, f. *Crete, now Candia, an island in the Mediterranean sea, south of the Cyclades.*
- Cretensis**, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*
- Crevi**. See Cresco.
- Crimen**, inis, n. *a crime; a fault; an accusation: alicui crimîni dare, to charge as a crime against one.*
- Crinis**, is, m. *the hair.*
- Crixus**, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*
- Crocodilus**, i, m. *a crocodile.*
- Cruciâtus**, a, um, part. (crucio.)
- Cruciâtus**, ûs, m. *torture; torment; distress; trouble; affliction.*
- Crucio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (crux,) *to torment; to torture.*
- Crudêlis**, e, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *cruel.*
- Crudeliter**, adv. *cruelly.*
- Crudus**, a, um, adj. *crude; raw.*
- Cruor**, ôris, m. *blood; gore.*
- Crus**, uris, n. *the leg.*
- Crux**, crucis, f. *a cross.*
- Cubitus**, i, m., & **Cubitum**, i, n. *a cubit.*
- Cucurri**. See Curro.
- Cui**, & **Cujus**. See Qui, & Quis.
- Culex**, icis, m. *a gnat.*
- Culpa**, æ, f. *a fault; guilt: blame.*
- Culpo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to blame.*
- Cultellus**, i; m. (dim. from cûter,) *a little knife; a knife.*
- Cultus**, a, um, part. (colo,) *cultivated; improved; dressed.*
- Cum**, pr. *with*: adv. *the same as quum, when: cûm — tum, not only — but also; as well — as also.*
- Cunctatio**, ônis, f. (cunctor,) *delay; a delaying; hesitation.*

Cuniculus, i, m. <i>a rabbit ; a cony.</i>	Custos, odis, c. <i>a guard ; a keeper.</i>
Cupiditas, âtis, f. (cupio,) <i>desire ; cupidity.</i>	Cutis, is, f. <i>the skin.</i>
Cupido, inis, f. <i>desire.</i>	Cyaneus, a, um, adj. <i>dark blue.</i>
Cupidus, a, um, adj. <i>desirous.</i>	Cyclâdes, um, f. pl. <i>a cluster of islands in the Archipelago, which derive their name from the Greek κύκλος, a circle.</i>
Cupiens, tis, part. from	Cyclôpes, um, m. pl. <i>the Cyclops, giants of Sicily, living near Ætna.</i>
Cupio, ère, ivi, itum, a. <i>to desire ; to wish ; to long for.</i>	Cydnus, i, m. <i>a river of Cilicia.</i>
Cur, adv. <i>why ; wherefore.</i>	Cyllêne, es, f. <i>a mountain in Arcadia.</i>
Cura, æ, f. <i>care ; anxiety.</i>	Cymba, æ, f. <i>a boat ; a skiff ; a canoe.</i>
Cures, ium, f. pl. <i>a city of the Sabines.</i>	Cymbalum, i, n. <i>a cymbal.</i>
Curia, æ, f. <i>a curia or ward ; one of thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided ; the senate-house.</i>	Cynicus, i, m. <i>a Cynic. The Cynics were a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthênes.</i>
Curiatii, òrum, m. pl. <i>the name of an Alban tribe. Three brothers belonging to this tribe fought with the Horatii.</i>	Cynocephalæ, ârum, f. pl. <i>small hills near Scotussa, in Thesaly.</i>
Curo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (cura,) <i>to take care of ; to care ; to be concerned ; to cure or heal.</i>	Cynocephali, òrum, m. pl. <i>a people of India with heads like dogs.</i>
Curro, currere, cucurri, cursum, n. <i>to run.</i>	Cynocephalus, i, m. <i>an Egyptian deity.</i>
Currus, ûs, m. <i>a chariot.</i>	Cynossêma, âtis, n. <i>a promontory of Thrace, near Sestos, where queen Hecûba was buried.</i>
Cursor, òris, m. <i>a runner ; also, a surname given to L. Papirius.</i>	Cynthus, i, m. <i>a hill near the town of Delos.</i>
Cursus, us, m. <i>a course ; a running.</i>	Cyrênæ, ârum, f. pl. <i>Cyrene, a city of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica.</i>
Curvus, a, um, adj. <i>crooked.</i>	Cyrenaica, æ, f. <i>a country in the</i>
Custodia, æ, f. (custos,) <i>a prison ; a guard.</i>	
Custodio, ire, ivi, itum, a. <i>to preserve ; to keep safely ; to guard ; to watch ; from</i>	

*northern part of Africa, so called from its capital, Cyrenæ.*

Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *Cyrenean; belonging to Cyrenæ.*

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *Cyrenean; of Cyrenæ.*

Cyrnus, i, f. *a Greek name of the island of Corsica.*

Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

Cyzicus, i, f. *the name of an island, near Mysia, containing a town of the same name.*

## D.

Dædālus, i, m. *an ingenious Athenian artist, the son of Euphēmus.*

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to condemn.*

Damnōsus, a, um, adj. *injurious; hurtful.*

Danāus, i, m. *an ancient king of Argos, and brother of Ægyptus.*

Dandus, a, um, part. (do.)

Dans, tis, part. (do.)

Danubius, i, m. *the Danube, a river of Germany, called also, after its entrance into Illyricum, the Ister; the largest river in Europe.*

Daps, dapis, f. § 94; *a feast; a meal.*

Dardania, æ, f. *a country and*

*city of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont.*

Datūrus, a, um, part. (do.)

Datus, a, um, part. (do.)

De, prep. *from; of; concerning; on account of.*

Dea, æ, f. § 43, 2; *a goddess.*

Debello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & bello,) *to conquer; to subdue.*

Debeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & habeo,) *to owe; to be obliged; with an infinitive, ought or should.*

Debeor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*

Debilito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (debilis,) *to weaken; to enfeeble.*

Debitus, a, um, part. (debeo,) *due; deserved; owing.*

Decēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to retire; to withdraw; to yield; to die.*

Decerno, -cernere, -crēvi, -crētum, a. (de & cerno,) *to judge; to decide; to fight; to contend; to discern; to decree: bellum decretum est, the management of the war was de-*

*Decem, num. adj. ten. [creed.*

*Decemviri, ōrum, m. pl. decemvirs, ten men appointed to prepare a code of laws for the Romans, and by whom the laws of the twelve tables were formed.*

Decerpo, -cerpere, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (de & carpo,) *to pluck off; to pick; to gather.*

- Decido**, -cidere, -cidi, n. (de & cado,) *to fall*: dentes decidunt, *the teeth fall*, or *come out*.
- Decimus**, a, um, num. adj. (decem,) *the tenth*.
- Decius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, three of whom were distinguished for their patriotism*.
- Declaro**, are, avi, atum, a. (de & claro,) *to declare*; *to show*.
- Decoctus**, a, um, part. from
- Decoquo**, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (de & coquo,) *to boil*.
- Decorus**, a, um, adj. *handsome*; *adorned*; *decorous*; *beautiful*.
- Decretus**, a, um, part. (decerno.)
- Decresco**, -crescere, -crevi, n. (de & cresco,) *to decrease*; *to diminish*; *to subside*; *to fall*; *to decay*.
- Decumbo**, -cumbere, -cubui, n. (de & cubo,) *to lie down*.
- Decurro**, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (de & curro,) *to flow down*; *to run*.
- Dedi**. See Do.
- Dedidi**. See Dedo.
- Deditio**, ōnis, f. (dedo,) *a surrender*.
- Deditus**, a, um, part. (dedo.)
- Dedo**, dedere, dedidi, deditum, a. *to surrender*; *to deliver up*; *to give up*; *to addict* or *devote one's self*.
- Deduco**, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (de & duco,) *to lead forth*; *to bring*; *to lead*.
- Defatigo**, are, avi, atum, a. (de & fatigo,) *to weary*; *to fatigue*.
- Defendo**, -fendere, -fendi, -fensum, a. (de & fendo, § 172,) *to defend*; *to protect*.
- Defensus**, a, um, part. (defendo.)
- Defero**, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, irr. a. (de & fero,) *to bring*; *to convey*; *to proffer*; *to confer*; *to give*; *to bestow*.
- Deficiens**, tis, part. from
- Deficio**, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. & n. (de & facio,) *to fail*; *to be wanting*; *to decrease*; *to be eclipsed*.
- Deffeo**, ere, evi, etum, a. (de & fleo,) *to deplore*; *to bewail*; *to lament*; *to weep for*.
- Defluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (de & fluo,) *to flow down*.
- Defodio**, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (de & fodio,) *to bury*; *to inter*.
- Deformitas**, atis, f. (deformis,) *deformity*; *ugliness*.
- Defossus**, a, um, part. (defodio.)
- Defunctus**, a, um, part. *finished*: defunctus or defunctus vitæ, *dead*: from
- Defungor**, -fungi, -functus sum, dep. (de & fungor,) *to execute*; *to perform*; *to be free from*; *to finish*.
- Degens**, tis, part. from
- Dego**, degere, degi, a. & n.

- (de & ago,) *to lead ; to live ; to dwell.*
- Degusto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & gusto,) *to taste.*
- Deinde, adv. (de & inde,) *then ; further ; after that ; next.*
- Deiotârus, i, m. *a man who was made king of Galatia, by the Roman senate, through the favor of Pompey.*
- Dejectus, a, um, part. from
- Dejicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (de & jacio,) *to throw or cast down.*
- Delabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (de & labor,) *to fall ; to glide down ; to flow.*
- Delapsus, a, um, part. *descending ; having fallen.*
- Delâtus, a, um, part. (defēro,) *conferred.*
- Delecto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & lacto, § 189, 1,) *to delight ; to please.*
- Delectus, a, um, part. (deligo.)
- Delendus, a, um, part. *to be destroyed ; from*
- Deleo, ere, evi, etum, a. *to extinguish ; to destroy ; to ruin.*
- Deliciæ, ârum, f. pl. *pastimes ; diversions ; pleasures ; delights.*
- Delictum, i, n. (delinquo,) *a crime ; a fault.*
- Deligo, -ligere, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (de & lego,) *to select ; to choose.*
- Delinquo, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum, a. (de & linquo *to offend ; to do wrong.*
- Delphicus, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi.*
- Delphi, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Phocis, where were a famous temple and oracle of Apollo.*
- Delphinus, i, m. *a dolphin.*
- Delta, æ, f. *a part of Egypt, so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter delta, Δ.*
- Delubrum, i, n. *a temple ; a shrine.*
- Delus or -os, i, f. *an island, containing a city of the same name, situated in the Ægean sea ; the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*
- Demarâtus, i, m. *a Corinthian, the father of the elder Tarquin.*
- Demergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (de & mergo,) *to plunge ; to sink.*
- Demersus, a, um, part.
- Demetrius, i, m. *a Greek proper name.*
- Demissus, a, um, part. *cast down ; descending ; from*
- Demitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (de & mitto,) *to send down ; to let down ; to drop.*
- Democritus, i, m. *a Grecian philosopher, who was born at Abdera.*
- Demonstro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & monstro,) *to demonstrate ; to show ; to prove.*
- Demosthēnes, is, m. *the most celebrated of the Athenian orators*



- Demum, adv. *at length*; *not till*; *at last*; *only*.
- Deni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. § 119, *every ten*; *ten*.
- Denique, adv. *finally*; *at last*.
- Dens, tis, m. *a tooth*.
- Densus, a, um, adj. *thick*.
- Dentatus, i, m. (Siccus,) *the cognomen, or surname, of a brave Roman soldier*.
- Denuntio or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & nuntio,) *to denounce*; *to foreshow*; *to proclaim*; *to declare*.
- Depascor, -pasci, -pastus sum, dep. (de & pascor,) *to feed*; *to eat up*; *to feed upon*.
- Depingo, -pingere, -pinxi, -pictum, a. (de & pingo,) *to paint*; *to depict*; *to describe*; *to exhibit*.
- Deploro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & ploro,) *to weep for*; *to deplore*; *to mourn*.
- Depono, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (de & pono,) *to lay down* or *aside*.
- Depopulatus, a, um, part. from
- Depopulo, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & populus,) *to lay waste*.
- Deprehendo, -prehendere, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (de & prehendo,) *to seize*; *to catch*; *to detect*.
- Deprehensus, a, um, part.
- Depulso, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (de & pulso,) *to push away*; *to keep off*; *to repel*.
- Descendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, n. (de & scando, § 189, 1,) *to descend*; in certâmen descendere, *to engage in a contest*; descenditur, imp. *one descends*; *we descend*.
- Describo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (de & scribo,) *to describe*; *to divide*; *to order*.
- Desero, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (de & sero,) *to desert*; *to forsake*; *to abandon*.
- Desertum, i, n. *a desert*.
- Desertus, a, um, part. & adj. *deserted*; *waste*; *desolate*; *desert*.
- Desiderium, i, n. *a longing for*; *a desire*; *love*; *affection*; *regret*; *grief*.
- Desino, -sinere, -sivi, -situm, n. (de & sino,) *to leave off*; *to terminate*; *to cease*; *to end*; *to renounce*.
- Desperatus, a, um, part. & adj. *despaired of*; *past hope*; *desperate*; *hopeless*.
- Despero, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & spero,) *to despair*.
- Desponsatus, a, um, part. from
- Desponso, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to promise in marriage*; *to betroth*; *to affianc*.
- Destino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to design*; *to appoint*; *to determine*; *to aim at*.
- Desum, -esse, -fui, -futurus, irr

- n. (de & sum,) *to be wanting.*
- Deterior, adj. comp. (sup. deterius, § 126, 1,) *worse.*
- Deterreo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & terreo,) *to deter; to frighten.*
- Detestor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (de & testor,) *to detest.*
- Detractus, a, um, part. from
- Detrahō, -trahēre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (de & traho,) *to take down or away; to draw off; to take from.*
- Detrimentum, i, n. (detēro,) *detriment; damage; harm; loss; injury.*
- Deus, i, m. § 52; *God; a god.*
- Devēho, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (de & veho,) *to carry away.*
- Devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping; inclining.*
- Devictus, a, um, part. from
- Devinco, -vincēre, -vici, -victum, a. (de & vinco,) *to conquer; to subdue; to overcome.*
- Devōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (de & volo,) *to fly down; to fly away.*
- Devōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & voro,) *to devour; to eat up.*
- Devōtus, a, um, part. from
- Devoveo, -vovēre, -vōvi, -vōtum, a. (de & voveo,) *to vow; to devote; to consecrate.*
- Dexter, ēra, ērum, or ra, rum, § 106, adj. *right; on the right hand.*
- Dextra, æ, f. *the right hand.*
- Diadēma, ātis, n. *a diadem; a white fillet worn upon the heads of kings.*
- Diagōras, æ, m. *a Rhodian who died from excessive joy, because his three sons were victorious at the Olympic games.*
- Diāna, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter and Latōna, and sister of Apollo.*
- Dico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to consecrate; to dedicate.*
- Dico, dicēre, dixi, dictum, a. *to say; to name; to call.*
- Dictātor, ōris, m. *a dictator; a chief magistrate, elected on special occasions, and vested with absolute authority; from*
- Dicto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to dictate; to say often.*
- Dictum, i, n. *a word; an expression.*
- Dictus, a, um, part. (dico.)
- Dies, ēi, m. or f. in sing., m. in pl., § 90; *a day: in dies, daily; every day.*
- Diffērens, tis, adj. *different; differing; from*
- Diffēro, differre, distūli, dilātum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero,) *to carry up and down; to scatter; to disperse; to spread abroad; to publish; to defer; to be different.*
- Difficilē, adv. (iūs, līmē,) *difficultly; with difficulty; from*
- Difficilis, e, adj. (dis & facilis,) *difficult.*

- Difficultas**, âtis, f. § 101, 1; *difficulty*; *trouble*; *embarrassment*; *poverty*.
- Digitus**, i, m. *a finger*; *a finger's breadth*.
- Dignâtus**, a, um, part. (dignor,) *vouchsafing*; *thought worthy*.
- Dignitas**, âtis, f. (dignus,) *dignity*; *honor*; *office*.
- Dignor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to think worthy*; *to vouchsafe*; *to deign*; from
- Dignus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *worthy*.
- Dilanio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (dis & lanio,) *to tear or rend in pieces*.
- Diligenter**, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *diligently*; *carefully*.
- Diligo**, -ligère, -lexi, -lectum, a. (dis & lego,) *to love*.
- Dimicatio**, ônis, f. *a fight*; *a contest*; *a battle*; from
- Dimico**, âre, âvi, (or ui,) âtum, a. (dis & mico,) *to fight*: *dimicatum est, a battle was fought*.
- Dimissus**, a, um, part. from
- Dimitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (dis & mitto,) *to dismiss*; *to let go*.
- Diogènes**, is, m. *an eminent Cynic philosopher, born at Sinôpe, a city of Asia Minor*.
- Diomèdes**, is, m. *a Grecian warrior*; also, *a cruel king of Thrace*.
- Dionysius**, i, m. *the name of two tyrants of Syracuse*.
- Diremptûrus**, a, um, part. (dirimo,) *about to decide*.
- Direptus**, a, um, part. (diripio.)
- Dirimo**, -imère, -ëmi, -emptum, a. (dis & emo, § 196, 13,) *to divide*; *to part*; *to separate*; *to decide*.
- Diripio**, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (dis & rapio,) *to rob*; *to plunder*; *to pillage*; *to sack*; *to destroy*.
- Diruo**, -ruère, -rui, -rûtum, a. (dis & ruo,) *to destroy*; *to overthrow*; *to raze*.
- Dirus**, a, um, adj. *frightful*; *terrible*; *direful*; *ominous*.
- Dirûtus**, a, um, part. (diruo.)
- Discêdo**, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (dis & cedo,) *to depart*; *to go away*.
- Discerpo**, -cerpère, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (dis & carpo,) *to tear in pieces*.
- Discerptus**, a, um, part. (discerpo.)
- Discipûlus**, i, m. (disco,) *a pupil*; *a scholar*.
- Disco**, discère, didici, a. *to learn*.
- Discordia**, æ, f. (discors,) *dissension*; *disagreement*; *discord*.
- Discordo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to be at variance*; *to differ*.
- Discrepo**, âre, âvi or ui, îtum, n. (dis & crepo,) *to differ*; *to disagree*.
- Disertè**, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *clearly*; *eloquently*.

- Disputatio, ōnis, f. *a dispute; a discourse; a discussion; from*
- Dispūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & puto,) *to discourse; to dispute; to discuss.*
- Disseminō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & semīno,) *to spread abroad; to scatter; to promulgate.*
- Dissēro, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (dis & sero,) *to discourse; to reason; to debate; to say.*
- Dissidium, i, n. *a disagreement; a dissension.*
- Dissimilis, e, adj. *unlike; dissimilar.*
- Distans, tis, part. (disto,) *differing; distant; being divided, or separated.*
- Distinguo, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (di & stinguo,) *to distinguish; to mark; to adorn; to variegate; to spot; to sprinkle.*
- Disto, stāre, n. (di & sto,) *to be distant or apart; to be divided; to differ.*
- Distribuo, -tribuere, -tribui, -tributum, a. (dis & tribuo,) *to distribute; to divide.*
- Itis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich.*
- Diu, adv. (utiūs, utissimē, § 194,) *long; for a long time: tam diu — quā diu, so long — as.*
- Diurnus, a, um, adj. *daily.*
- Diutinus, a, um, adj. *lasting; long.*
- Diuturnitas, ātis, f. *long continuance; duration.*
- Diuturnus, a, um, adj. *long; lasting.*
- Divello, -vellere, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (di & vello,) *to separate; to disjoin; to tear off.*
- Diversus, a, um, adj. *different.*
- Dives, itis, adj. *rich; wealthy; fertile; fruitful.*
- Divido, dividere, divisi, divisum, a. *to divide; to distribute; to separate.*
- Divinus, a, um, adj. *divine; heavenly.*
- Divisus, a, um, part. (divido.)
- Divitiæ, ārum, f. pl. *riches; wealth.*
- Divulsus, a, um, part. (divello.)
- Do, dare, dedi, datum, a. *to give; to grant; to surrender: pœnas, to suffer punishment: crimīni, to impute as a crime; to accuse: finem, to terminate: causam, to occasion: nomen, to give name.*
- Doceo, ere, ui, tum, a. *to teach.*
- Docilitas, ātis, f. *docility; teachableness.*
- Doctrina, æ, f. *instruction; education; doctrine.*
- Doctus, a, um, part. & adj. (doceo,) *taught; learned.*
- Dodōna, æ, f. *a town and forest of Epirus, where were a temple and oracle of Jupiter*

- Doleo**, ēre, ui, n. *to grieve ; to sorrow ; to be in pain.*
- Dolor**, ōris, m. *pain ; sorrow ; grief.*
- Dolus**, i, m. *a device ; a trick ; a stratagem ; guile ; artifice.*
- Domesticus**, a, um, adj. (domus,) *domestic.*
- Domicilium**, i, n. *a habitation ; a house ; an abode.*
- Domīna**, æ, f. (domīnus,) *a mistress.*
- Dominatio**, ōnis, f. *government ; power ; dominion ; usurpation ; domination ; despotism.*
- Domīnus**, i, m. *master ; owner ; lord.*
- Domitus**, a, um, part. from
- Domo**, āre, ui, itum, a. *to subdue ; to tame ; to overpower ; to conquer ; to vanquish.*
- Domus**, ūs & i, f. § 89, 1 ; *a house : domi, at home : domo, from home : domum, home.*
- Donec**, adv. *until ; as long as.*
- Dono**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (donum,) *to give ; to present.*
- Donum**, i, n. *a gift ; an offering ; a present.*
- Dormio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to sleep.*
- Dorsum**, i, n. *the back.*
- Dos**, dotis, f. *a portion ; a dowry.*
- Draco**, ōnis, m. *a dragon ; a species of serpent.*
- Druīdæ**, ārum, m. pl. *Druids, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.*
- Dubitatio**, ōnis, f. *a doubt ; hesitation ; question ; from*
- Dubito**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to hesitate ; to doubt.*
- Ducenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hundred.*
- Duco**, cēre, xi, ctum, a. *to lead ; to conduct : uxōrem, to take a wife ; to marry : exequias, to perform funeral rites ; murum, to build a wall.*
- Ductus**, a, um, part. *led.*
- Duilius**, i, m (Caius,) *a Roman commander, who first conquered the Carthaginians in a naval engagement.*
- Dulcis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *sweet ; pleasant.*
- Dum**, adv. & conj. *while ; whilst ; as long as ; until.*
- Duo**, æ, o, num. adj. pl. § 118, 1, *two.*
- Duodēcim**, num. adj. ind. pl. *twelve.*
- Duodecīmus**, a, um, num. adj. *the twelfth.*
- Duodeviginti**, num. adj. ind. pl. § 118, 4 ; *eighteen.*
- Duritia**, æ, & Durities, ēi, f. § 101, 1 ; *hardness ; from*
- Durus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *hard ; severe ; harsh ; unfavorable.*
- Dux**, cis, c. *a leader ; a guide . a commander.*

## E.

E, ex, prep. *out of; from; of; among.*

Ea. *See* Is.

Ebībo, -bibēre, -bībi, -bibitum, a. (e & bibo,) *to drink up.*

Ebrietas, ātis, f. (ebrius,) *drunkenness.*

Ebur, ōris, n. *ivory.*

Edico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (e & dico,) *to proclaim; to announce; to publish; to order.*

Edīdi. *See* Edo.

Editus, a, um, part. *published; uttered; produced; from*

Edo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. *to publish; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to make: spectaculum edere, to give an exhibition.*

Edo, edere or esse, edi, esum, irr. a. § 181; *to eat; to consume.*

Educātus, a, um, part. *from*

Edūco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to educate; to instruct.*

Edūco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (e & duco,) *to lead forth; to bring forth; to produce; to draw out.*

Efficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (e & facio,) *to effect; to make; to form; to cause; to accomplish.*

Effigies, iei, f. *an image; an effigy.*

Efflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (e & flo,) *to breathe out: animam, to die; to expire.*

Effugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, a. & n. (e & fugio,) *to escape; to fly from; to flee.*

Effundo, -fundere, -fudi, -fusum, a. (e & fundo,) *to pour out; to spill; to discharge; to waste; to overflow; to extend or spread.*

Effusus, a, um, part. *poured out; wasted.*

Egeria, æ, f. *a nymph of the Aricinian grove, from whom Numa professed to receive instructions respecting religious rites.*

Egēro, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (e & gero,) *to carry out; to cast forth; to throw out.*

Egestus, a, um, part.

Egi. *See* Ago.

Ego, mei, subs. pro. I; § 133.

Egredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (e & gradior,) *to go out; to overflow; to go beyond.*

Egregiē, adv. *in a distinguished manner; excellently; famously; from*

Egregius, a, um, adj. (e & grex,) *distinguished; eminent; choice.*

Egressus, a, um, part. (egredior.)

Ejusmodi, pro. (genitive of is & modus, § 134, 5,) *such; such like; of the same sort.*

Elābor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep.

- (e & labor,) *to glide away ; to escape.*
- Elapsus, a, um, part. *having passed.*
- Elephantis, idis, f. *an island and city in the southern part of Egypt.*
- Elephantus, i, & Elēphas, antis, m. *an elephant.*
- Eleusini, ōrum, m. pl. *the Eleusinians ; the inhabitants of Eleusis.*
- Eleusis & -in, inis, f. *a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres.*
- Elido, -lidēre, -lisi, -lisum, a. (e & lædo,) *to crush.*
- Eligo, -ligēre, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (e & lego,) *to choose ; to select.*
- Elōquens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (elōquor,) *eloquent.*
- Eloquentia, æ, f. *eloquence.*
- Elōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (e & loquor,) *to say ; to declare ; to tell.*
- Eluceo, -lucēre, -luxi, n. (e & luceo,) *to shine forth.*
- Emergo, -mergēre, -mersi, -mersum, n. (e & mergo,) *to emerge ; to come out ; to rise up.*
- Emineo, ēre, ui, n. *to be eminent ; to rise above ; to be conspicuous ; to be distinguished ; to appear.*
- Emitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (e & mitto,) *to send forth ; to discharge.*
- Emo, emēre, emi, emptum, a. *to buy ; to purchase.*
- Emorior, -mōri or -mori, -mortuus sum, dep. *to die.*
- Emptus, a, um, part. (emo.)
- Enascor, -nasci, -nātus sum, dep. *to arise ; to be born ; to spring from.*
- Enātus, a, um, part. *born of.*
- Enēco, -necāre, -necāvi or -necui, -necātum or -nectum, a. (e & neco,) *to kill.*
- Enervo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enervate ; to enfeeble ; to weaken.*
- Enim, conj. § 279, 3 ; *for ; but ; truly ; indeed.*
- Enna, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.*
- Ennius, i, m. *a very ancient Roman poet.*
- Enuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to proclaim ; to disclose ; to divulge.*
- Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. § 182 ; *to go.*
- Eò, adv. *thither ; to that degree ; to that pitch ; to that degree of eminence.*
- Eòus, i, m. *the morning star.*
- Eòus, a, um, adj. *eastern ; the eastern.*
- Epaminondas, æ, m. *a distinguished Theban general.*
- Ephēsus, i, m. *a city on the western coast of Ionia, near the river Caijster.*
- Ephialtes, is, m. *a giant, the son of Neptune or of Alōeus, and brother of Otos.*

- Epimenides, is, m. *a poet of Gnossus, in Crete.*
- Epirus, i, f. *a country in the western part of Greece.*
- Epistōla, æ, f. *an epistle; a letter.*
- Epŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to feast; to feast upon; to eat; from*
- Epŭlum, i, n. sing., & Epŭlæ, ārum, f. pl. *a banquet; a feast.*
- Eques, itis, m. (equus,) *a knight; a horseman: equites, pl. knights; horsemen; cavalry.*
- Equidem, conj. (ego & quidem,) *indeed; I for my part.*
- Equitātus, ūs, m. *cavalry.*
- Equus, i, m. *a horse.*
- Eram, Ero, &c. See § 153.
- Ereptus, a, um, part. (eripio.)
- Erga, prep. *towards.*
- Ergo, conj. § 198, 6; *therefore.*
- Erinaceus, i, m. *a hedgehog.*
- Eripio, -ripĕre, -ripui, -reptum, a. (e & rapio,) *to tear from; to take from; to rescue; to take away; to deliver.*
- Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to wander; to err; to stray; to roam.*
- Erōdo, -rodĕre, -rōsi, -rōsum, a. (e & rodo,) *to gnaw away; to consume; to eat into.*
- Erudio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (e & rudis,) *to instruct; to form.*
- Eruditio, ōnis, f. *instruction; learning.*
- Eruditus, a, um, part. (erudio.)
- Esse, Essem, &c. See Sum.
- Esuriens, tis, part. *hungry; being hungry.*
- Esurio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be hungry.*
- Et, conj. § 198, 1; *and; also; even: et — et, both — and.*
- Etiā, conj. (et & jam,) *also; especially; with an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, even.*
- Etruria, æ, f. *a country of Italy, north and west of the Tiber; Tuscany.*
- Etrusci, ōrum, m. pl. *the people of Etruria; the Tuscans or Etrurians.*
- Etruscus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Etruria; Tuscan or Etrurian.*
- Eubœa, æ, f. *a large island in the Ægean sea, near Bœotia.*
- Eumĕnes, is, m. *a general in Alexander's army; also, the name of several kings of Pergamus.*
- Euphĕmus, i, m. *the father of Dædalus.*
- Euphrātes, is, m. *a large river which forms the western boundary of Mesopotamia.*
- Euripides, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.*
- Euripus, i, m. *a narrow strait between Bœotia and Eubœa.*
- Eurōpa, æ, f. *the daughter of Agēnor, king of Phœnicia.*



- From her, Europe, one of the quarters of the earth, is supposed to have been named.*
- Eurôtas**, æ, m. *a river of Lacedæmonia, near Sparta.*
- Euxinus**, i, m. (from *Εὐξεινος*, hospitable,) (pontus,) *the Euxine, now the Black sea.*
- Evādo**, -vadere, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. & n. (e & vado,) *to go out; to escape; to become.*
- Everto**, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (e & verto,) *to overturn; to destroy.*
- Eversus**, a, um, part. *overturned; destroyed.*
- Evōco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (e & voco,) *to call out; to summon; to implore.*
- Evōlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (e & volo,) *to fly out or away.*
- Evōmo**, -vomēre, -vomui, -vomītum, a. (e & vomo,) *to vomit forth; to eructate; to discharge.*
- Ex**, prep. *See E.*
- Exactus**, a, um, part. (exigo,) *banished; driven away.*
- Exæquo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & æquo,) *to equal.*
- Exanīmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & anīma,) *to kill; to deprive of life; to render lifeless.*
- Exardesco**, -ardescēre, -arsī, inc. *to burn; to become inflamed; to kindle; to become excited; to be enraged: bellum exarsit, a war broke out*
- Exaspēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to exasperate; to incense.*
- Excæco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & cæcus,) *to blind; to make blind.*
- Excēdo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (ex & cedo,) *to depart; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.*
- Excello**, -celere, -celui, -celsum, n. (ex & cello,) *to be high; to excel; to be eminent.*
- Excelsus**, a, um, adj. *high; lofty.*
- Excidium**, i, n. (ex & cædo,) *a destruction; ruin.*
- Excido**, -cidere, -cidi, n. (ex & cado,) *to fall; to fall out or from; to drop.*
- Excido**, -cidere, -cidi, -cisum, a. (ex & cædo,) *to cut out; to cut down; to hew out.*
- Excisus**, a, um, part.
- Excipio**, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (ex & capio,) *to sustain; to receive; to support; to follow; to succeed.*
- Excitandus**, a, um, part. from
- Excito**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (exciteo,) *to excite; to awaken; to arouse; to stir up.*
- Exclāmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & clamo,) *to cry out; to exclaim.*
- Excludo**, -cludere, -clusi, -clisum, a. (ex & claudo,) *to exclude; to hatch.*
- Excólo**, -colere, -colui, -cultum, a. (ex & colo,) *to cultivate; to exercise*

- Excrucio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & crucio,) *to torment; to trouble.*
- Excubiæ**, ârum, f. pl. (excûbo,) *a guard; a watch; a sentinel.*
- Excusatio**, ônis, f. (excûso,) *an excusing; an excuse; an apology.*
- Exêdo**, -edêre & -esse, -êdi, -êsum, irr. a. (ex & êdo, § 181,) *to eat; to eat up; to devour.*
- Exemplum**, i, n. *an example; an instance.*
- Exequiæ**. See *Exsequiæ*.
- Exerceo**, êre, ui, îtum, a. (ex & arceo,) *to exercise; to train; to discipline; to practise: agrum, to cultivate the earth: dominationem, to be tyrannical.*
- Exercîtus**, ûs, m. *an army.*
- Exhaurio**, -haurire, -hausi, -haustum, a. (ex & haurio,) *to exhaust; to drain; to wear out; to impoverish.*
- Exîgo**, -igêre, -êgi, -actum, a. (ex & ago,) *to drive away; to banish.*
- Exiguus**, a, um, adj. *small; scanty.*
- Exilis**, e, adj. *slender; small; thin.*
- Exilium**, i, n. (ex & solum,) *exile; banishment.*
- Eximîe**, adv. *remarkably; very; from*
- Eximius**, a, um, adj. (exîmo,) *extraordinary; remarkable.*
- Existimatio**, ônis, f. *opinion; reputation; respect; from*
- Existîmo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & æstîmo,) *to believe; to think; to imagine; to suppose.*
- Exitium**, i, n. (exeo,) *destruction; ruin.*
- Exitus**, ûs, m. *an exit; the event; the issue; an outlet.*
- Exorâtus**, a, um, part. (exôro,) *entreated; influenced; induced.*
- Exorior**, -oriri, -ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ex & orior,) *to rise; to arise; to appear.*
- Exorno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & orno,) *to adorn; to deck.*
- Exôro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & oro,) *to entreat or beseech earnestly.* § 197, 5.
- Exortus**, a, um, part. (exorior,) *risen; having arisen.*
- Expecto** or -specto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & specto,) *to look for; to wait for.*
- Expedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & pes,) *to free; to extricate: expêdit, imp. it is fit; it is expedient.*
- Expeditio**, ônis, f. *an expedition.*
- Expello**, -pellêre, -pûli, -pulsum, a. (ex & pello,) *to expel; to banish.*
- Experts**, tis, adj. (ex & pars,) *without; devoid; void of; destitute of.*
- Expêto**, êre, ivi, itum, a. (ex & peto,) *to ask; to demand; to strive after; to seek earnestly.*

- Expio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pio,) *to expiate; to appease.*
- Expleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. (ex & pleo,) *to fill.*
- Explico, âre, âvi & ui, âtum & itum, a. (ex & plico,) *to unfold; to spread; to explain.*
- Explorâtor, ôris, m. (explôro,) *a spy; a scout.*
- Expolio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & polio,) *to polish; to adorn; to improve; to finish.*
- Expôno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. *to explain; to set forth; to expose.*
- Exprôbro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & probrum,) *to upbraid; to blame; to reproach; to cast in one's teeth.*
- Expugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pugno,) *to take by assault; to conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; to take by storm.*
- Expulsus, a, um, part. (expello.)
- Exsequiæ, ârum, f. pl. (exséquor,) *funeral rites.*
- Exsilio, or Exilio, ire, ii & ui, n. (ex & salio,) *to spring up; to leap forth.*
- Exspiro or -piro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & spiro,) *to breathe forth; to expire; to die.*
- Extinctus, or Extinctus, a, um, part. *dead; from*
- Extinguo, -stinguère, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (ex & stinguo,) *to extinguish; to kill; to put to death; to destroy.*
- Exstructus, or Extractus, a, um, part. *from*
- Exstruo, or Extruo, -struère -struxi, -structum, a. (ex & struo,) *to build; to pile up to construct.*
- Exsurgo, -surgère, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ex & surgo,) *to rise up; to arise; to swell; to surge.*
- Exter, or Extèrus, a, um, adj. § 125, 4, (extèrus, extimus or extrèmus,) *foreign; strange; outward.*
- Exto, extâre, extâti, n. (ex & sto,) *to be; to remain; to be extant.*
- Extorqueo, -torquère, -torsi, -tortum, a. (ex & torqueo,) *to extort; to wrest from; to obtain by force.*
- Extra, prep. *beyond; without; except.*
- Extractus a, um, part. *from*
- Extraho -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (ex & traho,) *to draw out; to extract; to extricate; to free; to rescue; to liberate.*
- Extrèmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of extèrus,) *extreme; the last; the farthest.*

## F.

Faba, æ, f. *a bean.*

Fabius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Fabricius, i, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his integrity.*

- Fabrico**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (faber,) *to make; to forge; to manufacture.*
- Fabŭla**, æ, f. (fari,) *a story; a fable; a tradition; a play.*
- Fabulōsus**, a, um, adj. *fabulous.*
- Faciendus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Faciens**, tis, part. (facio.)
- Facies**, iēi, f. *a face; appearance.*
- Facile**, adv. (iŭs, limē,) *easily; willingly; clearly; undoubtedly; from*
- Facilis**, e, adj. (facio,) *easy.*
- Facinus**, ōris, n. *a deed; a crime; an exploit; from*
- Facio**, facēre, feci, factum, a. *to do; to make; to value: facēre iter, to perform a journey; to travel: malē facēre, to injure; to hurt: sacra facēre, to offer sacrifice: facēre pluriā, to value higher: fac, take care; cause.*
- Factum**, i, n. *an action; a deed.*
- Factŭrus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Factus**, a, um, part. *made; done: facta obviām, meeting: prædā factā, having been taken.*
- Facundus**, a, um, adj. *eloquent.*
- Falerii**, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Etruria.*
- Falernus**, i, m. *a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine.*
- Falernus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus; Falernian.*
- Falisci**, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Falerii.*
- Fama**, æ, f. *fame; reputation; report.*
- Famelicus**, a, um, adj. *hungry; from*
- Fames**, is, f. *hunger; famine.*
- Familia**, æ, f. *a family; servants.*
- Familiāris**, e, adj. *of the same family; familiar.*
- Familiaritas**, ātis, f. *friendship; intimacy; confidence.*
- Familiariter**, adv. *familiarly; on terms of intimacy.*
- Famŭla**, æ, f. *a maid; a female servant or slave.*
- Fas**, n. ind. *right; a lawful thing.*
- Fascis**, is, m. *a bundle; a fagot: fascēs, pl. bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.*
- Fatālis**, e, adj. *fatal; ordained by fate.*
- Fateor**, fatēri, fassus sum, dep. *to confess.*
- Fatidicus**, a, um, adj. (fatum & dico,) *prophetic.*
- Fatigātus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Fatigo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to weary.*
- Fatum**, i, n. *fate; destiny: fata, pl. the fates.*
- Fauces**, abl. f. *the throat: pl. fauces, the throat; the jaws; the straits. (§ 94.)*
- Faustŭlus**, i, m. *the shepherd by*

- whom *Romulus and Remus* were brought up.
- Faveo, favere, favi, fautum, n. to favor.
- Favor, ōris, m. *favor*; good will; partiality; applause.
- Febria, is, f. a fever.
- Feci. See Facio.
- Felicitas, ātis, f. (felix, § 101, 1,) *felicity*; good fortune; happiness.
- Feliciter, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *fortunately*; happily; successfully.
- Felis, is, f. a cat.
- Felix, icia, adj. (ior, issimus,) *happy*; fortunate; fruitful; fertile; opulent; auspicious; favorable.
- Femina, æ, f. a female; a woman.
- Femineus, a, um, adj. *female*; feminine; pertaining to females.
- Fera, æ, f. a wild beast.
- Ferax, ācis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) *fruitful*; productive; fertile; abounding in.
- Ferē, adv. *almost*; nearly; about: ferē nullus, *scarcely any one*.
- Ferens, tis, part. (fero.)
- Ferinus, a, um, adj. (fera,) of wild beasts.
- Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, irr. a. to bear; to carry; to relate; to bring; to produce: ferre manum, to stretch forth; to extend: ferunt, they say.
- Feror, ferri, latus sum, pass. to be carried; to flow; to move rapidly; to fly: fertur, imp. it is said.
- Ferox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wild*; fierce; savage; ferocious.
- Ferreus, a, um, adj. *iron*; obdurate; from
- Ferrum, i, n. *iron*; a sword; a knife.
- Fertilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) *fertile*; fruitful.
- Fertilitas, ātis, f. *fertility*; richness; fruitfulness.
- Ferula, æ, f. a staff; a reed.
- Ferus, a, um, adj. *wild*; rude; uncultivated; uncivilized; savage.
- Ferveo, fervēre, ferbui, n. to boil; to seethe; to foam; to be hot; to glow.
- Fessus, a, um, adj. *weary*; tired; fatigued.
- Festum, i, n. a feast; from
- Festus, a, um, adj. *festive*; joyful; merry.
- Ficus, i & ūs, f. a fig-tree; a fig.
- Fidelis, e, adj. *faithful*; from
- Fides, ei, f. *fidelity*; faith: in fidem, in confirmation: in fidem accipere, to receive under one's protection.
- Figō, figere, fixi, fixum, a. to fix; to fasten.
- Filia, æ, f. § 43, 2; a daughter.
- Filius, i, m. § 52; a son.
- Findo, findere, fidi, fissum, a. to split; to cleave.

- Fingens**, tis, part. *feigning*; *pretending*; from
- Fingo**, fingere, finxi, fictum, a. *to pretend*; *to devise*; *to feign*; *to form*; *to make*.
- Finio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to end*; *to finish*; *to terminate*; from
- Finis**, is, d. *the end*; *a boundary*; *a limit*: fines, m. pl. § 63, 1; *the limits of a country*, &c.
- Finitus**, a, um, part. (finio.)
- Finitimus**, a, um, adj. (finis,) *neighboring*.
- Fio**, fieri, factus sum, irr. pass. § 180, (facio,) *to be made*; *to become*; *to happen*: fit, it happens: factum est, it happened; it came to pass.
- Firmatus**, a, um, part. (firmo.)
- Firmiter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (firmus,) *firmly*; *securely*.
- Firmo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to confirm*; *to establish*; from
- Firmus**, a, um, adj. *firm*; *strong*; *secure*.
- Fissus**, a, um, part. (findo.)
- Fixus**, a, um, part. (figo,) *fixed*; *permanent*.
- Flagello**, are, avi, atum, a. *to whip*; *to scourge*; *to lash*.
- Flagitiōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *shameful*; *infamous*; *outrageous*; from
- Flagitium**, i, n. *a shameful action*; *an outrage*; *a crime*; *a dishonor*; *villany*.
- Flagro**, are, avi, atum, n. *to burn*; *to be on fire*; *to suffer*; *to be oppressed*; *to be violent*.
- Flaminius**, i, m. *a Roman*.
- Flavus**, a, um, adj. *yellow*.
- Flamma**, æ, f. *a flame*.
- Flecto**, flectere, flexi, flexum, a. *to bend*; *to bow*; *to turn*; *to move*; *to prevail upon*.
- Fleo**, ere, evi, etum, a. *to weep*; *to lament*.
- Fletus**, ūs, m. *weeping*; *tears*.
- Flevo**, ōnis, m. *a lake near the mouth of the Rhine, now the Zuyder-zee*.
- Flexus**, a, um, part. (flecto,) *bent*; *changed*; *turned*.
- Floreo**, ere, ui, n. (flos, § 187, l. 1,) *to bloom*; *to blossom*; *to flourish*; *to be distinguished*.
- Flos**, flōris, m. *a flower*; *a blossom*.
- Fluctus**, ūs, m. (fluo,) *a wave*.
- Fluo**, fluere, fluxi, fluxum, n. *to flow*.
- Fluvius**, i, m. *a river*.
- Flumen**, inis, n. (fluo,) *a river*.
- Fodio**, fodere, fodi, fossum, a. *to dig*; *to pierce*; *to bore*.
- Fœcunditas**, ātis, f. *fruitfulness*; from
- Fœcundus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *fruitful*; *fertile*.
- Fœdus**, ēris, n. *a league*; *a treaty*.
- Folium**, i, n. *a leaf*.
- Fons**, tis, m. *a fountain*; *a source*; *a spring*.
- Forem**, def. verb. § 154, 3; *I would or should be*: fore, to

- be about to be ; it would or will come to pass.*
- Foris, adv. *abroad.*
- Forma, æ, f. *a form ; shape ; figure ; beauty.*
- Formica, æ, f. *an ant.*
- Formido, inis, f. *fear ; dread ; terror.*
- Formidolōsus, a, um, adj. *fearful ; timorous.*
- Formositas, ātis, f. *beauty ; elegance ; from*
- Formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (forma,) *beautiful ; handsome.*
- Fortasse, adv. (fors,) *perhaps.*
- Fortè, adv. (fors,) *accidentally ; by chance.*
- Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *bold ; brave ; courageous.*
- Fortiter, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (fortis,) *bravely.*
- Fortitudo, inis, f. (fortis,) *boldness ; bravery.*
- Fortūna, æ, f. (fors,) *fortune ; chance.*
- Forum, i, n. *the market-place ; the forum ; the court of justice.*
- Fossa, æ, f. (fodio,) *a ditch ; a trench ; a moat.*
- Fovea, æ, f. *a pit.*
- Foveo, fovère, fovi, fotum, a. *to keep warm ; to cherish.*
- Fractus, a, um, part. (frango.)
- Fragilis, e, adj. (frango,) *frail ; perishable.*
- Fragilitas, ātis, f. (fragilis,) *frailty ; weakness.*
- Fragmentum, i, n. (frango,) *a fragment ; a piece.*
- Frango, frangère, fregi, fractum, a. *to break ; to break in pieces ; to weaken ; to destroy.*
- Frater, tris, m. *a brother.*
- Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus, § 128, 4,) *fraudulent ; deceitful ; treacherous.*
- Frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *frequent ; numerous.*
- Fretum, i, n. *a strait ; a sea.*
- Frico, fricāre, fricui, frictum & fricātum, a. *to rub.*
- Frigidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cold ; from*
- Frigus, ōris, n. *cold.*
- Frons, frondis, f. *a leaf of a tree ; a branch with leaves.*
- Fructus, ūs, m. (fruor,) *fruit ; produce.*
- Frugis, gen. f. (frūx, nom. scarcely used, § 94,) *corn : fruges, um, pl. fruits ; the various kinds of corn.*
- Frumentum, i, n. (fruor,) *corn ; wheat.*
- Fruor, frui, frūitus & fructus, dep. *to enjoy.*
- Frustrā, adv. *in vain ; to no purpose.*
- Frustrātus, a, um, part. from
- Frustror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (frustrā,) *to frustrate ; to deceive.*
- Frutex, icis, m. *a shrub ; a bush.*
- Fuga, æ, f. *a flight.*

**Fugax**, *acis*, adj. *swift*; *fleeing*.

**Fugiens**, *tis*, part. from

**Fugio**, *fugere*, *fugi*, *fugitum*, n.

& a. *to fly*; *to escape*; *to avoid*; *to flee*; *to flee from*.

**Fugo**, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, a. *to put to flight*; *to drive off*; *to chase*.

**Fui**, *Fuëram*, &c. See **Sum**.

**Fulgeo**, *fulgere*, *fulsi*, n. *to shine*.

**Fuligo**, *inis*, f. *soot*.

**Fullo**, *önis*, m. *a fuller*.

**Fulmen**, *inis*, n. (*fulgeo*), *thunder*; *a thunderbolt*; *lightning*.

**Funäle**, *is*, n. (*funis*) *a torch*.

**Funditus**, adv. (*fundus*) *from the foundation*; *utterly*.

**Fundo**, *fundere*, *fudi*, *fusum*, a. *to pour out*: *lacrymas*, *to shed tears*: *hostes*, *to scatter*; *to rout*; *to discomfit*.

**Fundus**, i, m. *the bottom of any thing*; also, *a farm*; *a field*.

**Funestus**, a, um, adj. (*ior*, *issimus*), (*funus*) *fatal*; *destructive*.

**Fungor**, *fungi*, *functus sum*, dep. *to perform or discharge an office*; *to do*; *to execute*: *fato*, *to die*.

**Funis**, *is*, d. *a rope*; *a cable*.

**Funus**, *ëris*, n. *a funeral*; *funeral obsequies*.

**Fur**, *furis*, c. *a thief*.

**Furcula**, *æ*, f. dim. (*furca*) *a little fork*: *Furculæ Caudinæ*, *the Caudine Forks*, *a narrow defile in the country*

*of the Hirpini, in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Samnites*.

**Furiösus**, a, um, adj. (*furo*) *furious*; *mad*.

**Furius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, as of M. Furius Camillus, a distinguished general*.

**Fusus**, a, um, part. (*fundo*.)

**Futurus**, a, um, part. (*sum*), *about to be*; *future*.

## G.

**Gades**, *ium*, f. pl. *the name of an island and town in Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, now Cadiz*.

**Gaditänus**, a, um, adj. *of Gades or Cadiz*: *fretum Gaditänum*, *the straits of Gibraltar*.

**Galatia**, *æ*, f. *a country in the interior of Asia Minor*.

**Gallia**, *æ*, f. *Gaul, a country formerly extending from the Pyrenees to the Rhine, and along the northern part of Italy to the Adriatic*.

**Galliæ**, pl. *the divisions of Gaul*.

**Gallicus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul*; *Gallic*.

**Gallina**, *æ*, f. *a hen*.

**Gallinaceus**, i, m. *a cock*.

**Gallus**, i, m. *a cock*.

**Gallus**, i, m. *an inhabitant of Gallia*; *a Gaul*; also, *a cognomen of several Romans*.



- Ganges, is, m. *the name of a large river in India.*
- Garumna, æ, f. *the Garonne, a river of Aquitania.*
- Gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2; *to rejoice; to delight; to be pleased with.*
- Gaudium, i, n. *joy; gladness.*
- Gavisus, a, um, part. (gaudeo,) *rejoicing; having rejoiced.*
- Geminus, a, um, adj. *double: gemini filii, twin sons.*
- Gemmatus, a, um, part. *adorned with gems; gemmed; glittering.*
- Gemmo, are, avi, atum, a. (gemma,) *to adorn with gems.*
- Gener, eri, m. § 46; *a son-in-law.*
- Genëro, are, avi, atum, a. (genus,) *to beget; to produce.*
- Generositas, atis, f. *nobleness of mind; magnanimity; from*
- Generosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; spirited; brave; generous; fruitful; fertile.*
- Genitus, a, um, part. (gigno,) *born; produced.*
- Gens, tis, f. *a nation; a tribe; a family; a clan.*
- Genui. *See Gigno.*
- Genus, eris, n. *a race; a family; a sort or kind.*
- Geometria, æ, f. *geometry.*
- Gerens, tis, part. (gero,) *bearing; conducting.*
- Germānus, i, m. *a German; an inhabitant of Germany.*
- Germania, æ, f. *Germany.*
- Germanicus, a, um, adj. *German; of Germany.*
- Gero, gerere, gessi, gestum, a. *to bear; to carry; to do: res eas gessit, performed such exploits: odium, to hate: onus, to bear a burden: bellum, to wage or carry on war: res prospere gesta est, affairs were managed successfully, or a successful battle was fought.*
- Geryon, m. *a giant who was slain by Hercules, and whose oxen were driven into Greece.*
- Gestans, tis, part. from
- Gesto, are, avi, atum, freq. (gero,) *to bear; to carry about.*
- Gestus, a, um, part. *borne; performed: res gestæ, see Res.*
- Getæ, arum, m. pl. *a savage people of Dacia, north of the Danube.*
- Gigas, antis, m. *a giant.*
- Gigno, gignere, genui, genitum, a. *to bring forth; to bear; to beget; to produce.*
- Glaber, bra, brum, adj. *bald; bare; smooth.*
- Glacialis, e, adj. *icy; freezing.*
- Glacies, ei, f. *ice.*
- Gladiātor, oris, m. (gladius,) *a gladiator.*
- Gladiatorius, a, um, adj. *belonging to a gladiator; gladiatorial; from*
- Gladius, i, m. *a sword.*

Glans, dis, f. *mast*; *an acorn*.

Glisco, ěre, n. *to increase*.

Gloria, æ, f. *glory*; *fame*.

Glorior, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to boast*.

Gorgias, æ, m. *a celebrated sophist and orator. He was born at Leontini, in Sicily, and was hence surnamed Leontinus.*

Gracilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *slender*; *lean*; *delicate*.

Gracchus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Gradior, gradi, gressus sum, dep. *to go*; *to walk*.

Gradus, ūs, m. *a step*; *a stair*.

Græcia, æ, f. *Greece*.

Græcus, a, um, adj. *Grecian*; *Greek*:—subs. *a Greek*.

Grandis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *large*; *great*.

Granicus, i, m. *a river of Mysia, emptying into the Propontis.*

Grassor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (gradior,) *to advance*; *to march*; *to proceed*; *to make an attack*.

Grates, f. pl. (gratus,) § 194; *thanks*: agere grates, *to thank*.

Gratia, æ, f. (gratus,) *grace*; *favor*; *thanks*; *return*; *requital*; *gratitude*: habere, *to feel indebted or obliged*; *to be grateful*: in gratiam, *in favor of*: gratiā, *for the sake*.

Gratulātus, a, um, part. *having congratulated*; *from*

Gratulor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to congratulate*; *from*

Gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *acceptable*; *pleasing*; *grateful*.

Gravis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *heavy*; *severe*; *great*; *grave*; *important*; *violent*; *unholy*; *some*; *noxious*: gravis somnus, *sound sleep*.

Gravitas, ātis, f. *heaviness*; *gravity*; *weight*.

Graviter, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *hardly*; *heavily*; *grievously*; *severely*.

Gravo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to load*; *to oppress*; *to burden*.

Gregātim, adv. (grex,) *in herds*.

Gressus, ūs, m. (gradior,) *a step*; *a pace*; *a gait*.

Grex, gis, c. *a flock*; *a herd*; *a company*.

Grus, gruis, c. *a crane*.

Gubernātor, ōris, m. (gubernō,) *a pilot*; *a ruler*.

Gyārus, i, f. *one of the Cyclādes*.

Gyges, is, m. *a rich king of Lydia*.

Gymnosophistæ, ārum, m. *Gymnosophists*; *a sect of Indian philosophers*.

## H.

Habens, tis, part. *from*

Habeo, ěre, ui, itum, a. *to have*; *to possess*; *to hold*; *to esteem*;

- to suppose; to take: habere consilium, to deliberate.
- Habito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (habeo,) to dwell; to inhabit.
- Habitūrus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, ūs, m. habit; form; dress; attire; manner.
- Hactenus, adv. (hic & tenuis,) hitherto; thus far.
- Hadriānus, i, m. *Adrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome.*
- Hæmus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace, from whose top, both the Euxine and Adriatic seas can be seen.*
- Halcyon, or Alcyon, ōnis, f. the halcyon or kingfisher. — See Alecyōne.
- Halicarnassus, i, f. *a maritime city of Caria, the birthplace of Herodotus.*
- Hamilcar, āris, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Hannibal, ālis, m. *a brave Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar.*
- Hanno, ōnis, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Harmonia, æ, f. *the wife of Cadmus, and daughter of Mars and Venus.*
- Harpyiæ, ārum, f. pl. *the Harpies; winged monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.*
- Haruspex, icis, m. *a soothsayer; a diviner; one who pretended*
- to a knowledge of future events from inspecting the entrails of victims.*
- Hasdrūbal, ālis, m. *a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal.*
- Hasta, æ, f. *a spear; a lance.*
- Haud, adv. *not.*
- Haurio, haurire, hausi, haustum, a. *to draw out; to drink; to swallow.*
- Haustus, a, um, part. *swallowed.*
- Haustus, ūs, m. *a draught.*
- Hebes, ētis, adj. *dull; obtuse; dim.*
- Hebesco, ēre, inc. (hebes,) *to become dull; to grow dim.*
- Hebrus, i, m. *a large river of Thrace.*
- Hecūba, æ, f. *the wife of Priam, king of Troy.*
- Hedera, æ, f. *ivy.*
- Hegesias, æ, m. *an eloquent philosopher of Cyrène.*
- Helēna, æ, f. *Helen, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelaus.*
- Helicon, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bœotia, near to Parnassus, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*
- Helvetia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Gaul, now Switzerland.*
- Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. *Helvetians; the inhabitants of Helvetia.*
- Hellebōrum, i, n. or Hellebōrus, i, m. *the herb hellebore.*
- Hellespontus, i, m. *a strait be-*

- tween Thrace and Asia Minor, now called the Dardanelles.*
- Heracleā, æ, f. *the name of several cities in Magna Græcia, in Pontus, in Syria, &c.*
- Herba, æ, f. *an herb; grass.*
- Herbidus, a, um, adj. *grassy; full of herbs or grass.*
- Hercūles, is, m. *a celebrated hero, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.*
- Hercynius, a, um, adj. *Hercynian: Hercynia silva, a large forest in Germany, now the Black Forest.*
- Heres, or Hæres, ēdis, c. *an heir.*
- Herennius, i, m. *a general of the Samnites, and the father of Pontius Thelesinus.*
- Hero, ūs, (§ 69, E. 4.) f. *a priestess of Venus, who resided at Sestos, and who was beloved by Leander, a youth of Abydos.*
- Hespērus, i, m. *a son of Iapetus, who settled in Italy, and from whom that country was called Hesperia; also the evening star.*
- Heu! int. *alas! ah!*
- Hians, tis, part. (hio.)
- Hiatus, ūs, m. *an opening; a chasm; an aperture.*
- Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish: mare Hibernicum, the Irish sea.*
- Hibernus, a, um, adj. *of winter; wintry.*
- Hic, adv. *here; in this place.*
- Hic, Hæc, Hoc, pro. § 134; *this; he; she, &c.*
- Hiempsal, ālis, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Hiems, ĕmis, f. *winter.*
- Hiēro, ōnis, m. *a tyrant of Syracuse.*
- Hierosolȳma, æ, f. & Hierosolȳma, ōrum, n. pl. *Jerusalem, the capital of Judea.*
- Hinc, adv. *hence; from hence; from this; from this time: hinc — hinc, on this side, and on that.*
- Hinnio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to neigh.*
- Hinnitus, ūs, m. *a neighing.*
- Hinnuleus, i, m. *a fawn.*
- Hio, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to gape; to yawn; to open the mouth.*
- Hipparehus, i, m. *the son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.*
- Hippolytus, i, m. *the son of Theseus.*
- Hippomēnes, is, m. *the son of Megareus, and husband of Atalanta.*
- Hippopotāmus, i, m. *the hippopotamus or river-horse.*
- Hispania, æ, f. *Spain.*
- Hispanus, a, um, adj. *Spanish: subs. m. a Spaniard.*
- Hodie, adv. (hic & dies,) *to-day; at this time; now-a-days.*
- Hodieque, *to this day; to this time.*
- Hœdus, i, m. *a kid; a young goat.*
- Homērus, i, m. *Homer, the most*

- ancient and illustrious of the Greek poets.*
- Homo, inis, c. a man; a person; one.
- Honestas, âtis, f. virtue; dignity; honor; from
- Honestus, a, um, adj. honorable; noble; from
- Honor & -os, ôris, m. honor; respect; an honor; a dignity; an office.
- Honorificè, adv. (honorificus, § 125, 3,) honorably: parum honorifice, slightly; with little respect.
- Hora, æ, f. an hour.
- Horatius, i, m. Horace; the name of several Romans: Horatii, pl. three Roman brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.
- Hortensius, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Horridus, a, um, adj. rough; rugged; rude; unpolished; barbarous.
- Hortâtus, ūs, m. an exhortation; instigation; advice; from
- Hortor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to exhort.
- Hortus, i, m. a garden.
- Hospes, itis, c. a stranger; a guest.
- Hospitium, i, n. hospitality: hospitio accipere, to entertain.
- Hostia, æ, f. a victim.
- Hostilius, i, m. (Tullus,) the third king of Rome: a cognomen among the Romans.
- Hostis, is, c. an enemy.
- Huc, adv. hith. r: huc — illuc, hither — thither; now here — now there.
- Hujusmodi, adj. ind. (hic & modus, § 134, 5,) of this sort or kind.
- Humanitas, âtis, f. humanity; kindness; gentleness; from
- Humânus, a, um, adj. (homo,) human.
- Humêrus, i, m. the shoulder.
- Humilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) humble: humili loco natum esse, to be born in a humble station or of obscure parents.
- Humor, ôris, m. moisture; pl. liquids; humors.
- Humus, i, f. the ground: humi, on the ground. — § 221, I., R. 3.
- Hysena, æ, f. the hyena.
- Hydrus, i, m. a water-snake.
- Hymnus, i, m. a hymn; a song of praise.
- Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. (ὕπερ βορέας,) properly, living beyond the source of the north wind; northern: Hyperborei, ôrum, m. pl. people inhabiting the northern regions; beyond Scythia.
- Hystrix, icis, f. a porcupine.

## I.

- Iapêtus, the son of Cælus and Terra.
- Ibêrus, i, m. a river of Spain, now the Ebro.

**Ibi**, adv. *there ; here ; then.*  
**Ibidem**, adv. *in the same place.*  
**Ibis**, **idis**, f. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*  
**Icærus**, i, m. *the son of Dædālus.*  
**Icarius**, a, um, adj. *of Icærus ; Icarian.*  
**Ichneumon**, ōnis, m. *the ichneumon or Egyptian rat.*  
**Ichnūsa**, æ, f. *an ancient Greek name of Sardinia, derived from the Greek ἰχθυος, a footstep ; a track.*  
**Ico**, icēre, ici, ictum, a. *to strike : fædus, to make, ratify, or conclude a league or treaty.*  
**Ictus**, a, um, part.  
**Ictus**, ūs, m. *a blow ; a stroke.*  
**Ida**, æ, f. *a mountain of Troas, near Troy.*  
**Idæus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida : mons Idæus, mount Ida.*  
**Idem**, eādem, idem, pro. § 134, 6 ; *the same.*  
**Idoneus**, a, um, adj. *fit ; suitable.*  
**Igitur**, conj. *therefore.*  
**Ignārus**, a, um, adj. (in & gnārus,) *ignorant.*  
**Ignāvus**, a, um, adj. (in & gnāvus,) *idle ; inactive ; cowardly.*  
**Ignis**, is, m. *fire ; flame.*  
**Ignobilis**, e, adj. (in & nobilis,) *ignoble ; mean ; unknown.*  
**Ignōro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ignōtus,) *to be ignorant ; not to know.*  
**Ignōtus**, a, um, part. & adj. (in & notus,) *unknown.*

**Ilium**, i, n. *Ilium or Troy, the principal city of Troas.*  
**Illātus**, a, um, part. (from infēro,) *brought in ; inflicted upon ; inferred.*  
**Ille**, a, ud, pro. § 134 ; *that ; he ; she ; it ; the former : pl. they ; those.*  
**Illecēbra**, æ, f. *an allurements ; an enticement.*  
**Illico**, adv. (in & loco,) *in that place ; immediately ; instantly.*  
**Illuc**, adv. *thither : huc — illuc, now here — now there.*  
**Illustris**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *illustrious ; famous ; celebrated.*  
**Illustro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & lustrō,) *to enlighten ; to illustrate ; to render famous ; to celebrate ; to make renowned.*  
**Illyria**, æ, f. *a country opposite to Italy, and bordering on the Adriatic.*  
**Imāgo**, inis, f. *an image ; a picture ; a figure ; a resemblance.*  
**Imbecillis**, e, adj. (ior, līmus, § 125, 2,) *weak ; feeble.*  
**Imber**, bris, m. *a shower ; a rain.*  
**Imitatio**, ōnis, f. *imitation : ad imitationem, in imitation : from*  
**Imitor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to imitate ; to copy.*  
**Immanis**, e, adj. *monstrous ; cruel ; huge ; enormous ; dreadful.*

- Immensus**, a, um, adj. (in & mensus,) *immeasurable; boundless; immoderate.*
- Immeritus**, a, um, part. (in & meritus,) *not deserving; undeserved.*
- Imminens**, tis, part. *hanging over; threatening; from*
- Immineo**, ère, ui, n. *to hang over; to impend; to threaten; to be near.*
- Immissus**, a, um, part. *admitted; sent in; darted in; from*
- Immitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (in & mitto,) *to let in; to send to, into, against, or upon; to throw at.*
- Immobilis**, e, adj. (in & mobilis,) *immovable; steadfast.*
- Immolo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & mola,) *to sacrifice; to immolate.*
- Immortalis**, e, adj. (in & mortâlis,) *immortal.*
- Immotus**, a, um, part. (in & motus,) *unmoved; still; motionless.*
- Immutatus**, a, um, part. *altered; changed; from*
- Immuto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & muto,) *to change.*
- Impatiens**, tis, adj. (in & patiens,) *impatient; not able to endure.*
- Impeditus**, a, um, part. *impeded; hindered; encumbered; entangled; from*
- Impedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & pes,) *to impede; to disturb, to obstruct; to check; to delay; to prevent.*
- Impendeo**, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, n. (in & pendeo,) *to hang over; to impend; to threaten.*
- Impenetrabilis**, e, adj. (in & penetrabilis,) *impenetrable.*
- Impensè**, adv. *exceedingly; greatly.*
- Imperâtor**, ôris, m. (impêro,) *a commander; a general.*
- Imperito**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (impêro,) *to command; to rule; to govern.*
- Imperitus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & peritus,) *inexperienced; unacquainted with.*
- Imperium**, i, n. *a command; government; reign; authority; power; from*
- Impêro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to command; to order; to direct; to govern; to rule over.*
- Impertiens**, tis, part. *from*
- Impertio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & partio,) *to impart; to share; to give.*
- Impêtro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & patro,) *to obtain; to finish.*
- Impëtus**, ûs, m. (in & peto,) *force; violence; impetuosity; an attack.*
- Impius**, a, um, adj. (in & pius,) *impious; undutiful.*
- Impleo**, ère, èvi, ètum, a. *to fill to accomplish; to perform.*

**Implicitus**, a, um, part. *entangled; attacked.*

**Implico**, âre, âvi or ui, âtum or itum, a. (in & plico,) *to entangle; to implicate.*

**Implicor**, âri, âtus or itus sum, pass. *to be entangled; morbo, to be attacked with; to be sick.*

**Implôro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to beseech; to beg.*

**Impôno**, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (in & pono,) *to lay or place upon; to impose; to put.*

**Importûnus**, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; troublesome; cruel; outrageous; craving; ungovernable.*

**Impositus**, a, um, part. (impôno.)

**Improbâtus**, a, um, part. *disallowed; disapproved; rejected.*

**Imprôbo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & probô,) *to disapprove; to reject.*

**Imprôbus**, a, um, adj. *wicked; bad.*

**Imprûdens**, tis, adj. (in & prudens,) *imprudent; inconsiderate.*

**Impugnâtûrus**, a, um, part. from **Impugno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to attack.*

**Impûnè**, adv. (in & pœna,) *with impunity; without hurt; without punishment.*

**Imus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of inferus, § 125, 4,) *the lowest; the deepest.*

**In**, prep. with the accusative, signifies *into; towards; upon; until; for; against*: with the ablative, *in; upon; among; at*; § 235, (2:) in dies, *from day to day*: in eo esse, *to be on the point of*: in sublime, *aloft.*

**Inânis**, e, adj. *vain; empty; ineffectual; foolish.*

**Inaresco**, -arescere, -arui, inc. § 173; *to grow dry.*

**Incêdo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (in & cedo,) *to go; to walk; to come.*

**Incendo**, dère, di, sum, a. (in & candeo,) *to light; to kindle; to set fire to; to inflame.*

**Incensus**, a, um, part. *lighted; kindled; burning; inflamed.*

**Incertus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & certus,) *uncertain.*

**Inchoo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to begin.*

**Incidens**, tis, part. from

**Incido**, -cidere, -cidi, n. (in & cado,) *to fall into or upon; to chance to meet with.*

**Incipio**, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (in & capio,) *to commence; to begin.*

**Incito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & cito,) *to instigate; to encourage; to animate.*

**Inclûdo**, dère, si, sum, a. (in & claudio,) *to shut in; to include; to inclose; to encircle to encompass.*



- Inclûsus, a, um, part. (inclûdo.)  
 Inclÿtus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issîmus,) *famous; celebrated; renowned.*  
 Incôla, æ, c. *an inhabitant.*  
 Incôlo, colêre, colui, cultum, a. (in & colo,) *to inhabit; to dwell.*  
 Incolumis, e, adj. *unhurt; unpunished; safe.*  
 Incompertus, a, um, adj. *unknown; uncertain.*  
 Inconsiderâtè, adv. *inconsiderately; rashly.*  
 Incredibilis, e, adj. (in & credibilis,) *incredible; wonderful.*  
 Incredibilîtér, adv. *incredibly.*  
 Incrementum, i, n. (increSCO,) *an increase.*  
 Incrêpo, âre, ui, îtum, a. (in & crepo,) *to reprove; to chide; to blame.*  
 Incruentus, a, um, adj. (in & cruor,) *bloodless.*  
 Incultè, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *rudely; plainly; from*  
 Incultus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & colo,) *uncultivated; uninhabited; desert.*  
 Incumbo, -cumbêre, -cubui, -cubitum, n. (in & cubo,) *to lean; to lie; to rest or recline upon; to apply to: gladio, to fall upon one's sword; to slay one's self with a sword.*  
 Incurtio, ônis, f. (incurro,) *an attack; an incursion; an inroad.*  
 Inde, adv. *thence; from thence.*  
 Index, icis, d. (indico,) *an index, a mark; a sign.*  
 India, æ, f. *a country of Asia, deriving its name from the river Indus.*  
 Indico, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & dico,) *to indicate; to announce; to declare; to proclaim.*  
 Indictus, a, um, part.  
 Indiçus, a, um, adj. *of India; Indian.*  
 Indigêna, æ, c. (in & geno,) *a native.*  
 Indôles, is, f. (in & oleo, to grow,) *the disposition; nature; inherent quality.*  
 Indûco, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & duco,) *to lead in; to induce; to persuade.*  
 Inductus, a, um, part.  
 Induo, -duêre, -dui, -dûtum, a. *to put on; to dress; to clothe.*  
 Indus, i, m. *a large river in the western part of India.*  
 Industria, æ, f. *industry; diligence.*  
 Indûtus, a, um, part. (induo.)  
 Inedia, æ, f. (in & edo,) *want of food; fasting; hunger.*  
 Ineo, ire, ii, îtum, irr. n. & a. (in & eo,) *to go or enter into; to enter upon; to make; to form.*  
 Inermis, e, adj. (in & arma,) *defenceless; unarmed.*  
 Inertia, æ, f. (iners,) *laziness, sloth; idleness.*

- Infāmis**, e, adj. (in & fama,) *infamous ; disgraceful*.
- Infans**, tis, c. *an infant ; a child*.
- Inferi**, ōrum, m. pl. *the infernal regions ; Hades ; Orcus ; the infernal gods ; the shades*.
- Inferior**, us, adj. comp. See **Inferus**.
- Infēro**, inferre, intūli, illātum, irr. a. (in & fero,) *to bring in or against ; to bring upon ; to inflict upon : bellum, to make war upon*.
- Inferus**, a, um, adj. (inferior, infimus or imus, § 125, 4,) *low ; humble*.
- Infesto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to infest ; to disturb ; to molest ; to vex ; to plague ; to trouble ; to annoy ; from*
- Infestus**, a, um, adj. *hostile ; inimical*.
- Infigo**, gēre, xi, xum, a. (in & figo,) *to fix ; to fasten ; to drive in*.
- Infinitus**, a, um, adj. (in & finio,) *infinite ; unbounded ; vast ; immense : infinitum argenti, an immense quantity of silver : infinita nobilitas, a vast number*.
- Infirmus**, a, um, adj. *weak ; infirm*.
- Infixus**, part. (infigo.)
- Inflammo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to inflame ; to excite ; to stimulate ; to animate*.
- Inflātus**, a, um, part. *blown upon ; puffed up*.
- Infligo**, gēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & fligo,) *to inflict*.
- Inflo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & flo,) *to blow upon*.
- Infrendens**, tis, part. from
- Infrendeo**, ēre, ui, n. (in & frendeo,) *to gnash with the teeth*.
- Infringo**, -fringēre, -frēgi, -fractum, a. (in & frango,) *to break or rend in pieces ; to disannul ; to make void*.
- Infundo**, -fundere, -fudi, -fusum, a. (in & fundo,) *to pour in : infunditur, it empties*.
- Ingenium**, i, n. *the disposition ; genius ; talents ; character*.
- Ingens**, tis, adj. *great ; very great*.
- Ingenuus**, a, um, adj. *free-born ; free ; noble ; ingenuous*.
- Ingredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (in & gradior,) *to go in ; to enter ; to come in ; to walk ; to walk upon ; to go*.
- Ingressus**, a, um, part.
- Ingruo**, -gruere, -grui, n. *to invade ; to assail ; to pour down ; to fall upon suddenly*.
- Inhæreo**, -hærere, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (in & hæreo,) *to cleave or stick to or in : cogitationibus, to be fixed or lost in thought*.
- Inhio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (in & hio,) *to gape for ; to desire*.
- Inimicus**, a, um, adj. (in & amicus,) *inimical ; hostile*.
- Inimicus**, i, m. *an enemy*.

- Iniquē**, adv. (iniquus,) *unjustly ; unequally.*
- Initium**, i, n. (ineo,) *a commencement ; a beginning.*
- Initūrus**, a, um, part. (ineo,) *about to enter upon or begin.*
- Injicio**, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (in & jacio,) *to throw in or upon.*
- Injuria**, æ, f. (injurius,) *an injury ; an insult.*
- Innāto**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (in & nato,) *to swim or float upon.*
- Innitor**, -niti, -nisus or -nixus sum, dep. (in & nitor,) *to lean or depend upon ; to rest upon.*
- Innocentia**, æ, f. (in & nocens,) *innocence.*
- Innotesco**, -notescere, -notui, inc. (in & notesco,) *to be known ; to become known.*
- Innoxius**, a, um, adj. (in & noxius,) *harmless.*
- Innumerabilis**, e, adj. (in & numerabilis,) *innumerable.*
- Innumerus**, a, um, adj. (in & numerus,) *innumerable.*
- Inopia**, æ, f. (inops,) *want.*
- Inopus**, i, m. *a fountain or river of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were said to have been born.*
- In- or im-** primis, adv. (in & primus,) *chiefly ; especially.*
- Inquam**, or **Inquo**, def. *I say ;* § 183, 5.
- Inquino**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to pollute ; to stain ; to soil.*
- Inquiro**, -quirere, -quistvi, -quistum, a. (in & quero,) *to inquire ; to investigate.*
- Insania**, æ, f. (insānus,) *madness.*
- Insanio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be mad.*
- Inscribo**, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (in & scribo,) *to inscribe ; to write upon.*
- Inscriptus**, a, um, part.
- Insectum**, i, n. (insēco,) *an insect.*
- Insēquens**, tis, part. *succeeding ; subsequent ; following ;* from
- Insēquor**, -sēqui, -secutus sum, dep. (in & sequor,) *to follow.*
- Insidens**, tis, part. from
- Insideo**, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (in & sedeo,) *to sit upon.*
- Insidiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *an ambush ; ambuscade ; treachery ; deceit : per insidias, treacherously.*
- Insidians**, tis, part. from
- Insidior**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to lie in wait ; to lie in ambush ; to deceive.*
- Insigne**, is, n. *a mark ; a token ; an ensign ;* from
- Insignis**, e, adj. (in & signum,) *distinguished ; eminent.*
- Insisto**, -sistere, -stīti, -stītum, n. (in & sisto,) *to stand upon ; to insist.*
- Insolabiliter**, adv. *inconsolably.*
- Insolens**, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *insolent ; haughty.*

- Insolenter**, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *haughtily, insolently.*
- Inspectans**, tis, part. from
- Inspecto**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to inspect; to look upon.*
- Instatûrus**, a, um, part. (insto.)
- Instituto**, -stituère, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (in & statuo,) *to appoint; to institute; to make; to order.*
- Institutum**, i, n. *an institution; a doctrine; from*
- Institutus**, a, um, part. (instituo.)
- Insto**, -stâre, -stûti, n. (in & sto,) *to be near to; to urge; to persist; to harass; to pursue closely; to beg earnestly.*
- Instrumentum**, i, n. *an instrument; utensil; implement; from*
- Instruo**, -struère, -struxi, -structum, a. (in & struo,) *to prepare; to teach; to supply with; to furnish.*
- Insûbres**, um, m. pl. *a people living north of the Po, in Cisalpine Gaul.*
- Insuesco**, -suescère, -suèvi, -suètum, inc. (in & suesco,) *to grow accustomed.*
- Insûla**, æ, f. *an island.*
- Insûper**, adv. (in & super,) *moreover.*
- Intèger**, gra, grum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *whole; entire; unhurt; just.*
- Intègo**, -tegère, -texi, -tectum, a. (in & tego,) *to cover.*
- Integrîtas**, âtis, f. (intèger,) *integrity; probity; honesty.*
- Intellectus**, a, um, part. from
- Intelligo**, -ligère, -lexi, -ectum, a. (inter & lego,) *to understand; to perceive; to discern; to know; to learn.*
- Inter**, prep. *between; among: inter se, mutually: occurrentes inter se, meeting each other.*
- Intercipio**, -cipère, -cèpi, -captum, a. (inter & capio,) *to intercept; to usurp; to take away fraudulently.*
- Interdico**, -dicère, -dixi, -dictum, a. (inter & dico,) *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Interdictus**, a, um, part.
- Interdiu**, adv. *by day; in the day-time.*
- Interdum**, adv. *sometimes.*
- Interea**, adv. (inter & is,) *in the mean time.*
- Interemptus**, a, um, part. (interimo.)
- Intereo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (inter & eo, § 182,) *to perish.*
- Intèrest**, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns: mea, it concerns me.*
- Interfactor**, ôris, m. *a murderer; a slayer; a destroyer.*
- Interfectus**, a, um, part. *killed.*
- Interficio**, -ficère, -fèci, -fectum, a. (inter & facio,) *to kill; to slay.*
- Intèrim**, adv. *in the mean time.*

**Interīmo**, -imēre, -ēmi, -emptum, a. (inter & emo,) *to kill; to put to death; to slay.*

**Interior**, us, adj. (sup. intīmus, § 126, 1,) *inner; the interior.*

**Interiūs**, adv. *farther in the interior.*

**Interjectus**, a, um, part. *cast between: anno interjecto, a year having intervened; a year after.*

**Interjicio**, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (inter & jacio,) *to throw between.*

**Internecio**, ōnis, f. (internēco,) *ruin; destruction: ad interneciōnem, with a general massacre.*

**Internodium**, i, n. (inter & nodus,) *the space between two knots; a joint.*

**Internus**, a, um, adj. *internal: mare internum, the Mediterranean sea.*

**Interpres**, ētis, c. *an interpreter.*

**Interregnum**, i, n. (inter & regnum,) *an interregnum; a vacancy of the throne.*

**Interrōgo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (inter & rogo,) *to ask.*

**Intersum**, esse, fui, irr. n. (inter & sum,) *to be present at.*

**Intervallum**, i, n. (inter & vallum,) *an interval; a space; a distance.*

**Interveniens**, tis, part. from

**Intervenio**, venire, vēni, ventum,

n. (inter & venio,) *to come between; to intervene.*

**Intexo**, ēre, ui, tum, a. (in & texo,) *to interweave.*

**Intīmus**, a, um, adj. sup. (comp. interior, § 126, 1,) *innermost; inmost; intimate; familiar; much beloved.*

**Intra**, prep. *within:—adv. inward.*

**Intrepīdus**, a, um, adj. (in & trepidus,) *fearless; intrepid.*

**Intro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enter.*

**Introducō**, -ducere, -dixi, -ductum, a. (intro & duco,) *to lead in; to introduce.*

**Introitus**, ūs, m. (introeo,) *an entrance.*

**Intuens**, tis, part. from

**Intueor**, ēri, itus sum, dep. (in & tueor,) *to look upon; to consider; to behold; to gaze at.*

**Intus**, adv. *within.*

**Inusitātus**, a, um, adj. *unaccustomed; unusual; extraordinary.*

**Inutilis**, e, adj. *useless.*

**Invādo**, -vadere, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. (in & vado,) *to invade; to attack; to assail; to fall upon.*

**Invenio**, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (in & venio,) *to find; to get; to procure; to obtain; to invent; to discover.*

**Inventus**, a, um, part.

**Investigo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & vestigo,) *to investigate; to trace or find out; to discover*

- Invicem**, adv. (in & vicia,) *mutually*; *in turn*: *se invicem occiderunt, slew one another.*
- Invictus**, a, um, part. (in & victus,) *unconquered*; *impentrate*; *invulnerable.*
- Invidia**, æ, f. (invidus,) *envy*; *hatred.*
- Invisus**, a, um, adj. (in & visus,) *hated*; *hateful*; *obnoxious*: *plebi, unpopular.*
- Invitatus**, a, um, part. *invited*; *entertained*:—subs. a *guest.*
- Invito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to invite.*
- Inivius**, a, um, adj. (in & via,) *inaccessible*; *impassable*; *impenetrable.*
- Invoco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & voco,) *to call upon*; *to invoke.*
- Iônes**, um, m. pl. *Ionians*; *the inhabitants of Ionia.*
- Ionia**, æ, f. *Ionia*; *a country on the western coast of Asia Minor.*
- Ionius**, a, um, adj. *of Ionia*; *Ionian*: *mare, that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and the south of Italy.*
- Iphicrâtes**, is, m. *an Athenian general.*
- Iphigenia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and priestess of Diana.*
- Iipse**, a, um, pro. § 135; *he himself*; *she herself*; *itself*; or *simply he*; *she*; *it*: *et ipse, he also*; *before a verb of the first or second person, I*; *thou*: *ego ipse, I myself*.  
*tu ipse, thou thyself, &c.*
- Ira**, æ, f. *anger*; *rage.*
- Irascor**, irasci, dep. § 174; *to be angry.*
- Irâtus**, a, um, adj. *angry.*
- Ire**. See **Eo**.
- Irreparabilis**, e, adj. *irreparable*; *irrecoverable.*
- Irretio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & rete,) *to entangle*; *to insnare.*
- Irretitus**, part. *entangled*; *caught.*
- Irridens**, tis, part. from
- Irrideo**, dêre, si, sum, a. (in & rideo,) *to deride*; *to laugh at.*
- Irrigo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & rigo,) *to water*; *to bedew*; *to moisten.*
- Irrito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to irritate*; *to provoke*; *to incite.*
- Irruens**, tis, part. from
- Irruo**, uêre, ui, n. (in & ruo,) *to rush*; *to rush in, into, or upon*; *to attack.*
- Is**, ea, id, pro. § 134; *this*; *he*, *she*; *it*: *in eo esse, i. e. in ea statu, to be in that state*; *to be upon the point.*
- Issus**, i, f. *a maritime city of Cilicia.*
- Issicus**, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Issus.*
- Isocrâtes**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator.*
- Iste**, a, ud, pro. § 134; *that*; *that*

- person or thing; he; she; it.*  
 § 207, R. 25.
- Ister, tri, m. *the name of the Danube after it enters Illyricum.*
- Isthmīcus, a, um, adj. *Isthmian; belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth: ludi, games celebrated at that place.*
- Isthmus, i, m. *an isthmus; a neck of land separating two seas.*
- Ita, adv. *so; in such a manner; even so; thus.*
- Italia, æ, f. *Italy.*
- Itālus, a, um, adj. *Italian.*
- Itāli, subs. *the Italians.*
- Italicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Italy; Italian.*
- Itāque, adv. *and so; therefore.*
- Iter, itinēris, n. *a journey; a road; a march.*
- Itērum, adv. *again; once more; a second time.*
- Ithāca, æ, f. *a rocky island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name.*
- Itīdem, adv. *in like manner; likewise; also.*
- Itūrus, a, um, part. (eo.)
- Ivi. See Eo.
- J.
- Jacens, tis, part. from
- Jaceo, ēre, ui, n. *to lie; to be situated.*
- Jacio, jacēre, jēcī, jactum, a. *to throw; to cast; to fling; to hurl.*
- Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (acio,) *to throw about; to toss; to agitate.*
- Jactus, a, um, part. (jacio,) *cast; thrown.*
- Jacūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hurl; to dart; to shoot.*
- Jam, adv. *now; already; presently; even.*
- Jamdūdum, adv. *long ago.*
- Janicūlum, i, n. *one of the seven hills of Rome.*
- Jason, ōnis, m. *the son of Æson, king of Thessaly, and leader of the Argonauts; also, an inhabitant of Lycia.*
- Jejūnus, a, um, adj. *fasting; hungry.*
- Jovis. See Jupiter.
- Juba, æ, f. *the mane.*
- Jubeo, jubere, jussi, jussum, a. *to command; to bid; to order; to direct.*
- Jucundus, a, um, adj. (jocus,) *sweet; agreeable; delightful; pleasant.*
- Judæa, æ, f. *Judea.*
- Judæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Judæa:—subs. a Jew.*
- Judex, icis, c. *a judge.*
- Judicium, i, n. *a judgment; decision.*
- Judico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to judge; to deem; to determine; to decide.*
- Jugērum, i, n. § 93, 1; *an acre of land.*
- Jugum, i, n. *a yoke; a ridge or*

- chain of mountains ; in war, an instrument consisting of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon them.*
- Jugurtha, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Julius, i, m. *a name of Cæsar, who belonged to the gens Julia.*
- Junctus, a, um, part. (jungo.)
- Junior, adj. (comp. from juvenis,) *younger.*
- Junius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe which included the family of Brutus.*
- Jungo, jungere, junxi, junctum, a. *to unite ; to connect ; to join : curruī, to put in ; to harness to.*
- Juno, ðnia, f. *the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter.*
- Jupiter, Jovis, m. § 85 ; *the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*
- Jurgiõsus, a, um, adj. (jurgium,) *quarrelsome ; scolding ; brawling.*
- Juro, are, avi, atum, a. *to swear.*
- Jus, juris, n. *right ; justice : jus civitatís, the freedom of the city ; citizenship : jure, with reason ; rightly ; deservedly.*
- Jussi. *See Jubeo.*
- Jussus, a, um, part. (jubeo.)
- Jussu, abl. m. § 94 ; *a command.*
- Justitia, æ, f. *justice ; from*
- Justus, a, um, adj. *just ; right ; full ; regular ; ordinary ; exact.*
- Juvenca, æ, f. *a cow ; a heifer.*
- Juvencius, i, m. *a Roman general, conquered by AndrisCUS.*
- Juvenis, e, adj. (comp. junior, § 126, 4,) *young ; youthful.*
- Juvenis, is, c. *a young man or woman ; a youth.*
- Juventus, ðtis, f. *youth.*
- Juvo, juvare, juvi, jutum, a. *to help ; to assist.*
- Juxta, prep. *near ; hard by :—adv. alike ; even ; equally.*

## L.

L., *an abbreviation of Lucius.*  
§ 328.

Labor, & Labos, ðris, m. *labor ; toil.*

Labor, labi, lapsus sum, dep. *to fall ; to glide ; to glide away ; to flow on.*

Laboriõsus, a, um, adj. (labor,) *laborious.*

Labõro, are, avi, atum, n. *to work or labor ; to suffer with ; to be distressed.*

Labyrinthus, i, m. *a labyrinth.*

Lac, lactis, n. *milk.*

Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Lacedæmon ; Lacedæmonian ; Spartan.*

Lacedæmon, ðnis, f. *Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the capital of Laconia.*

Laceratus, a, um, part. *from*



Lacéro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to tear in pieces.*

Lacessitus, a, um, part. from

Lacesso, êre, ivi, itum, a. *to disturb; to trouble; to provoke; to stir up.*

Lacrÿma, æ, f. *a tear.*

Lacus, ùs, m. *a lake.*

Laconicus, a, um, adj. *Laconic; Spartan; Lacedæmonian.*

Lædo, lædère, læsi, læsum, a. *to injure; to hurt.*

Lætatus, a, um, part. (lætor.)

Lætitia, æ, f. (lætus,) *joy.*

Lætor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to rejoice; to be glad; to be delighted with.*

Lætus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *glad; joyful; full of joy; fortunate; prosperous; fruitful; abundant.*

Lævinus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family; (P. Valerius,) a Roman consul.*

Lævor, ôris, m. *smoothness.*

Lagus, i, m. *a Macedonian, who adopted as his son that Ptolemy who afterwards became king of Egypt.*

Lana, æ, f. *wool.*

Lanatus, a, um, adj. *bearing wool; woolly.*

Laniatus, a, um, part. from

Lanio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to tear in pieces.*

Lapidina, æ, f. (lapis & cædo,) *a quarry.*

Lapideus, a, um, adj. *stony; from*

Lapis, îdis, m. *a stone.*

Lapsus, a, um, part. (labor.)

Laqueus, i, m. *a noose; a snare.*

Largitio, ônis, f. *a present.*

Latè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *widely; extensively.*

Latèbra, æ, f. *a lurking-place; a hiding-place; a retreat.*

Latens, tiâ, part. from

Lateo, ère, ui, n. *to be hidden; to be concealed; to be unknown.*

Later, êris, m. *a brick.*

Laterculus, i, m. dim. (later,) *a little brick; a brick.*

Latinus, i, m. *an ancient king of the Laurentes, a people of Italy.*

Latinus, a, um, adj. *Latin; of Latium: Latini, subs. the Latins.*

Latitudo, înis, f. (latus,) *breadth.*

Latium, i, n. *Latium.*

Latnus, i, m. *a mountain in Cæria, near the borders of Ionia.*

Latôna, æ, f. *the daughter of the giant Cæus, and mother of Apollo and Diana.*

Latro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. & a. *to bark; to bark at.*

Latro, ônis, m. *a robber.*

Latrocinium, i, n. *robbery; piracy.*

Latûrus, a, um, part. (fero.)

Latus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *broad; wide.*

Latus, êris, n. *a side.*

Laudatus, a, um, part. from

- Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to praise; to extol; to commend.  
 Laurentia, æ, f. See Acca.  
 Laus, dis, f. praise; glory; honor; fame; repute; estimation; value.  
 Lautē, adv. sumptuously; magnificently.  
 Lavinia, æ, f. the daughter of Latinus, and the second wife of *Æneas*.  
 Lavinium, i, n. a city in Italy, built by *Æneas*.  
 Lavo, lavāre & lavēre, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavatum, a. § 165; to wash; to bathe.  
 Leæna, æ, f. a lioness.  
 Leander, & Leandrus, dri, m. a youth of *Abýdos*, distinguished for his attachment to *Hero*.  
 Lebes, etis, m. a kettle; a caldron.  
 Lectus, a, um, part. (lego,) read; chosen.  
 Leda, æ, f. the wife of *Tyndarus*, king of *Sparta*, and the mother of *Helēna*.  
 Legatio, ōnis, f. (lego, āre,) an embassy.  
 Legātus, i, m. (lego, āre,) a deputy; a lieutenant; an ambassador.  
 Legio, ōnis, f. (lego, ēre,) a legion; ten cohorts of soldiers.  
 Legislator, ōris, m. (lex & fero,) a legislator; a lawgiver.  
 Lēgo, legēre, legi, lectum, a. to read; to choose; to collect.  
 Lemānus, i, m. the name of a lake in *Gaul*, bordering upon the country of the *Helvetii*, now the lake of *Geneva*.  
 Leo, ōnis, m. a lion.  
 Leonidas, æ, m. a brave king of *Sparta*, who fell in the battle of *Thermopylæ*.  
 Leontinus, a, um, adj. belonging to *Leontini*, a city and a people of the same name, on the eastern coast of *Sicily*.  
 Lepidus, i, m. the name of an illustrious family, of the *Æmilian* clan: *M. Lepidus*, one of the triumvirs with *Augustus* and *Antony*.  
 Lepus, ōris, m. a hare.  
 Letālis, e, adj. fatal; deadly; from  
 Letum, i, n. death.  
 Levis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) light; trivial; inconsiderable; smooth.  
 Levitas, ātis, f. lightness.  
 Levo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to ease; to relieve; to lighten; to alleviate.  
 Lex, gis, f. a law; a condition.  
 Libens, tis, part. (libet,) willing.  
 Libenter, adv. willingly.  
 Libet, or Lubet, libuit, imp. it pleases.  
 Libenter, adv. (libens,) freely; willingly.  
 Liber, libēra, libērum, adj. free.  
 Liber, libri, m. the inner bark of a tree; a book.  
 Liberaliter, adv. (liberalis,) liberally; kindly.

- Liberátus**, a, um, part. (libéro,) *liberated; set at liberty.*
- Libèrè**, adv. *freely; without restraint.*
- Libèri**, òrum, m. pl. § 96; *children.*
- Libéro**, àre, ávi, átum, a. *to free; to liberate; to deliver.*
- Libertas**, átis, f. *liberty.*
- Libya**, æ, f. properly *Libya*, a kingdom of Africa, lying west of Egypt; sometimes it comprehends the whole of Africa.
- Licinius**, i, m. a name common among the Romans.
- Licet**, uit, itum est, imp. § 169; *it is lawful; it is permitted; you may; one may.*
- Licèt**, conj. *although.*
- Lienósus**, a, um, adj. *splenetic.*
- Ligneus**, a, um, adj. *wooden; from*
- Lignum**, i, n. *wood; a log of wood; timber.*
- Ligo**, àre, ávi, átum, a. *to bind.*
- Liguria**, æ, f. *Liguria*, a country in the west of Italy.
- Ligus**, ūris, m. a *Ligurian.*
- Ligusticus**, a, um, adj. *Ligurian: mare, the gulf of Genoa.*
- Lilybæum**, i, n. a promontory on the western coast of Sicily.
- Limpidus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *transparent; limpid; clear.*
- Limus**, i, m. *mud; clay.*
- Lingua**, æ, f. *the tongue; a language.*
- Linum**, i, n. *flax; linen.*
- Liquidus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *liquid; clear; pure; limpid.*
- Lis**, litis, f. a *strife; a contention; a controversy.*
- Littëra**, or Litëra, æ, f. a *letter of the alphabet: (pl.) letters; literature; learning; a letter; an epistle.*
- Litterarius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to letters; literary.*
- Littus**, or Litus, òris, n. *the shore.*
- Loco**, àre, ávi, átum, a. *to place, set, dispose, or arrange; to give or dispose of in marriage; from*
- Locus**, i, m. in sing.; m. & n. in pl. § 92, 2; *a place.*
- Locusta**, æ, f. a *locust.*
- Longè**, adv. (iùs, issimè,) (longus,) *far; far off.*
- Longinquus**, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *far; distant; long; foreign.*
- Longitúdo**, inis, f. *length; from*
- Longus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *long, applied both to time and space; lasting.*
- Locútus**, a, um, part. (loquor,) *having spoken.*
- Locutúrus**, a, um, part. *about to speak; from*
- Loquor**, loqui, locútus sum, dep. *to speak.*
- Lorica**, æ, f. a *coat of mail, corselet; breast-plate; cuirass*
- Lorum**, i, n. a *thong.*

Lubens, tis, part. (lubet.)  
 Lubenter, adv. (iūs, issimè.) See Libenter.  
 Lubet. See Libet.  
 Lubido, or Libido, inis, f. *lust; desire.*  
 Lubricus, a, um, adj. *slippery.*  
 Luceo, lucere, luxi, n. *to shine.*  
 Lucius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*  
 Lucretia, æ, f. *a Roman matron, the wife of Collatinus.*  
 Lucretius, i, m. *the father of Lucretia.*  
 Luctus, ūs, m. (lugeo,) *mourning; sorrow.*  
 Lucullus, i, m. *a Roman celebrated for his luxury, his patronage of learned men, and his military talents.*  
 Lucus, i, m. *a grove.*  
 Ludo, ludere, lusi, lusum, a. *to play; to be in sport; to deceive.*  
 Ludus, i, m. *a game; a play; a place of exercise; a school: gladiatorius, a school for gladiators.*  
 Lugeo, lugere, luxi, n. *to mourn; to lament.*  
 Lumen, inis, n. (luceo,) *light; an eye.*  
 Luna, æ, f. *the moon.*  
 Lupa, æ, f. *a she-wolf.*  
 Lupus, i, m. *a wolf.*  
 Luscinia, æ, f. *a nightingale.*  
 Lusitania, æ, f. *a part of Hispania, now Portugal.*  
 Lustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to puri-*

*fy; to appease; to expiate: exercitum, to review; to muster.*  
 Lustrum, i, n. *the lair of wild beasts; a den.*  
 Lusus, ūs, m. *a game; a play: per lusum, in sport; sportively.*  
 Lutatius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe: C. Lutatius Catulus, a Roman consul in the first Punic war.*  
 Lutetia, æ, f. *a city of Gaul, now Paris.*  
 Lutum, i, n. *clay.*  
 Lux, lucis, f. *light.*  
 Luxuria, æ, f. *luxury; excess; voluptuousness.*  
 Lycius, a, um, adj. *Lycian; of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor.*  
 Lycomèdes, is, m. *a king of Scyros.*  
 Lycurgus, i, m. *the Spartan law-giver.*  
 Lydia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor.*  
 Lysander, dri, m. *a celebrated Lacedæmonian general.*  
 Lysimachus, i, m. *one of Alexander's generals, who was afterwards king of a part of Thrace.*

## M.

M., *an abbreviation of Marcus.*  
 § 328.  
 Macèdo, ōnis, m. *a Macedonian.*

**Macedonia**, æ, f. *a country of Europe, lying west of Thrace, and north of Thessaly and Epirus.*

**Macedonicus**, a, um, adj. of *Macedonia*; *Macedonian*; also, *an agnomen or surname of Q. Metellus.*

**Macies**, ei, f. *leanness*; *decay.*

**Macrobii**, òrum, m. pl. *a Greek word signifying long-lived; this name was given to certain tribes of Ethiopians, who were distinguished for the simplicity and purity of their manners, and for their longevity.*

**Mactātus**, a, um, part. from

**Macto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to sacrifice*; *to slay.*

**Macūla**, æ, f. *a spot*; *a stain.*

**Madeo**, ēre, ui, n. *to be moist*; *to be wet.*

**Mænādes**, um, f. pl. *priestesses of Bacchus*; *bacchants*; *bacchanals.*

**Mæōtis**, Idia, adj. *Mæotian*: *palus Mæōtis, a lake or gulf, lying north of the Euxine, now called the sea of Azoph.*

**Magis**, adv. (sup. *maximè*, § 194,) *more*; *rather*; *better.*

**Magister**, tri, m. *a teacher*; *a master*: *magister equitum, the commander of the cavalry, and the dictator's lieutenant.*

**Magistrātus**, ūs, m. *a magistracy*; *a civil office*; *a magistrate.*

**Magnesia**, æ, f. *a town of Ionia.*

**Magnificè**, adv. (entius, entissimè,) (magnificus,) *magnificently*; *splendidly.*

**Magnificentia**, æ, f. *magnificence*; *splendor*; *grandeur*; from

**Magnificus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (magnus & facio,) *magnificent*; *splendid.*

**Magnitudo**, inis, f. (magnus,) *greatness*; *magnitude*; *size.*

**Magnopère**, adv. (magnus & opus,) *greatly*; *very*; *earnestly.*

**Magnus**, a, um, adj. (comp. *major*, sup. *maximus*,) *great*; *large.*

**Major**, comp. (magnus,) *greater*; *the elder.*

**Majōres**, um, m. pl. *forefathers*; *ancestors.*

**Malè**, adv. (pejùs, pessimè,) (malus,) *badly*; *ill*; *hurtfully.*

**Maledico**, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (malè & dico,) *to revile*; *to rail at*; *to abuse*; *to reproach.*

**Maledicus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) *reviling*; *railing*; *scurrilous*; *abusive.*

**Maleficus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (malè & facio,) *wicked*; *hurtful*; *mischievous*; *injurious*:—subs. *an evil-doer.*

**Malo**, malle, malui, irr. § 178, 3 *to prefer*; *to be more willing to wish rather.*

**Malum**, i, n. *an apple.*

- Malum**, i, n. (*malus*), *evil*; *misfortune*; *calamity*; *sufferings*; *evil deeds*.
- Malus**, a, um, adj. (*pejor*, *pestimus*, § 125, 5,) *bad*; *wicked*: *mali*, *bad men*.
- Mancinus**, i, m. *a Roman consul who made a disgraceful peace with the Numantians*.
- Mando**, mandēre, mandi, mansum, a. *to chew*; *to eat*.
- Mando**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to command*; *to intrust*; *to commit*; *to bid*; *to enjoin*: *mandāre marmoribus*, *to engrave upon marble*.
- Mane**, ind. n. *the morning*, § 94:—adv. *early in the morning*.
- Maneo**, ēre, si, sum, n. *to remain*; *to continue*.
- Manes**, ium, m. pl. *the dead*; *the manes*; *ghosts or shades of the dead*.
- Manlius**, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Mano**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to flow*.
- Mansuefacio**, -facēre, -fēci, -factum, a. (*mansues* & *facio*), *to tame*; *to make tame*.
- Mansuefio**, -fieri, -factus sum, irr. § 180, N., *to be made tame*.
- Mansuefactus**, a, um, part.
- Mantineā**, æ, f. *a city of Arcadia*.
- Manubiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *booty*; *spoils*; *plunder*.
- Manumissus**, a, um, part. from
- Manumitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (*manus* & *mitto*), *to set free, at liberty*; *to free*; *to manumit*.
- Manus**, ūs, f. *a hand*; *the trunk of an elephant*; *a band or body of soldiers*.
- Mapāle**, is, n. *a hut or cottage of the Numidians*.
- Marcellus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family which produced many illustrious men*.
- Marcus**, i, m. *a Roman name and cognomen or surname*.
- Marcus**, i, m. *a Roman prænomen*.
- Mare**, is, n. *the sea*.
- Margarita**, æ, f. *a pearl*.
- Mariandyni**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Bithynia*.
- Marinus**, a, um, adj. (*mare*), *marine*; *pertaining to the sea*: *aqua marina*, *sea-water*.
- Maritimus**, a, um, adj. *maritime*; *on the sea-coast*: *copiæ, naval forces*.
- Maritus**, i, m. *a husband*.
- Marius**, i, m. (C.) *a distinguished Roman general, who was seven times elected consul*.
- Marmor**, ōris, n. *marble*.
- Mars**, tis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war*.
- Marsi**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Latium, upon the borders of lake Tivinus*.
- Marsyas**, æ, m. *a celebrated Phrygian musician*; also, *a brother of Antigonus, the king of Macedonia*.

**Massa**, æ, f. *a mass; a lump.*

**Massicus**, a, um, adj. *Massic, of Massicus, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine: vinum, Massic wine.*

**Massilia**, æ, f. *a maritime town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles.*

**Mater**, tris, f. *a mother; a matron.*

**Materia**, æ, f. *a material; matter; stuff; timber.*

**Matrimonium**, i, n. *matrimony; marriage.*

**Matrōna**, æ, f. *a matron; a married woman.*

**Matrōna**, æ, f. *a river of Gaul, now the Marne.*

**Maturesco**, maturescēre, maturui, inc. *to ripen; to grow ripe; from*

**Matūrus**, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus or issīmus,) *ripe; mature; perfect.*

**Mauritania**, æ, f. *a country in the western part of Africa, extending from Numidia to the Atlantic ocean.*

**Mausōlus**, i, m. *a king of Caria.*

**Maxilla**, æ, f. *a jaw; a jawbone.*

**Maximē**, adv. (sup. of magis,) *most of all; especially; greatly.*

**Maximus**, ī, m. *a Roman surname: Qu. Fabius Maximus, a distinguished Roman general.*

**Maximus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of magnus,) *greatest; eldest: maximus natu. See Natu.*

**Mecum**, (me & cum, § 133, 4,) *with me.*

**Medeor**, ēri, dep. § 170; *to cure; to heal.*

**Medicina**, æ, f. *medicine.*

**Medico**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to heal; to administer medicine; to medicate; to prepare medically; to embalm.*

**Medicus**, i, m. *a physician.*

**Meditātus**, a, um, part. *designed; practised; from*

**Meditor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to meditate; to reflect; to practise.*

**Medius**, a, um, adj. *middle; the midst, § 205, R. 17: medium, the middle.*

**Mediomatrici**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgic Gaul.*

**Medūsa**, æ, f. *one of the three Gorgons.*

**Megāra**, æ, f. *the capital of Megaris.*

**Megarenses**, ium, m. pl. *Megarensians; the inhabitants of Megāra.*

**Megāris**, īdis, f. *a small country of Greece.*

**Megasthēnes**, is, m. *a Greek historian, whose works have been lost.*

**Mehercū ē**, adv. *by Hercules; truly certainly.*

**Mel**, lis, n. *honey.*

- Meleāgrus & -āger, gri, m. *a king of Calydonia.*
- Melior, us, adj. (comp. of bonus, § 125, 5,) *better.*
- Meliūs, adv. (comp. of benē,) *better.*
- Membrāna, æ, f. *a thin skin; a membrane; parchment.*
- Membrum, i, n. *a limb; a member.*
- Memini, def. pret. § 183; *I remember; I relate.*
- Memor, ōris, adj. *mindful.*
- Memorabilis, e, adj. *memorable; remarkable; worthy of being mentioned.*
- Memoria, æ, f. *memory.*
- Memōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to remember; to say; to mention.*
- Memphis, is, f. *a large city of Egypt.*
- Mendacium, i, n. *a falsehood; from*
- Mendax, ācis, adj. *false; lying.*
- Menelāus, i, m. *a king of Sparta, the son of Atreus, and husband of Helen.*
- Menenius, i, m. (Agrippa,) *a Roman, distinguished for his success in reconciling the plebeians to the patricians.*
- Mens, tis, f. *the mind; the will; the understanding.*
- Mensis, is, m. *a month.*
- Mentio, ōnis, f. (memini,) *mention or a speaking of.*
- Mentior, iri, itus sum, dep. *to lie; to assert falsely; to feign; to deceive.*
- Mercātor, ōris, m. (mercor,) *a merchant; a trader.*
- Mercatūra, æ, f. § 102, 7; *merchandise; trade.*
- Mercātus, ūs, m. *a market; a mart; a fair; an emporium; a sale.*
- Mercēs, ēdis, f. (mereo,) *wages; a reward; a price.*
- Mercurius, i, m. *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods.*
- Mereo, ēre, ui, itum, n. *to deserve; to gain; to acquire.*
- Mereor, ēri, itus sum, dep. *to deserve; to earn.*
- Mergo, mergēre, mersi, mersum, a. *to sink; to dip under.*
- Meridiānus, a, um, adj. *southern; south; at noon-day; from*
- Meridies, iei, m. (medius & dies,) *noon; mid-day; south.*
- Meritō, adv. *with reason; with good reason; deservedly.*
- Meritum, i, n. (mereo,) *merit; desert.*
- Mersi. *See Mergo.*
- Mersus, a, um, part. (mergo.)
- Merūla, æ, f. *a blackbird.*
- Merx, cis, f. *merchandise.*
- Messis, is, f. (meto,) *the harvest.*
- Meta, æ, f. *a goal; a limit.*
- Metagonium, i, n. *a promontory in the northern part of Africa.*
- Metallum, i, n. *metal; a mine.*



**Metanira**, æ, f. *the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*

**Metellus**, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome.*

**Metior**, metiri, mensus sum, dep. *to measure.*

**Metius**, i, m. (Suffetius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*

**Meto**, metĕre, messui, messum, a. *to reap; to mow.*

**Metuo**, metuĕre, metui, a. *to fear; from*

**Metus**, ūs, m. *fear.*

**Meus**, a, um, pro. § 139; (ego,) *my; mine.*

**Micipsa**, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*

**Mico**, āre, ui, n. *to shine.*

**Midas**, æ, m. *a king of Phrygia, distinguished for his wealth.*

**Migro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to remove; to migrate; to wander.*

**Mihi.** See Ego.

**Miles**, itis, c. *a soldier; the soldiery.*

**Milĕtus**, i, f. *the capital of Ionia, near the borders of Caria.*

**Militia**, æ, f. (miles,) *war; military service.*

**Milito**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to serve in war.*

**Mille**, n. ind. (in sing.) *a thousand*: millia, um, pl. mille, adj. 1<sup>st</sup> d. § 118, 6.

**Milliarium**, i, n. *a milestone; a mile or 5000 Roman feet*:

*ad quintum milliarius urbis, within five miles of the city.*

**Miltiādes**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians.*

**Milvius**, i, m. *a kite.*

**Minæ**, ārum, f. pl. § 96; *threats.*

**Minātus**, a, um, part. (minor.)

**Minerva**, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of war and wisdom.*

**Minimē**, adv. (sup. of parum,) *least; at least; not at all.*

**Minimus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of parvus,) *the least; the smallest.*

**Ministerium**, i, n (minister,) *service; labor.*

**Minium**, i, n. *red lead; vermilion.*

**Minor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to threaten; to menace.*

**Minor**, ōris, adj. (comp. of parvus,) *less; smaller; weaker.*

**Minos**, ōis, m. *a son of Europa, and king of Crete.*

**Minuo**, minuĕre, minui, minūtum, a. *to diminish.*

**Minus**, adv. (minor,) (comp. of parum,) *less*: quō minus or quominus, *that—not.*

**Miracŭlum**, i, n. (miror,) *a miracle; a wonder.*

**Mirabilis**, e, adj. *wonderful; astonishing.*

**Mirātus**, a, um, part. (miror,) *wondering at.*

- Mirè**, adv. (mirus,) *wonderfully ; remarkably.*
- Mirror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to wonder at ; to admire ; from*
- Mirus**, a, um, adj. *wonderful ; surprising.*
- Misceo**, miscēre, miscui, mistum or mixtum, a. *to mingle ; to mix.*
- Miser**, ēra, ērum, adj. *miserable ; unhappy ; wretched ; sad.*
- Miserātus**, a, um, part. (misēror.)
- Misereor**, miserēri, miseritus or misertus sum, dep. *to have compassion ; to pity.*
- Misēret**, miseruit, miseritum est, imp. *it pitieth : me misēret, I pity.*
- Misericordia**, æ, f. (misericors,) *pity ; compassion.*
- Misēror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to pity.*
- Misi**. See Mitto.
- Mistus**, & **Mixtus**, a, um, part. (misceo.)
- Mithridātes**, is, m. *a celebrated king of Pontus.*
- Mithridaticus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Mithridates ; Mithridatic.*
- Mitis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *mild ; meek ; kind ; humane.*
- Mitto**, mittere, misi, missum, a. *to send ; to throw ; to bring forth ; to produce ; to afford : mittere se in aquam, to plunge into the water.*
- Mixtus**. See Mistus.
- Modicus**, a, um, adj. *moderate ; of moderate size ; small.*
- Modius**, i, m. *a measure ; a half bushel.*
- Modò**, adv. *now ; only ; but : modò — modò, sometimes — sometimes : — conj. (for si modò or dummodò,) provided that ; if only.*
- Modus**, i, m. *a measure ; a manner ; a way ; degree ; limit ; moderation.*
- Mœnia**, um, n. pl. *the walls of a city.*
- Mœnus**, i, m. *the Maine, a river of Germany, and a branch of the Rhine.*
- Mœrens**, tis, part. from
- Mæreo**, mœrere, neut. pass. *to be sad ; to mourn.*
- Mæris**, is, m. *a lake in Egypt.*
- Moles**, is, f. *a mass ; a bulk ; a burden ; a weight ; a pile.*
- Molestus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *irksome ; severe ; troublesome ; oppressive ; unwelcome.*
- Mollio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to soften ; to moderate ; from*
- Mollis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *soft ; tender.*
- Molossi**, ōrum, m. pl. *the Molossians, a people of Epirus.*
- Momordi**. See Mordeo.
- Monens**, tis, part. from
- Moneo**, ēre, ui, itum, a. *to advise ; to remind ; to warn ; to admonish.*

Monimentum or -umentum, i, n.

§ 102, 4; *a monument; a memorial; a record.*

Mons, tis, m. *a mountain; a mount.*

Monstro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to show; to point out.*

Mora, æ, f. *delay.*

Morbus, i, m. *a disease.*

Mordax, âcis, adj. *biting; sharp; snappish; from*

Mordeo, mordere, momordi, morsum, a. *to bite.*

Mores. *See Mos.*

Moriens, tis, part. from

Morior, mori & moriri, mortuus sum, dep. § 174; *to die.*

Moror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to delay; to tarry; to stay; to remain: nihil moror, I care not for; I value not.*

Morôsus, a, um, adj. *morose; peevish; fretful; cross.*

Mors, tis, f. *death.*

Morsus, ûs, m. *a bite; biting.*

Mortâlis, e, adj. *mortal.*

Mortuus, a, um, part. (mori- or.) *dead.*

Mos, moris, m. *a custom: more, after the manner of; like: mores, conduct; deportment; manners; customs.*

Mossyni, ôrum, m. pl. *a people of Asia Minor, near the Euxine.*

Motus, ûs, m. *motion: terræ motus, an earthquake.*

Motus, a, um, part. from

Moveo. movêre, movi, motum, a. *to move; to stir; to excite.*

Mox, adv. *soon; soon after; by and by.*

Mucius, i, m. (Scævola,) *a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude.*

Muliëbris, e, adj. *womanly; female; from*

Mulier, êris, f. *a woman.*

Multitudo, inis, f. (multus,) *a multitude.*

Multo or -cto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to punish; to fine; to impose a fine; to sentence to pay a fine.*

Multò, & Multùm, adv. *much; by far.*

Multus, a, um, adj. *much; many.*

Mummius, i, m. *a Roman general.*

Mundus, i, m. *the world; the universe.*

Muniendus, a, um, part. from

Munio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to fortify: viam, to open or prepare a road.*

Munus, êris, n. *an office; a gift; a present; a favor; a reward.*

Murâlis, e, adj. *pertaining to a wall: corôna, the mural crown, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town; from*

Murus, i, m. *a wall; a wall of a town.*

Mus, muris, m. *a mouse.*

Musa, æ, f. *a muse; a song.*

Musca, æ, f. *a fly.*

Muscŭlus, i, m. dim. (mus, § 100, 3,) *a little mouse.*

Musice, es, & Musica, æ, f. (musa,) *music; the art of music.*

Musicus, a, um, adj. *musical.*

Muto, ære, avi, atum, a. *to change; to transform.*

Mygdonia, æ, f. *a small country of Phrygia.*

Myrmecides, is, m. *an ingenious artist of Miletus.*

Myndius, i, m. *a Myndian; an inhabitant of Myndus.*

Myndus, i, f. *a city in Caria, near Halicarnassus.*

Mysia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, having the Propontis on the north, and the Ægean sea on the west.*

## N.

Nabis, idis, m. *a tyrant of Lacedæmon.*

Næ, adv. *verily; truly.*

Nactus, a, um, part. (nanciscor,) *having found.*

Nam, conj. § 198, 5; *for; but.*

Nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, dep. *to get; to find; to meet with.*

Narbonensis, e, adj. Narbonensis Gallia, *one of the four divisions of Gaul, in the south-eastern part, deriving its name*

*from the city of Narbo, now Narbonne.*

Naris, is, f. *the nostril.*

Narro, ære, avi, atum, a. *to relate; to tell; to say.*

Nascor, nasci, natus sum, dep. *to be born; to grow; to be produced.*

Nasica, æ, m. *a surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio.*

Nasus, i, m. *a nose.*

Natalis, e, adj. *natal: dies natalis, a birth-day.*

Natans, tis, part. from

Nato, ære, avi, atum, freq. (no,) *to swim; to float.*

Natu, abl. sing. m. *by birth: natu minor, the younger: minimus, the youngest: major, the elder: maximus, the oldest.* § 126, 4.

Natura, æ, f. (nascor,) *nature; creation; power.*

Naturalis, e, adj. *natural.*

Natus, a, um, part. (nascor,) *born: octoginta annos natus, eighty years old.*

Natus, i, m. *a son.*

Naufragium, i, n. *a shipwreck.*

Nauta, æ, m. *a sailor.*

Navalis, e, adj. (navis,) *naval; belonging to ships.*

Navigabilis, e, adj. *navigable.*

Navigatio, ōnis, f. (navigo,) *navigation.*

Navigium, i, n. *a ship; a vessel.*

Navigo, ære, avi, atum, a. (navis & ago,) *to navigate; to sail*

navigātur, imp. *navigation is carried on; they sail.*

Navis, is, f. *a ship.*

Ne, conj. *not — lest; lest that; that — not: ne quidem, not even.* § 279, 3.

Ne, conj. enclitic: in *direct* questions, it is often omitted in the translation; in *indirect* questions, *whether*: in a *second* question, *or.* § 265, R. 2.

Nec, conj. (ne & que,) *and not; but not; neither; nor.*

Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necesse,) *necessary: —subs. a friend.*

Necessitas, ātis, f. *necessity; duty.*

Neco, āre, āvi or ui, ātum, a. *to kill; to destroy; to slay.*

Nefas, n. ind. (ne & fas,) *impiety; wrong.*

Neglectus, a, um, part. from

Negligo, -ligere, -lexi, -lectum, a. (nec & lego,) *to neglect; not to care for; to disregard.*

Nego, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to deny; to refuse; to declare that not.*

Negotium, i, n. (ne & otium,) *business; labor; pains; difficulty: facili or nullo negotio, easily.*

Nemo, inis, c. (ne & homo,) *no one; no man.*

Nemus, ōris, n. *a forest; a grove.*

Nepos, ōtis, m. *a grandson.*

Neptūnus, i, m. *Neptune, a son of Saturn and Ops, and the god of the sea.*

Nequāquam, adv. *by no means.*

Neque, conj. (ne & que,) *neither; nor; and — not.*

Nequeo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. (ne & queo, § 182, 3,) *I cannot; I am not able.*

Nequis, -qua, -quod or -quid, pro. § 138; *lest any one; that no one or no thing.*

Nereis, Idis, f. *a Nereid; a sea-nymph. The Nereids were the daughters of Nereus and Doris.*

Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ne & scio,) *to be ignorant of; not to know; can not.*

Nestus, i, m. *a river in the western part of Thrace.*

Neuter, tra, trum, adj. (ne & uter, § 107,) *neither of the two; neither.*

Nicomēdes, is, m. *a king of Bithynia.*

Nidifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nidus & facio,) *to build a nest.*

Nidus, i, m. *a nest.*

Niger, gra, grum, adj. *black.*

Nihil, n. ind., or Nihlūm, i, n. (ne & hilum,) *nothing: nihil habeo quod, I have no reason why.*

Nihilominus, adv. *nevertheless.*

Nilus, i, m. *the Nile; the largest river of Africa.*

Nimius, a, um, adj. *too great; excessive; immoderate.*

Nimiūm, & Nimiō, adv. *too much.*

- Ninus, i, m. *a king of Assyria.*  
 Niöbe, es, f. *the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes.*  
 Nisi, adv. (ne & si,) *unless ; except ; if not.*  
 Nisus, i, m. *a king of Megäris, and the father of Sylla.*  
 Nitüdus, a, um, adj. (niteo,) *shining ; bright ; clear.*  
 Nitor, öris, m. (niteo,) *splendor ; gloss ; brilliancy.*  
 Nitör, niti, nisus & nixus sum, dep. *to strive.*  
 Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*  
 No, nare, navi, natum, n. *to swim.*  
 Nobilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble ; celebrated ; famous ; of high rank.*  
 Nobilitas, ätis, f. *nobility ; the nobility ; the nobles ; a noble spirit ; nobleness.*  
 Nobilito, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to ennoble ; to make famous.*  
 Noceo, ére, ui, itum, a. *to hurt ; to injure ; to harm.*  
 Noctu, abl. sing. *by night ; in the night time.* § 94.  
 Nocturnus, a, um, adj. *nightly ; nocturnal.*  
 Nodus, i, m. *a knot ; a tumor.*  
 Nola, æ, f. *a city of Campania.*  
 Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. (non & volo, § 178, 2,) *to be unwilling : the imperative of nolo, with an infinitive, is translated by not, and the infinitive, by an imperative ; as, esse noli, be not.*  
 Nomädes, um, m. pl. *a name given to those tribes who wander from place to place, with their flocks and herds, having no fixed residence.*  
 Nomen, inis, n. *a name.*  
 Non, adv. *not.*  
 Nonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninetyeth.*  
 Nonne, adv. (instead of num non,) *not ? (in a question.)*  
 Nonnihil, n. ind. *something.*  
 Nonnisi, adv. *only ; not ; except.*  
 Nonnullus, a, um, adj. *some.*  
 Nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth.*  
 Nos. *See Ego.*  
 Nosco, noscere, novi, notum, a. § 183, 3, N. ; *to know ; to understand ; to learn.*  
 Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our.* § 139.  
 Nota, æ, f. *a mark.*  
 Notans, tis, part. from  
 Noto, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to mark ; to observe ; to stigmatize.*  
 Notus, a, um, part. (from nosco,) *known.*  
 Novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine.*  
 Novus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used ; sup. issimus,) *new ; recent ; fresh.*  
 Nox, noctis, f. *night : de nocte, by night.*  
 Noxius, a, um, adj. *hurtful ; injurious.*  
 Nubes, is, f. *a cloud.*  
 Nubo, nubere, nupsi & nupta

- sum, nuptum, n. *to cover; to veil; to marry; to be married; (used only of the wife.)*
- Nudatus, a, um, part. *laid open; stripped; deprived; from*
- Nudo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to make naked; to lay open; from*
- Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked; bare.*
- Nullus, a, um, gen. *lus, § 107, adj. (non ullus,) no; no one.*
- Num, adv.: *in translating direct questions, it is commonly omitted; in indirect questions, it signifies whether.*
- Numa, æ, m. (Pompilius,) *the second king of Rome, and the successor of Romulus.*
- Numantia, æ, f. *a city of Spain, which was besieged by the Romans for twenty years.*
- Nupiantini, òrum, m. pl. *Nu-  
mantines; the people of Nu-  
mantia.*
- Numen, ïnis, n. (nuo,) *a deity; a  
god.*
- Numéro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to  
count; to number; to reckon;  
from*
- Numérus, i, m. *a number.*
- Numidæ, ârum, m. pl. *the Nu-  
midians.*
- Numidia, æ, f. *a country of Africa.*
- Numitor, òris, m. *the father of  
Rhea Silvia, and grandfather  
of Romulus and Remus.*
- Nummus, i, m. *money.*
- Nunc, adv. *now: nunc etiam,  
even now; still.*
- Nuncûpo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to  
name.*
- Nunquam, (ne & unquam,) adv. *never.*
- Nuntiatus, a, um, part. *from*
- Nuntio or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *(nuntius,) to announce; to tell.*
- Nuptiæ, ârum, f. pl. *nuptials;  
marriage; a wedding.*
- Nusquam, adv. (ne & usquam,) *nowhere; in no place.*
- Nutriendus, a, um, part. *to be  
nourished.*
- Nutrio, ire, ivi, ïtum, a. *to nour-  
ish.*
- Nutritus, a, um, part.
- Nutrix, icis, f. *a nurse.*
- Nympha, æ, f. *a nymph; a god-  
dess presiding over fountains,  
groves, or rivers, &c.*

## O.

- O! int. *O! ah!*
- Ob, prep. *for; on account of;  
before.*
- Obdormisco, -dormiscere, -dor-  
mivi, inc. (ob & dormisco,) *to  
fall asleep; to sleep.*
- Obduco, -ducere, -dixi, -duc-  
tum, a. (ob & duco,) *to draw  
over; to cover over.*
- Obductus, a, um, part. *spread  
over; covered over.*
- Obedio, ire, ivi, ïtum, n. (ob &  
audio,) *to obey; to comply  
with; to be subject to.*
- Obeo, ire, ivi & ii, ïtum, irr. n.

- & a. (ob & eo,) *to go to ; to discharge ; to execute ; to die.*
- Oberro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ob & erro,) *to wander ; to wander about.*
- Obitus, ūs, m. (obeo,) *death.*
- Objaceo, ère, ui, itum, n. (ob & jaceo,) *to lie against or before ; to be opposite.*
- Objectus, a, um, part. *thrown to, or in the way ; exposed.*
- Objicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (ob & jacio,) *to throw before ; to throw to ; to give ; to object ; to expose.*
- Obligō, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & ligo,) *to bind ; to oblige ; to obligate.*
- Obliquē, adv. *indirectly ; obliquely ; from*
- Obliquus, a, um, adj. *oblique ; indirect ; sideways.*
- Oblitus, a, um, part. *forgetting ; having forgotten.*
- Obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum, dep. *to forget.*
- Obnoxius, a, um, adj. *obnoxious ; subject ; exposed to ; liable.*
- Obruo, -ruere, -rui, -rūtum, a. (ob & ruo,) *to overwhelm ; to cover ; to bury.*
- Obrūtus, a, um, part. *buried ; covered ; overwhelmed.*
- Obscuro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (obscurus,) *to obscure ; to darken.*
- Obsēcro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & sacro,) *to beseech ; to conjure.*
- Obsēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (ob & sequor,) *to follow ; to serve.*
- Observeo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & servo,) *to observe ; to watch.*
- Obses, idis, c. (obsideo,) *a hostage.*
- Obsessus, a, um, part. *besieged ; from*
- Obsideo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, a. (ob & sedeo,) *to besiege ; to invest ; to blockade.*
- Obsidio, ōnis, f. *a siege.*
- Obsidionalis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege ; obsidional : corōna, a crown given to him who had raised a siege.*
- Obstetrix, icis, f. *a midwife.*
- Obtestatus, a, um, part. *from*
- Obtestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (ob & testor,) *to conjure ; to beseech ; to entreat.*
- Obtineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (ob & teneo,) *to hold ; to retain ; to obtain : obtinet sententia, the opinion prevails.*
- Obtūlit. *See Offēro.*
- Obviām, adv. *in the way ; meeting ; to meet : fio or eo obviām, I meet ; I go to meet.*
- Occasio, ōnis, f. *an occasion ; a good opportunity.*
- Occāsus, ūs, m. *the setting of the heavenly bodies ; the descent ; evening ; the west.*
- Occidens, tis, m. *the west ; the setting sun ; evening.*



- Occidentālis, e, adj. *western*; *occidental*.
- Occido, occidere, occidi, occisum, a. (ob & cædo,) *to kill*; *to slay*; *to put to death*.
- Occido, occidere, occidi, occisum, n. (ob & cado,) *to fall*; *to fall down*; *to set*.
- Occisūrus, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occisus, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occocātus, a, um, part. from
- Occæco, ære, ævi, ætum, a. *to blind*; *to dazzle*.
- Occulto, ære, ævi, ætum, freq. (occūlo,) *to conceal*; *to hide*.
- Occultor, æri, ætus sum, pass. *to be concealed*; *to hide one's self*.
- Occūpo, ære, ævi, ætum, a. *to occupy*; *to seize upon*; *to take possession of*.
- Occurro, -currere, -curri & -curri, -cursum, n. (ob & curro,) *to meet*; *to go to meet*; *to encounter*.
- Oceānus, i, m. *the ocean*; *the sea*.
- Octaviānus, i, m. (Cæsar,) *the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle at Actium, Augustus*.
- Octāvus, a, um, num. adj. (octo,) *eighth*.
- Octingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *eight hundred*.
- Octo, ind. num. adj. pl. *eight*.
- Octoginta, ind. num. adj. pl. *eighty*.
- Oculus, i, m. *an eye*.
- Odi, odisse, def. pret. § 183, 1; *to hate*; *to detest*.
- Odium, i, n. *hatred*.
- Odor, ōris, m. *a smell*: pl. odōres, *odors*; *perfumes*.
- Odōror, æri, ætus sum, dep. *to smell*.
- Œneus, ei & eos, m. *a king of Calydon, and father of Meleager and Dejanira*.
- Enomāus, i, m. § 9; *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
- Œta, æ, m. *a mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Doris*.
- Offero, offerre, obtūli, oblātum, irr. a. (ob & fero, § 196, 7,) *to offer*; *to present*.
- Officina, æ, f. *a work-shop*; *an office*.
- Officio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (ob & facio,) *to stand in the way of*; *to injure*; *to hurt*.
- Officium, i, n. *duty*; *a kindness*; *an obligation*; *politeness*; *civility*; *attention*.
- Olea, æ, f. *an olive-tree*.
- Oleum, i, n. *oil*.
- Olim, adv. *formerly*; *sometime*.
- Olor, ōris, m. *a swan*.
- Olus, ōris, n. *herbs*; *pot herbs*.
- Olympia, æ, f. *a town and district of the Peloponnesus, upon the Alpheus*.
- Olympicus, a, um, adj. *Olympic*, *pertaining to Olympia*.
- Olympius, a, um, adj. *Olympian*.

- pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia.*
- Olympus, i, m. *a high mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia.*
- Omen, inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*
- Omnis, e, adj. *all; every; every one: omnes, all: omnia, all things: with sine, it may signify any; as, sine omni discordiâ, without any discord.*
- Onus, ëris, n. *a burden; a load.*
- Onustus, a, um, adj. *laden; full of.*
- Opëra, æ, f. *labor; pains: dare opëram alicui, to attend to a thing; to devote one's self to it.*
- Opëror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to labor; to work.*
- Opimus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *rich; fruitful; fat; dainty.*
- Oportet, ëre, uit, imp. *it behoves; it is meet, fit, or proper; it is a duty; we ought.*
- Oppidum, i, n. *a walled town; a town.*
- Oppôno, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (ob & pono,) *to oppose; to set against.*
- Opportûnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *seasonable; commodious; convenient; favorable.*
- Oppositus, a, um, part. *opposed; opposite.*
- Opprimo, -primëre, -pressi, -pressum, a. (ob & premo,) *to oppress; to overpower; to subdue.*
- Oppugnâtus, a, um, part. from Oppugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & pugno,) *to assault; to besiege; to attempt to take by force; to storm.*
- (Ops, nom., not in use, § 94.)  
opis, gen. f. *aid; help; means; assistance: opes, pl. wealth; riches; resources; power.*
- Optimè, adv. (sup. of benè,) *very well; excellently; best.*
- Optîmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of bonus,) *best; most worthy.*
- Optio, ônis, f. *a choice; an option; from*
- Opto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to desire.*
- Opulens, & Opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich; opulent; wealthy.*
- Opus, ëris, n. *a work; a labor; a task.*
- Ora, æ, f. *a coast; a shore.*
- Ora, pl. *See Os.*
- Oracûlum, i, n. (oro,) *an oracle; a response.*
- Orans, tis, part. (oro.)
- Oratio, ônis, f. (oro,) *a discourse; an oration.*
- Orâtor, ôris, m. (oro,) *an orator; an ambassador.*
- Orbâtus, a, um, part. (orbo,) *be-reaved or deprived of.*
- Orbêlus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.*
- Orbis, is, m. *an orb; a circle: in*

- orbem jacere, *to lie round in a circle*: orbis, or orbis terrarum, *the world*.
- Orbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to deprive*; *to bereave of*.
- Orcus, i, m. *Pluto, the god of the lower world*; *the infernal regions*.
- Ordino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to order*; *to ordain*; *to arrange*.
- Ordo, inis, m. *order*; *arrangement*; *a row*: ordines remorum, *banks of oars*.
- Oriens, tis, m. (orior,) *the east*; *the morning*.
- Oriens, part. (orior.)
- Orientalis, e, adj. *eastern*.
- Origo, inis, f. *source*; *origin*: originem ducere, *to derive one's origin*; *from*.
- Orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177; *to arise*; *to begin*; *to appear*.
- Ornamentum, i, n. (orno,) *an ornament*.
- Ornatus, us, m. *an ornament*; *from*.
- Orno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to adorn*; *to deck*.
- Oro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to beg*; *to entreat*.
- Orôdes, is, m. *a king of Parthia, who took and destroyed Crassus*.
- Orpheus, ei & eos, m. *a celebrated poet and musician of Thrace*.
- Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) *having arisen*; *risen*; *born*; *begun*.
- Ortus, us, m. *a rising*; *east*.
- Os, oris, n. *the mouth*; *the face*.
- Os, ossis, n. *a bone*.
- Ossa, æ, m. *a high mountain in Thessaly*.
- Ostendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tensum & tentum, a. (ob & tendo,) *to show*; *to point out*; *to exhibit*.
- Ostia, æ, f. *a town, built by Ancus Marcius, at the mouth of the Tiber*; *from*.
- Ostium, i, n. *a mouth of a river*.
- Ostrea, æ, f. pl. ostrea, òrum, n. *an oyster*.
- Otium, i, n. *leisure*; *quiet*; *ease*; *idleness*.
- Otos, i, m. *a son of Neptune, or of Aloeus*.
- Ovis, is, f. *a sheep*.
- Ovum, i, n. *an egg*.

## P.

- P., *an abbreviation of Publius*.
- Pabulum, i, n. (pasco,) *food*; *fodder*.
- Paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, dep. *to make a compact*; *to form a treaty*; *to bargain*; *to agree*.
- Pactolus, i, m. *a river of Lydia, famous for its golden sands*.
- Pactum, i, n. (paciscor,) *an agreement*; *a contract*: quo pacto, *in what manner how*.
- Pactus, a, um, part. (paciscor,)

- Padus, i, m. *the largest river of Italy, now the Po.*
- Pæne, or Pene, adv. *almost; nearly.*
- Palea, æ, f. *chaff.*
- Palma, æ, f. *the palm of the hand; a palm-tree.*
- Palpēbra, æ, f. *the eyelid: pl. the eyelashes.*
- Palus, ūdis, f. *a marsh; a swamp; a lake.*
- Paluster, palustris, palustre, adj. *marshy.*
- Pan, Panis, m. *the god of shepherds.*
- Pando, pandēre, pansum & passum, a. *to open; to expand; to spread out.*
- Panionium, i, n. *a sacred place near mount Mycæle in Ionia.*
- Panis, is, m. *bread.*
- Panthēra, æ, f. *a panther.*
- Papirius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Papȳrus, d. g. & Papȳrum, i, n. *an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made; the papyrus.*
- Parātus, a, um, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (paro,) *prepared; ready.*
- Parcæ, ārum, f. pl. *the Fates.*
- Parco, parcēre, peperci or parsi, *to spare.*
- Pardus, i, m. *a male panther; a pard.*
- Parens, tis, c. (pario,) *a parent;*
- father; mother; creator; author; inventor.*
- Pareo, ēre, ui, n. *to obey; to be subject to.*
- Paries, ētis, m. *a wall.*
- Pario, parēre, pepēri, partum, a. *to bear; to bring forth; to cause; to produce; to obtain; to gain: ovum, to lay an egg.*
- Paris, idis or Idos, m. *a son of Priam, king of Troy, and the brother of Hector.*
- Pariter, adv. *in like manner; equally; at the same time.*
- Parnassus, i, m. *a mountain of Phocis, whose two summits were sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, and upon which the Muses were fabled to reside.*
- Paro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to prepare; to provide; to procure; to obtain; to equip: parāre insidias, to lay plots against.*
- Paropamisus, i, m. *a ridge of mountains in the north of India.*
- Pars, tis, f. *a part; a share; a portion; a region; a party: magnam partem, for the most part: in utrāque parte, on each side: magnā ex parte, in a great measure; for the most part.*
- Parsimonia, æ, f. (pasco,) *frugality.*
- Parthus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Parthia; a Parthian.*

- Particula, æ, f. dim. (pars,) a  
*particle ; a small part.*  
 Partiendus, a, um, part. (partior.)  
 Partim, adv. (pars,) *partly ; in  
 part.*  
 Partior, iri, itus sum, dep. (pars,)  
*to divide ; to share.*  
 Partus, a, um, part. (pario.)  
 Partus, ūa, m. a *birth ; offspring.*  
 Parum, adv. (minūa, minimē,  
 § 174,) *little ; too little.*  
 Parvulus, a, um, dim. adj. *small ;  
 very small ; from*  
 Parvus, a, um, adj. (minor) *mini-  
 mus, § 125, 5,) small or little ;  
 less ; the least.*  
 Pasco, pascere, pavi, pastum, a.  
*to feed.*  
 Pascor, pasci, pastus sum, dep.  
*to feed ; to graze ; to feed  
 upon.*  
 Passer, ōris, m. a *sparrow.*  
 Passim, adv. *here and there ;  
 every where ; in every direc-  
 tion.*  
 Passurus, a, um, part. (patior.)  
 Passus, a, um, part. (patior,) *hav-  
 ing suffered.*  
 Passus, a, um, part. (pando,)  
*stretched out ; hung up ; dried :  
 uva passa, a raisin.*  
 Passus, ūs, m. a *pace ; a measure  
 of 5 feet : mille passuum, a  
 mile or 5000 feet.*  
 Pastor ōris, m. (pasco,) a *shep-  
 herd.*  
 Patefacio, facere, fēci, factum,  
 a. (pateo & facio,) *to open ;*  
*to disclose ; to discover ; to  
 detect.*  
 Patefio, fieri, factus sum, irr.  
 § 180, N. ; *to be laid open or  
 discovered.*  
 Patefactus, a, um, part. *opened ;  
 discovered.*  
 Patens, tis, part. & adj. *lying  
 open ; open ; clear ; from*  
 Pateo, ēre, ui, n. *to be open ; to  
 stand open ; to extend.*  
 Pater, tris, m. a *father : patres,  
 fathers ; senators : paterfa-  
 milias, patrisfamilias, § 91 ;  
 the master of a family ; a  
 housekeeper.*  
 Paternus, a, um, adj. *paternal.*  
 Patientia, æ, f. *patience ; hardi-  
 ness ; from*  
 Patior, pati, passus sum, dep. *to  
 suffer ; to endure ; to let ; to  
 allow.*  
 Patria, æ, f. (patrius,) *one's na-  
 tive country ; one's birthplace.*  
 Patrimonium, i, n. (pater,) *patri-  
 mony ; inheritance.*  
 Patrocinium, i, n. *patronage ;  
 from*  
 Patrōnus, i, m. (pater,) a *patron ;  
 protector.*  
 Patruēlis, is, c. a *cousin (by the  
 father's side.)*  
 Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. *few ; a few.*  
 Paulatim, adv. *gradually ; little  
 by little.*  
 Paulò, or Paullò, adv. *a little.*  
 Paulūlūm, adv. *a little.*  
 Paullus, or Paulus, i, m. a *cog-*

nōmen or surname in the <i>Æmilian tribe.</i>	Pellis, is, f. <i>the skin.</i>
Pauper, ēris, adj. (ior, rīmus) <i>poor.</i>	Pello, pellēre, pepūli, pulsum, a. <i>to drive away; to banish; to expel; to dispossess; to beat.</i>
Pauperies, ēi, f. <i>poverty.</i>	Peloponnēsus, i, f. <i>a peninsula of Greece, now called the Morea.</i>
Paupertas, ātis, f. <i>poverty; in- digence.</i>	Pelusium, i, n. <i>a town of Egypt.</i>
Paveo, pavēre, pavi, n. <i>to fear; to be afraid.</i>	Pendens, tis, part. <i>hanging; im- pending.</i>
Pavo, ōnis, c. <i>a peacock.</i>	Pendeo, pendēre, pependi, pen- sum, n. <i>to hang.</i>
Pax, pacis, f. <i>peace.</i>	Pene, adv. <i>almost.</i>
Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. <i>to sin; to commit a fault.</i>	Penetrāle, is, n. <i>the inner part of a house.</i>
Pecto, pectāre, pexi & pexui, pexum, a. <i>to comb; to dress.</i>	Penētro, āre, āvi, ātum, (penītus), a. <i>to penetrate; to enter.</i>
Pectus, ōris, n. <i>the breast.</i>	Penēus, i, m. <i>the principal river of Thessaly, flowing between Ossa and Olympus.</i>
Pecunia, æ, f. <i>money; a sum of money.</i>	Peninsūla, æ, f. (pene & insūla), <i>a peninsula.</i>
Pecus, ūdis, f. <i>a sheep; a beast.</i>	Penna, æ, f. <i>a feather; a quill; a wing.</i>
Pecus, ōris, n. <i>cattle; a herd; a flock.</i>	Pensilis, e, adj. (pendeo,) <i>hang- ing; pendent.</i>
Pedes, itis, c. (pes,) <i>one on foot; a foot-soldier.</i>	Penuria, æ, f. <i>want; scarcity.</i>
Pelāgus, i, n. <i>the sea.</i>	Peperci. <i>See Parco.</i>
Peleus, i, m. <i>a king of Thes- saly, the son of Æacus, and father of Achilles.</i>	Pepūli. <i>See Pello.</i>
Pelias, æ, m. <i>a king of Thessa- ly, and son of Neptune.</i>	Pepēri. <i>See Pario.</i>
Peligni, ōrum, m. pl. <i>a people of Italy, whose country lay be- tween the Aternus and the Sagrus.</i>	Per, prep. <i>by; through; for; during; along.</i>
Pelion, i, n. <i>a lofty mountain in Thessaly.</i>	Pera, æ, f. <i>a wallet; a bag.</i>
Pellicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (per & lacio,) <i>to allure; to entice; to invite.</i>	Perāgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & ager,) <i>to travel through; to go through or over.</i>
	Percontor & -cunctor, āri, ātus sum, dep. <i>to ask; to inquire</i>

Percunctatus, a, um, part. (percunctor.)

Percussor, ōris, m. *a murderer; an assassin; one who wounds; from*

Percutio, -cutēre, cussi, -cussum, a. (per & quatio,) *to strike; to wound: secūri, to behead.*

Perdītē, adv. *very; vehemently; exceedingly; desperately; from*

Perdītus, a, um, part. & adj. (perdo,) *ruined; lost; undone; desperate.*

Perdix, icis, f. *a partridge.*

Perdo, -dēre, -dīdi, -ditum, a. (per & do,) *to ruin; to lose; to destroy.*

Perduco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (per & duco,) *to lead to.*

Perductus, a, um, part. *brought; led; conducted.*

Perigrinatio, ōnis, f. *foreign travel; a residence in a foreign country.*

Peregrinus, a, um, adj. *foreign.*

Perennis, e, adj. (per & annus,) *continual; lasting; unceasing; everlasting; perennial.*

Pereo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. *to perish; to be slain; to be lost.*

Perfidia, æ, f. *perfidy; from*

Perfidus, a, um, adj. (per & fides,) *perfidious.*

Pergamum, i, n., & -us, i, f., pl. -a, ōrum, n. *the citadel of Troy; also, a city of Mysia,*

*situated upon the river Caicus. It was here that parchment was first made, which is hence called membrāna Pergāmi.*

Pergo, pergēre, perrexi, perrectum, n. (per & rego,) *to advance; to continue.*

Pericles, is, m. *an eminent orator and statesman of Athens.*

Periculōsus, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; hazardous; from*

Pericūlum, & Periculum, i, n. *danger; peril.*

Peritūrus, a, um, part. (pereo.)

Peritus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *skilful; experienced.*

Permeo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & meo,) *to go through; to flow through; to penetrate; to permeate.*

Permisco, -miscēre, -miscui, -mistum & -mixtum, a. (per & misceo,) *to mix; to mingle.*

Permistus, a, um, part. *mixed; mingled; confused.*

Permitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (per & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust; to permit; to allow; to give leave to; to grant.*

Permutatio, ōnis, f. *exchange; change; from*

Permuto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (per & muto,) *to change; to exchange.*

- Pernicies**, ēi, f. (pernéco,) *destruction*; *extermination*.
- Perniciōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *pernicious*; *hurtful*.
- Perpendo**, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (per & pendo,) *to ponder*; *to weigh*; *to consider*.
- Perpēram**, adv. *wrong*; *amiss*; *rashly*; *unjustly*; *absurdly*; *falsely*.
- Perpetior**, -pēti, -pessus sum, dep. (per & patior,) *to bear*; *to suffer*; *to endure*.
- Perpetuus**, a, um, adj. *perpetual*; *constant*.
- Perrexī**. See **Pergo**.
- Persa**, æ, m. *a Persian*; *an inhabitant of Persia*.
- Persecūtus**, a, um, part. from
- Persēquor**, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (per & sequor,) *to pursue*; *to follow*; *to continue*; *to persevere in*; *to persecute*.
- Perseus**, ei & eos, m. *the son of Jupiter and Dāde*; also, *the last king of Macedon*.
- Persicus**, a, um, adj. *of Persia*; *Persian*.
- Perspicio**, -spicēre, -spexi, -spec-tum, a. (per & specio,) *to see through*; *to discern*; *to become acquainted with*; *to discover*.
- Persuadeo**, -suadēre, -suāsi, -suāsum, a. (per & suadeo,) *to persuade*.
- Perterreō**, -terrēre, -terrui, -terrū-tum, a. (per & terreō,) *to frighten greatly*.
- Perterritus**, a, um, part. *affrighted*; *discouraged*.
- Pertinaciter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *obstinately*; *constantly*; *perseveringly*.
- Pertinax**, ācis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *obstinate*; *wilful*.
- Pertineo**, -tinēre, -tinui, n. (per & teneo,) *to extend*; *to reach to*.
- Pervenio**, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (per & venio,) *to come to*; *to arrive at*; *to reach*.
- Pervenitur**, pass. imp. *one comes*; *they come*; *we come*, &c.
- Pervius**, a, um, adj. (per & via,) *pervious*; *which may be passed through*; *passable*.
- Pes**, pedis, m. *a foot*.
- Pessum**, adv. *down*; *under foot*; *to the bottom*.
- Pestilentia**, æ, f. (pestilēns,) *a pestilence*; *a plague*.
- Petens**, tis, part. (peto.)
- Petitio**, ōnia, f. *a petition*; *a canvassing or soliciting for an office*; *from*
- Peto**, ēre, ivi, itum, a. *to ask*; *to request*; *to attack*; *to assail*; *to go to*; *to seek*; *to go for*; *to derive*; *to bring*.
- Petra**, æ, f. *the metropolis of Arabia Petræa*.
- Petræa**, æ, f. (Arabia,) *Arabia Petræa*, *the northern part of Arabia*, *south of Palestine*.



- Petulantia**, æ, f. *petulance*; insolence; mischievousness; wantonness.
- Phæax**, æcis, m. a *Phæacian*, or inhabitant of *Phæacia*, now *Corfu*. The *Phæacians* were famous for luxury.
- Phalære**, ærum, f. pl. the trappings of a horse; habiliments.
- Pharos**, i, f. a small island at the western mouth of the *Nile*, on which was a tower or light-house, esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world.
- Pharsalus**, i, m. a city of *Thessaly*.
- Pharnaces**, is, m. a son of *Mithridates*, king of *Pontus*.
- Phasis**, idis & is, f. a town and river of *Colchis*, on the east side of the *Euxine*.
- Phidias**, æ, m. a celebrated *Athenian* statuary.
- Philæni**, òrum, m. pl. two *Carthaginian* brothers, who suffered themselves to be buried alive, for the purpose of establishing the controverted boundary of their country.
- Philippi**, òrum, m. pl. a city of *Macedon*, on the confines of *Thrace*.
- Philippicus**, a, um, adj. belonging to *Philippi*.
- Philippides**, æ, m. a comic poet.
- Philippus**, i, m. *Philip*; the father of *Alexander*; also, the son of *Demetrius*.
- Philomela**, æ, f. a nightingale.
- Philosophia**, æ, f. *philosophy*.
- Philosophus**, i, m. a philosopher a lover of learning and wisdom.
- Phineus**, i, m. a king of *Arcadia*, and priest of *Apollo*.
- Phocæi**, òrum, m. pl. the *Phocæans*; inhabitants of *Phocæa*, a maritime city of *Ionia*.
- Phocis**, idis, f. a country of *Greece*.
- Phœnice**, es, f. *Phœnicia*, a maritime country of *Syria*, north of *Palestine*.
- Phoenix**, icis, m. a *Phœnician*.
- Phryx**, ygis, m. a *Phrygian*; an inhabitant of *Phrygia*.
- Picentes**, ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of *Picenum*.
- Picenum**, i, n. a country of *Italy*.
- Pictus**, a, um, part. (pingo,) painted; embroidered: picta tabula, a picture; a painting.
- Piëtas**, âtis, f. (pius,) piety; filial duty.
- Pignus**, òris, n. a pledge; a pawn; security; assurance.
- Pila**, æ, f. a ball.
- Pileus**, i, m. a hat; a cap.
- Pilus**, i, m. the hair.
- Pindarus**, i, m. *Pindar*, a *Treban*, the most eminent of the Greek lyric poets.
- Pingo**, pingere, pinxi, pictum, a. to paint; to depict; to delineate; to draw; to represent in painting; acu, to embroider.

- Pinguis, e, adj. *fat ; fertile ; rich.*  
 Pinna, æ, f. *a fin.*  
 Piræus, i, m. *the principal port and arsenal of Athens.*  
 Pirāta, æ, m. *a pirate.*  
 Piscātor, ōris, m. *a fisherman.*  
 Piscis, is, m. *a fish.*  
 Pisistrātus, i, m. *an Athenian tyrant, distinguished for his eloquence.*  
 Pistrinum, i, n. *a mill.*  
 Pius, i, m. *an agnōmen, or surname of Metellus.*  
 Pius, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful, or affectionate to parents.*  
 Placeo, ēre, ui, itum, n. *to please : sibi, to be vain or proud of ; to plume one's self.*  
 • Placet, placuit, or placitum est, imp. *it pleases ; it is determined ; it seems good to.*  
 Placidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *placid ; quiet ; still ; tranquil ; mild ; gentle.*  
 Plaga, æ, f. *a blow ; a wound : plagæ, pl. nets ; toils.*  
 Planè, adv. *entirely ; totally ; plainly.*  
 Planta, æ, f. *a plant.*  
 Platānus, i, f. *the plane-tree.*  
 Platēa, æ, f. *a species of bird, the spoonbill.*  
 Plato, ōnis, m. *an Athenian, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian philosophers.*  
 Plaustrum, i, n. *a cart ; a wagon.*  
 Plebs, & Plebes, is, f. *the people ; the common people ; the plebeians.*  
 Plecto, plectēre, — plexum, a. *to punish ; to weave.*  
 Plerique, pleræque, pleræque, adj. pl. *most ; the most ; many.*  
 Plerumque, adv. *commonly ; generally ; for the most part ; sometimes.*  
 Plinius, i, m. *Pliny ; the name of two distinguished Roman authors.*  
 Plotinus, i, m. *See Catiēnus.*  
 Plumbeus, a, um, adj. *of lead ; leaden ; from*  
 Plumbum, i, n. *lead.*  
 Pluo, pluēre, plui or pluvi, n. *to rain.*  
 Plurimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of multus,) *very much ; most ; very many.*  
 Plus, uris, adj. (n. in sing., comp. of multus, §§ 125, 5, & 110,) *more : pl. many.*  
 Plūs, adv. (comp. of multum,) *more ; longer.*  
 Pluto, ōnis, m. *a son of Saturn, and king of the infernal regions.*  
 Poculum, i, n. *a cup.*  
 Poēma, ātis, n. *a poem.*  
 Pœna, æ, f. *a punishment.*  
 Pœnitet, ēre, uit, imp. *it repents : pœnitet me, I repent.*  
 Pœnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Carthage ; Carthaginian : — subs. a Carthaginian.*  
 Poëta, æ, m. *a poet.*

Pol, adv. by Pollux; truly.  
 Pollex, icis, m. *the thumb; the great toe.*  
 Polliceor, ĕri, itus sum, dep. to *promise.*  
 Pollicitus, a, um, part.  
 Pollux, ūcis, m. *a son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor.*  
 Polyxēna, æ, f. *a daughter of Priam and Hecuba.*  
 Pomifer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (pomum & fero,) *bearing fruit: pomif- ĕræ arbōres, fruit-trees.*  
 Pompa, æ, f. *a procession; pomp; parade.*  
 Pompeianus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Pompey.*  
 Pompeius, i, m. *Pompey; the name of a Roman gens, or clan, from which sprang many distinguished individuals: (Cneius,) a distinguished Roman, sur-named the Great.*  
 Pompilius, i, m. *See Numa.*  
 Pomum, i, n. *an apple; any edible fruit growing upon a tree.*  
 Pondus, ĕris, n. *a weight.*  
 Pono, ponĕre, posui, positum, a. *to place; to put; to set.*  
 Pons, tis, m. *a bridge.*  
 Pontius, i, m. (Thelesinus,) *a general of the Samnites.*  
 Pontus, i, m. *a sea: by synec-dōche, the Euxine or Black sea; also, the kingdom of Pontus, on the south of the Euxine.*  
 Poposci. *See Posco.*

Popŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. to *lay waste; to depopulate; from*  
 Popŭlus, i, m. *the people; a na-tion; a tribe: pl. nations; tribes.*  
 Porrectus, a, um, part. from  
 Porriĝo, igĕre, exi, ectum, a. (porro & rego,) *to reach or spread out; to extend; to of-fer.*  
 Porsēna, æ, m. *a king of Etru-ria.*  
 Porta, æ, f. *a gate.*  
 Portans, tis, part. (porto.)  
 Portendo, -tendĕre, -tendi, -ten-tum, a. (porro & tendo,) *to presage; to forebode; to por-tend; to betoken.*  
 Porticus, ūs, f. *a portico; a gal-lery; a porch.*  
 Porto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to carry; to bear.*  
 Portus, ūs, m. *a port; a harbor.*  
 Posco, poscĕre, poposci, a. *to de-mand; to earnestly request.*  
 Positus, a, um, part. (pono,) *situ-ated.*  
 Possessio, ōnis, f. *possession.*  
 Possessor, ōris, m. *a possessor; an occupant; from*  
 Possideo, -sidĕre, -sĕdi, -sessum, a. *to possess.*  
 Possum, posse, potui, irr. n. (po-tis & sum, § 154, 6,) *to be able; I can.*  
 Post, prep. *after:—adv. after, af-ter that; afterwards.*

**Postea**, adv. *afterwards*.

**Postëra**, ërum, adj. § 125, 4, (eror, rëmus,) *succeeding; subsequent; next*: in postërum, (supply tempus,) *for the future*: postëri, òrum, (§ 205, R. 7, (1); *posterity*.

**Postis**, is, m. *a post*.

**Postquam**, adv. *after; after that; since*.

**Postrëmò & -ùm**, adv. *at last; finally; from*

**Postrëmus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of postëra, § 125, 4,) *the last*: ad postrëmum, *at last*.

**Postùlo**, àre, àvi, àtum, a. (posco,) *to ask; to ask for; to demand*.

**Postumius**, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan*: (Spurius,) *a consul defeated by the Samnites, at the Caudine Forks*.

**Posui**. See Pono.

**Potens**, tis, adj. (ior, issimius,) *powerful*.

**Potentia**, æ, f. *power; authority; government*.

**Potestas**, àtis, f. (potis,) *power*.

**Potio**, ònis, f. (poto,) *a drink; a draught*.

**Potior**, iri, itus sum, dep. *to get; to possess; to obtain; to enjoy; to gain possession of*.

**Potissimùm**, adv. (sup. of potiùs,) *principally; chiefly; especially*.

**Potitus**, a, um, part. (potior,) *having obtained*.

**Potiùs**, adv. comp. (sup. potissimùm,) *rather*.

**Poto**, potàre, potàvi, potàtum or potum, a. *to drink*.

**Potuisse**. See Possum.

**Potus**, ùs, m. *drink*.

**Præ**, prep. *before; for; in comparison of. or with*.

**Præaltus**, a, um, adj. *very high or lofty, very deep*.

**Præbeo**, ère, ui, itum, a. (præ & habeo,) *to offer; to supply; to give; to afford*: speciem, *to exhibit the appearance of*: usum, *to serve for*.

**Præcédens**, tis, part. from

**Præcëdo**, -cedëre, -cessi, -cessum, a. (præ & cedo,) *to precede; to go before*.

**Præceptor**, òris, m. (præcipio,) *a preceptor, master, or teacher*.

**Præceptum**, i, n. (præcipio,) *a precept; a doctrine; advice*.

**Præcido**, -cidëre, -cidi, -cisum a. (præ & cædo,) *to cut off*.

**Præcipio**, -cipëre, -cépi, -ceptum, a. (præ & capio,) *to prescribe; to command*.

**Præcipito**, àre, àvi, àtum, a. (præceps,) *to throw; to throw down; to precipitate*.

**Præcipuè**, adv. *especially; particularly; from*

**Præcipuus**, a, um, adj. *especial; distinguished; the chief; the principal*.

Præclârê, adv. *excellently*; *famously*; *gloriously*; from

Præclârus, a, um, adj. *famous*.

Præclûdo, -cludere, -clûsi, -clûsum, a. (præ & claudio,) *to close*; *to stop*; *to shut up*.

Præco, ônis, m. *a herald*.

Præda, æ, f. *booty*; *the prey*.

Prædico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & dico,) *to praise*; *to declare*; *to assert*; *to affirm*.

Prædico, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (præ & dico,) *to predict*; *to foretell*.

Prædictus, a, um, part. *foretold*.

Prædor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (præda,) *to plunder*.

Præfans, tis, part. from

Præfâri, fâtus, def. § 183, 6; *to foretell*; *to announce*; *to predict*.

Præfêro, -ferre, -tûli, -lâtum, irr. a. (præ & fero,) *to prefer*; *to bear before*.

Præfinio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (præ & finio,) *to appoint*; *to determine*.

Præfinitus, a, um, part.

Prælâtus, a, um, part. (præfêro.)

Prælians, tis, part. (prælior.)

Præliâtus, a, um, part. from

Prælior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to give battle*; *to engage*; *to fight*.

Prælium, i, n. *a battle*.

Præmium, i, n. *a reward*; *a prize*.

Præmitto -mittêre, -misi, -mis-

sum, a. (præ & mitto,) *to send before*.

Præneste, is, n. *a city of Latium*.

Prænuntio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & nuntio,) *to announce*; *to tell beforehand*; *to signify*; *to give notice*.

Præpâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & paro,) *to prepare*; *to make ready*; *to make*.

Præpono, -ponêre, -posui, -positum, a. (præ & pono,) *to set before*; *to value more*; *to place over*; *to prefer*.

Præsens, tis, adj. *present*; *imminent*.

Præsêpe, is, n. *a manger*; *a crib*.

Præsidium, i, n. *a garrison*; *defence*.

Præstans, tis, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (præsto,) *excellent*; *distinguished*.

Præstantia, æ, f. *superiority*; *an advantage*; *a preëminence*.

Præsto, stâre, stûti, n. & a. (præ & sto,) *to stand before*; *to perform*; *to pay*; *to grant*; *to give*; *to render*; *to execute*; *to cause*; *to excel*; *to be superior*; *to surpass*: æ, *to show or prove one's self*: præstat, imp. *it is better*.

Præsum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (præ & sum,) *to be over*; *to preside over*; *to have the charge or command of*; *to rule over*.

Prætendo, -tendêre, -tendi, -ten-

- sum or tum, a. (præ & tendo,) to hold before; to stretch or extend before; to be opposite to; to pretend.
- Præter, prep. besides; except; contrary to.
- Præterea, adv. (præter & ea,) besides; moreover.
- Prætereo, ire, ii, itum, irr. a. § 182, 3, (præter & eo,) to pass over or by; to go beyond; to omit; not to mention.
- Prætereundus, a, um, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteriens, euntis, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætereo.) past.
- Præterquam, adv. except; besides: præterquam si, except in case.
- Prætorius, i, m. (vir,) a man who has been a prætor; one of prætorian dignity.
- Pratum, i, n. a meadow; a pasture.
- Pravitas, âtis, f. depravity; from Prævus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) depraved; bad.
- Precâtus, a, um, part. (precor.)
- Preci, -em, -e, f. (prex not used, § 94,) a prayer: pl. preces.
- Precor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to pray; to entreat.
- Premo, premere, pressi, pressum, a. to press; to grieve; to urge.
- Pretiosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) precious; valuable; costly; from
- Pretium, i, n. a price; a ransom; a reward: in pretio esse, to be valued; to be in estimation.
- Priâmus, i, m. Priam, the last king of Troy.
- Pridie, adv. the day before.
- Priene, es, f. a maritime town of Ionia.
- Primò & -um, adv. (sup. of prius,) first; at first: quum primum, as soon as.
- Primoris, e, adj. the first; the foremost: dentes, the front teeth.
- Primus, a, um, num. adj. the first.
- Princeps, ipis, adj. (primus & capio,) the chief; the first: principes, the princes; the chiefs; chief men.
- Principatus, us, m. a government; principality.
- Priscus, i, m. a cognomen or surname of the elder Tarquin.
- Prior, us, adj. (sup. primus, § 126, 1,) the former; prior; first.
- Prius, adv. before; prior; first.
- Priusquam, adv. sooner than; before that; before.
- Privatus, a, um, adj. (privo,) private; secret: — subs. a private man.
- Pro, prep. for; instead of.

Probabilis, e, adj. (probo,) *probable*.

Proboscis, ūdis, f. *proboscis*; *the trunk of an elephant*.

Procas, æ, m. See *Silvius*.

Procedens, tia, part. from

Procēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (pro & cedo,) *to proceed*; *to go forth*; *to go forward*; *to advance*; *to go out*.

Proceritas, ātis, f. *stature*; *height*; *tallness*; *length*; from

Procērus, a, um, adj. *tall*; *long*.

Proclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (pro & clamo,) *to cry out*; *to proclaim*.

Proconsul, ūlis, m. (pro & consul,) *a proconsul*.

Procreo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & creō,) *to beget*.

Procul, adv. *far*.

Procūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & curo,) *to take care of*; *to manage*.

Procurro, currēre, curri & curri, cursum, n. (pro & curro,) *to run forward*; *to jut out*; *to extend*.

Prodigium, i, n. *a prodigy*.

Proditor, ōris, m. (prodo,) *a traitor*.

Proditus, a, um, part. from

Prodo, -dēre, -didi, -dītum, a. (pro & do,) *to betray*; *to relate*; *to discover*; *to disclose*; *to manifest*.

Prælior, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to fight*; from

Prælium, i, n. *a battle*.

Profectus, a, um, part. (proficiscor.)

Proficiscens, tia, part. from

Proficiscor, icisci, ectus sum, dep. (pro & facio,) *to march*; *to travel*; *to depart*; *to go*.

Profiteor, -fitēri, -fessus sum, dep. (pro & fateor,) *to declare*; *to avow publicly*; *to profess*: *sapientiam, to profess wisdom*; *to profess to be a philosopher*.

Profugio, -fugēre, -fūgi, -fūgtum, n. (pro & fugio,) *to flee*; *to escape*.

Profūgus, a, um, adj. *fleeing*; *escaping*:—*subs. a fugitive*; *an exile*.

Progredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (pro & gradior,) *to go forward*; *to proceed*; *to advance*.

Progressus, a, um, part. *having advanced*.

Prohibeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (pro & habeo,) *to prohibit*; *to hinder*; *to forbid*.

Prohibitus, a, um, part.

Projicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (pro & jacio,) *to throw away*; *to throw down*; *to throw*.

Prolābor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep. (pro & labor,) *to fall down*; *to fall forward*.

Prolapsus, a, um, part. *having fallen*.

- Prolāto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (prof-  
ĕro,) *to enlarge; to extend;  
to amplify.*
- Proles**, is, f. *a race; offspring.*
- Prometheus**, i, m. *the son of Ia-  
pētus and Chymēne.*
- Promittens**, tis, part. from
- Promitto**, -mittēre, -misi, -mis-  
sum, a. (pro & mitto,) *to prom-  
ise; to offer.*
- Promontorium**, i, n. (pro & mons,) *a promontory; a headland; a  
cape.*
- Promoveo**, -movēre, -mōvi, -mō-  
tum, n. & a. (pro & moveo,) *to  
move forward; to enlarge.*
- Pronus**, a, um, adj. *inclined.*
- Propāgo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to  
propagate; to prolong; to  
continue.*
- Prope**, adv. & prep. (propius, prox-  
imē,) *near; near to; nigh.*
- Propĕro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to has-  
ten.*
- Propinquus**, a, um, adj. (prope,) *near; related: propinqui, subs.  
relations; kinsmen.*
- Propior**, us, adj. comp. § 126, 1;  
(proximus, sup.) *nearer.*
- Propius**, adv. *nearer; comp. of  
prope.*
- Propōno**, -ponĕre, -posui, -posi-  
tum, a. (pro & pono,) *to set  
before; to propose; to offer.*
- Propōnor**, -pōni, -positus sum,  
pass. *to be set before: pro-  
positum est mihi, I intend or  
purpose.*
- Propontis**, idis, f. *the sea of Mar-  
mōra.*
- Propositus**, a, um, part. *proposed;  
put.*
- Propriē**, adv. *peculiarly; partic-  
ularly; properly; strictly.*
- Proprius**, a, um, adj. *peculiar;  
proper; one's own; special.*
- Propter**, prep. *for; on account of.*
- Propulso**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.  
(propello,) *to drive away; to  
ward off; to repel.*
- Propylæum**, i, n. *the porch of a  
temple; an entrance, the rows  
of columns leading to the A-  
cropōlis at Athens.*
- Prora**, æ, f. *the prow of a ship.*
- Proscribo**, -scribĕre, -scripsi,  
-scriptum, a. (pro & scribo,) *to  
proscribe; to outlaw; to  
doom to death and confiscation  
of goods.*
- Prosecutus**, a, um, part. *having  
accompanied.*
- Prosequor**, -sequi, -secutus sum,  
dep. (pro & sequor,) *to accom-  
pany; to attend; to follow;  
to celebrate: honoribus, to  
heap or load with honors; to  
honor.*
- Proserpina**, æ, f. *the daughter of  
Ceres and Jupiter, and wife  
of Pluto.*
- Prospectus**, ūs, m. (prospicio,) *a  
prospect; a distant view.*
- Prospĕrē**, adv. (prosper,) *prosper-  
ously; successfully.*
- Prosterno**, -sternĕre, -strāvi,



- stratum, a. (pro & sterno,) *to prostrate; to throw down.*
- Prostratus, a, um, part. (proster-no.)
- Prosum, prodesse, profui, irr. n. (pro & sum, § 154, 5,) *to do good; to profit.*
- Protagōras, æ, m. *a Greek philosopher.*
- Protēnus, adv. (pro & tenus,) *immediately; directly.*
- Protēro, -terēre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (pro & tero,) *to trample upon; to tread down; to crush.*
- Protractus, a, um, part. from
- Protrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (pro & traho,) *to protract; to prolong.*
- Proveniēns, tis, part. from
- Provenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (pro & venio,) *to come forth.*
- Provincia, æ, f. *a province.*
- Provocatio, ōnis, f. *a provocation; a challenge; from*
- Provōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & voco,) *to call forth; to call out; to defy or challenge; to appeal.*
- Proximē, adv. (sup. of prope,) *nearest; very near; next to.*
- Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of propior,) *nearest; next.*
- Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *prudent; wise; expert.*
- Prudentia, æ, f. *prudence; knowledge.*
- Pseudophilippus, i, m. *a false or pretended Philip, a name given to Andriscus.*
- Psittacus, i, m. *a parrot.*
- Psophidius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Psophis; Psophidian.*
- Psophia, idis, f. *a city of Arcadia.*
- Ptolemæus, i, m. *Ptolemy; the name of several Egyptian kings.*
- Publicē, adv. (publicus,) *publicly; at the public expense; by public authority.*
- Publicola, æ, m. (populus & colo,) *a surname given to P. Valerius, on account of his love of popularity.*
- Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus,) *public: in publicum procedens, going abroad or appearing in public:—subs. publicum, the public treasury.*
- Publius, i, m. *the prænomen of several Romans.*
- Pudibundus, a, um, adj. (pudeo,) *ashamed.*
- Puer, ĕri, m. *a boy; a servant.*
- Puerilis, e, adj. *puerile; childish: ætas, boyhood; childhood.*
- Pueritia, æ, f. *boyhood; childhood.*
- Pugna, æ, f. *a battle.*
- Pugnans, tis, part. (pugno.)
- Pugnatus, a, um, part. from
- Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to fight: pugnatur, pass. imp. a battle is fought; they fight.*

- Pulcher, ra, rum, adj. (ior, rīmus,) *fair; beautiful· glorious.*
- Pulchritudo, inis, f. *fairness; beauty.*
- Pullus, i, m. *the young of any animal.*
- Pulsus, a, um, part. (pello.)
- Pulvillus, i, m. (Horatius,) *a Roman consul in the first year of the republic.*
- Punicus, a, um, adj. *Punic; belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian.*
- Punio, ire, īvi, itum, a. *to punish.*
- Punitus, a, um, part.
- Pupillus, i, m. *a pupil; a ward; an orphan.*
- Puppis, is, f. *the stern of a ship.*
- Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to purge; to purify; to clear; to clean; to excuse.*
- Purpura, æ, f. *purple; the purple muscle.*
- Purpurātus, a, um, adj. *clad in purple: purpurāti, pl. courtiers; nobles.*
- Purpureus, a, um, adj. *purple.*
- Purus, a, um, adj. *pure; clear.*
- Pusillus, a, um, adj. *small; weak.*
- Puteus, i, m. *a well.*
- Puto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to think.*
- Putresco, putrescere, putrui, inc. (putreo,) *to rot; to decay.*
- Pydna, æ, f. *a town of Macedonia.*
- Pygmæi, ōrum, m. *the Pygmies, a race of dwarfs, inhabiting a remote part of India or Ethiopia.*
- Pyra, æ, f. *a funeral pile.*
- Pyramis, Idis, f. *a pyramid.*
- Pyrenæus, i, m., & Pyrenæ, ōrum, m. pl. *Pyrenees, mountains dividing France and Spain.*
- Pyrrhus, i, m. *a king of Epirus.*
- Pythagōras, æ, m. *a Grecian philosopher, born at Samos.*
- Pythagoræus, i, m. *a Pythagorean; a follower or disciple of Pythagoras.*
- Pythia, æ, f. *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*
- Pythias, æ, m. *a soldier of Philip king of Macedon.*

## Q.

Q., or Qu., an abbreviation of Quintus. § 328.

Quadragesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the fortieth; from*

Quadraginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty.*

Quadriennium, i, n. (quatuor & annus,) *the space of four years.*

Quadrigæ, ārum, f. *a four-horse chariot; a team of four horses.*

Quadringentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth.*

Quadringenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *four hundred.*

Quadrupes, pēdis, adj. (quatuor

- & pes,) *having four feet; four-footed.*
- Quærens, tis, part. from
- Quæro, quærere, quæsivi, quæsitum, a. *to ask; to seek for; to inquire; to search: quæritur, it is asked; the inquiry is made.*
- Quæstio, ōnis, f. *a question.*
- Quæstor, ōris, m. *a quæstor; a treasurer; an inferior military officer who attended the consuls.*
- Quæstus, ūs, m. *gain; a trade.*
- Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind; as; such as; what.*
- Quàm, conj. & adv. *as; how: after comparatives, than.*
- Quamdiu, or Quandiu, adv. *as long as.*
- Quamquam, or Quanquam, conj. *though; although.*
- Quamvis, conj. *although.*
- Quando, adv. *when; since.*
- Quantò, adv. *by how much; as.*
- Quantopère, adv. *how greatly; how much.*
- Quantum, adv. *how much; as much as.*
- Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great; as great; how admirable; how striking.*
- Quantuslibet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj. (quantus & libet,) *how great soever; never so great.*
- Quapropter, adv. *wherefore; why.*
- Quare, adv. (quâ & re,) *wherefore; for which reason; whence; therefore.*
- Quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*
- Quasi, adv. *as if; as.*
- Quatriduum, i, n. (quatuor & dies,) *a space of four days.*
- Quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four.*
- Quatuordécim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen.*
- Que, enclitic conj. § 198, R. 2; *and; also.*
- Queo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. § 182, R. 3; *to be able; I can.*
- Quercus, ūs, f. *an oak.*
- Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. *to complain.*
- Questus, a, um, part. *complaining; having complained.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro. § 136; *who; which; what.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, interrogative pro. *who? which? what?* § 137.
- Qui, adv. *how; in what manner.*
- Quia, conj. § 198, 4; *because.*
- Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, rel. pro. § 136; *who-soever; whatsoever; every one.*
- Quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. § 138; *a certain one; a certain person or thing: quidam homines, certain men.*
- Quidem, adv. § 279, 3; *indeed; truly; at least. See Ne.*
- Quin, conj. § 198, 7; *but; but that*

Quinctius, i, m. (Titus,) *a Roman general.*

Quindécim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fifteen.*

Quingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the five hundredth.*

Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *five hundred.*

Quinquagēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every fifty; fifty.*

Quinquagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *fiftieth.*

Quinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *fifty.*

Quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. *five.*

Quinquies, num. adv. *five times.*

Quinto, adv. *the fifth time.*

Quintus, a, um, num. adj. *the fifth.*

Quintus, or Quinctius, i, m. *a surname among the Romans.*

Quis, quæ, quid, pro. *who? what? quid? why?*

Quisnam, or Quinam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. § 137; *who; what.*

Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pro. § 138, 3; *any one; any thing: nec quisquam, and no one.*

Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. *each; every; whosoever; whatsoever.*

Quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, rel. pro. § 136; *whoever; whatever.*

Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro. *whosoever; whatsoever; any one.*

Quò, adv. *that; to the end that; whither: quò — eò, for quanto — tanto, by how much; by so much; or the more — the more.*

Quòd, conj. *that; because.*

Quomīnus, adv. *that — not.*

Quomōdo, adv. *how; by what means.*

Quondam, adv. *formerly; once.*

Quoniam, conj. *since; because.*

Quoque, conj. *also.*

Quot, adj. ind. pl. *how many.*

Quotannis, adv. *annually; yearly.*

Quotidie, adv. (quot & dies,) *every day; daily.*

Quoties, adv. *as often as; how often.*

Quum, or Cùm, adv. *when quum jam, as soon as:—conj. since; although.*

## R.

Radius, i, m. *a staff; a ray; a rod.*  
Radix, icis, f. *a root; the foot or base of a mountain.*

Ramus, i, m. *a branch; a bough.*

Rana, æ, f. *a frog.*

Rapina, æ, f. *rapine; plunder; from*

Rapio, rapère, rapui, raptum, a. *to rob; to seize; to plunder; to hurry away.*

Raptor, ōris, m. *one who seizes or takes away by violence: a robber.*

- Raptûrus, a, um, part. (rapio.)  
 Raptus, a, um, part. (rapio,) *seized ; robbed ; carried off.*  
 Raritas, âtis, f. *rarity.*  
 Rarò, adv. *rarely ; seldom ; from*  
 Rarus, a, um, adj. *rare. few*  
 Ratio, ònis, f. (reor,) *a reason.*  
 Ratis, is, f. *a raft ; a ship ; a boat.*  
 Ratus, a, um, part. (reor,) *thinking ; having thought.*  
 Rebello, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (re & bello,) *to renew a war ; to rebel ; to revolt.*  
 Recêdo, -cedêre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (re & cedo,) *to recede ; to yield ; to retire ; to withdraw.*  
 Recens, tis, adj. *new ; recent ; fresh :—adv. recently ; lately ; newly : recens nati, new-born children.*  
 Receptus, a, um, part. (recipio.)  
 Receptûrus, a, um, part. (recipio.)  
 Recessus, ûs, m. (recêdo,) *a recess ; a corner.*  
 Recipio, -cipêre, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (re & capio,) *to receive ; to take ; to take back ; to recover : animam, to come to one's self again ; to recover one's senses : se, to return.*  
 Recognosco, -noscêre, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (re & cognosco,) *to recognize.*  
 Recolligo, -ligêre, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (re, con, & lego,) *to gather up again ; to recollect ; to recover.*  
 Reconditus, a, um, part. from  
 Recondo, dêre, dîdi, dîtum, a. (re & condo,) *to hide ; to conceal.*  
 Recreâtus, a, um, part. from  
 Recreo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & creo,) *to restore ; to bring to life again.*  
 Rectè, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *right ; rightly ; from*  
 Rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (rego,) *right ; straight ; upright ; direct.*  
 Recuperâtus, a, um, part. from  
 Recupêro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to recover ; to regain.*  
 Redditûrus, a, um, part. (reddo.)  
 Redditus, a, um, part. from  
 Reddo, -dêre, -dîdi, -dîtum, a. (re & do,) *to return ; to give ; to give back ; to make ; to render ; to restore ; to cause : verba, to repeat : animam, to die : voces, to imitate.*  
 Redeo, -ire, -ii, -îtum, irr. n. (re & eo, § 182,) *to return ; to go back.*  
 Rediens, euntis, part. *returning.*  
 Redigo, -igêre, -êgi, -actum, a. (re & ago,) *to bring back ; to reduce : in potestâtem, to bring into one's power.*  
 Redimendus, a, um, part. from  
 Redîmo, -imêre, -êmi, -emptum a. (re & emo,) *to buy back . to redeem ; to ransom.*

- Reducendus, a, um, part. from  
 Redūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -duc-  
 tum, a. (re & duco,) *to lead*  
*or bring back*: in gratiam, *to*  
*reconcile*.
- Refērens, tis, part. *requiting*;  
*returning*; *referring*; from  
 Refēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr.  
 a. (re & fero,) *to bring back*:  
 gratiam, or gratias, *to requite*  
*a favor*; *to show gratitude*:  
 beneficium, *to requite a bene-*  
*fit*: victoriam, *to bring back*  
*victory*, i. e. *to return victori-*  
*ous*: imaginem, *to reflect the*  
*image*; *to resemble*: ad ali-  
 quam rem, *to refer to*; *to*  
*reckon a part of*.
- Refluens, tis, part. from  
 Refluo, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum,  
 n. (re & fluo,) *to flow back*.
- Refugio, -fugēre, -fūgi, -fugitum,  
 n. (re & fugio,) *to fly back*; *to*  
*flee*; *to retreat*.
- Regia, æ, f. (regius,) *a palace*.
- Regīna, æ, f. (rex,) *a queen*.
- Regio, ōnis, f. (rego,) *a region*;  
*a district*; *a country*.
- Regius, a, um, adj. (rex,) *royal*;  
*regal*; *the king's*.
- Regnatūrus, a, um, part. from  
 Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (reg-  
 num,) *to rule*; *to govern*.
- Regnātur, pass. imp. *kingly gov-*  
*ernment continues*.
- Regnum, i, n. (rex,) *a kingdom*;  
*empire*; *dominion*; *reign*;  
*government*; *rule*.
- Rego, regēre, rexi, rectum, a.  
 (rex,) *to rule*.
- Regredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum,  
 dep. (re & gradior,) *to turn*  
*back*; *to return*.
- Regressus, a, um, part. *having*  
*returned*.
- Regūlus, i, m. *a distinguished*  
*Roman general in the first*  
*Punic war*.
- Relātus, a, um, part. (refēro.)
- Relictūrus, a, um, part. (relin-  
 quo.)
- Relictus, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
- Religio, ōnis, f. (relēgo,) *religion*;  
*sacredness*; *sanctity*; *rever-*  
*ence*; *religious rites*.
- Relinquo, -linquēre, -liqui, -lic-  
 tum, a. (re & linquo,) *to*  
*leave*; *to desert*; *to quit*; *to*  
*abandon*.
- Reliquiæ, ārum, f. pl. *the relics*;  
*the remains*; from
- Reliquus, a, um, adj. *the rest*;  
*the remainder*; *the other*.
- Remaneo, -manēre, -mansi, -man-  
 sum, n. (re & maneo,) *to re-*  
*main behind*.
- Remedium, i, n. (re & medeor,) *a*  
*remedy*.
- Remitto, -mittēre, -misi, -mis-  
 sum, a. (re & mitto,) *to send*  
*back*; *to remit*.
- Removeo, -movēre, -mōvi, -mō-  
 tum, a. (re & moveo,) *to remove*.
- Remus, i, m. *an oar*.
- Remus, i, m. *the twin brother of*  
*Romulus*.

**Renovātus**, a, um, part. from

**Renōvo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & novo,) *to make anew; to renew.*

**Renuntio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & nuntio,) *to inform; to report; to declare; to announce.*

**Reor**, reri, ratus sum, dep. *to believe; to think.*

**Repāro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & paro,) *to renew; to repair.*

**Repentē**, adv. *suddenly.*

**Reperio**, -perire, -pēri, -pertum, a. (re & pario,) *to find; to discover; to invent.*

**Repēto**, -petēre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (re & peto,) *to demand back.*

**Repleo**, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. (re & pleo,) *to fill; to fill up; to replenish.*

**Repōno**, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (re & pono,) *to place again; to restore; to replace.*

**Reporto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & porto,) *to bring back; to gain or obtain.*

**Repræsentō**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to represent; to paint; to depict.*

**Repudio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to repudiate; to reject; to slight; to disregard: uxōrem, to divorce.*

**Requiro**, -quirēre, -quisivi, -quisitum, a. (re & quæro,) *to*

*seek; to demand; to require; to need.*

**Res**, rei, f. *a thing; an affair, a way; a kingdom; a government; a subject: res gestæ, actions; exploits: res, res familiāris or domestica, domestic affairs; property.*

**Reservo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & servo,) *to reserve; to keep for a future time.*

**Resideo**, -sidēre, -sēdi, n. (re & sedeo,) *to sit; to sit down; to remain.*

**Resimus**, a, um, adj. *bent back; crooked.*

**Resisto**, -sistēre, -stiti, -stitum, n. (re & sisto,) *to resist; to withstand.*

**Resolvo**, -solvēre, -solvi, -solutum, a. (re & solvo,) *to loosen; to unbind; to unloose; to dissolve; to untie.*

**Respondeo**, -spondēre, -spondi, -sponsum, n. (re & spondeo,) *to answer; to reply; to correspond: respondetur, pass. imp. it is answered, or the reply is made.*

**Responsum**, i, n. *an answer; a reply.*

**Respublica**, reipublicæ, f. § 91; *the state; the government the commonwealth.*

**Respuo**, -spuēre, -spui, a. *to spit out; to reject.*

**Restituo**, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitum, a. (re & statuo,) *to re*

- store; to replace; to rebuild: aciem, to cause the army to rally.*
- Retineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (re & teneo,) *to hold back; to retain; to detain; to hinder.*
- Revērā, adv. (res & verus,) *truly; in very deed; in reality; in good earnest.*
- Reverentia, æ, f. *reverence.*
- Reversus, a, um, part. *having returned.*
- Reverto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, n. (re & verto,) *to turn back; to return.*
- Revertor, -verti, -versus sum, dep. *to return.*
- Reviresco, -virescēre, -virui, inc. (revireo,) *to grow green again.*
- Revōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & voco,) *to recall; to call back.*
- Revōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (re & volo,) *to fly back; to fly off again.*
- Rex, regis, m. *a king; also, the name of a plebeian family at Rome.*
- Rhadamanthus, i, m. *a lawgiver of Crete, and subsequently one of the three judges of the infernal regions.*
- Rhæti, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Rhætia, now the Grisons.*
- Rhea, æ, f. (Silvia,) *the mother of Romulus and Remus.*
- Rhenus, i, m. *the river Rhine.*
- Rhinocēros, ōtis, m. *a rhinoceros*
- Rhipæus, a, um, adj. *Rhipæan or Riphæan: montes, mountains, which, according to the ancients, were found in the north of Scythia.*
- Rhodānus, i, m. *the river Rhone.*
- Rhodiū, i, m. *an inhabitant of Rhodes; a Rhodian.*
- Rhodōpe, es, f. *a high mountain in the western part of Thrace.*
- Rhodus, i, f. *Rhodes; an island in the Mediterranean sea.*
- Rhætēum, i, n. *a city and promontory of Troas.*
- Rhyndācus, i, m. *a river of Mysia.*
- Ridens, tis, part. *smiling; laughing at; from-*
- Rideo, dēre, si, sum, n. & a. *to laugh; to laugh at; to mock; to deride.*
- Rigeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be cold.*
- Rigidus, a, um, adj. *severe.*
- Rigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to water; to irrigate; to bedew; to wet.*
- Ripa, æ, f. *a bank.*
- Risi. See Rideo.
- Risus, ūs, m. *laughing; laughter.*
- Rixor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to quarrel.*
- Robur, ōris, n. *strength: robur militum, the flower of the soldiers.*
- Rogātus, a, um, part. *being asked; from*
- Rogo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to ask;*



to request; to beg; to entreat.  
 Rogus, i, m. *a funeral pile.*  
 Roma, æ, f. *Rome, the chief city of Italy, situated upon the Tiber.*  
 Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*  
 Romānus, i, m. *a Roman.*  
 Romulus, i, m. *the founder and first king of Rome: Romulus Silvius, a king of Alba.*  
 Rostrum, i, n. *a beak; a bill; a snout.*  
 Rota, æ, f. *a wheel.*  
 Rotundus, a, um, adj. *round.*  
 Ruber, rubra, rubrum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *red.*  
 Rudis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rude; uncultivated; new; uncivilized.*  
 Ruina, æ, f. *a ruin; a downfall; a fall.*  
 Rullianus, i, m. *a Roman general, who commanded the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.*  
 Rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, a. *to break; to break off; to break down; to violate.*  
 Ruò, uere, ui, utum, n. *to run headlong; to fall; to be ruined; to hasten down; to rush.*  
 Rupes, is, f. *a rock; a cliff.*  
 Ruptus, a, um, part. (rumpo,) *broken; violated.*  
 Rursus, adv. *again.*  
 Rus, ruris, n. *the country; a farm.*

Rusticus, a, um, adj. *rustic; belonging to the country.*  
 Rusticus, i, m. *a countryman.*  
 Rutilius, i, m. *a Roman consul.*

## S.

Sabini, òrum, m. *the Sabines, a people of Italy.*  
 Sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errimus,) *sacred; holy; divine; consecrated.*  
 Sacerdos, òtis, c. *a priest; a priestess.*  
 Sacra, òrum, n. pl. *religious service; sacrifice; sacred rites; religious observances.*  
 Sacrificans, tis, part. (sacrifico,) *sacrificing; offering sacrifices.*  
 Sacrificium, i, n. *a sacrifice; from*  
 Sacrifico, are, avi, atum, a. ('sacer & facio,) *to sacrifice.*  
 Sæpè, adv. (iùs, issimè, § 194,) *often; frequently.*  
 Sævio, ire, ii, itum, n. (sævus,) *to rage; to be cruel.*  
 Sævitas, atis, f. *cruelty; severity; savageness; barbarity; from*  
 Sævus, a, um, adj. *severe; cruel; fierce; inhuman; violent.*  
 Saginātus, a, um, part. from  
 Sagino, are, avi, atum, a. *to fat ten.*  
 Sagitta, æ, f. *an arrow.*

Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. *the Saguntines; the inhabitants of Saguntum.*

Saguntum, i, n. *a town of Spain.*

Salio, salire, salui & salii, n. *to spring; to leap.*

Salsus, a, um, adj. (sal,) *salt; sharp.*

Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (salio,) *to dance.*

Salūber, -bris, -bre, adj. (brior, berrimus,) *wholesome; salubrious; healthy.*

Salubritas, ātis, f. *salubrity; healthfulness.*

Salum, i, n. *the sea.*

Salus, ūtis, f. (salvus,) *safety; salvation; health.*

Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to salute. to call.*

Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe; preserved; unpunished.*

Samnites, ium, m. pl. *the Samnites, a people of Italy.*

Sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy; blameless.*

Sanguis, inis, m. *blood.*

Sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wise:—subs. a sage; a wise man.*

Sapientia, æ, f. *wisdom; philosophy.*

Sapio, ēre, ui, n. *to be wise.*

Sarcīna, æ, f. *a pack; a bundle.*

Sardinia, æ, f. *a large island in the Mediterranean sea, west of Italy.*

Sarmatæ, ārum, m. *the Sarma-*

*tians, a people inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia.*

Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Europa.*

Satelles, itis, m. *a satellite; a guard; a body-guard.*

Satiātus, a, um, part. from

Satio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to satiate; to satisfy.*

Satis, adj. & adv. *enough; sufficient; sufficiently; very, quite.*

Satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. *satiated; full.*

Saturnia, æ, f. *a name given to Italy; also, a citadel and town near Janicūlum.*

Saturnus, i, m. *the father of Jupiter.*

Saucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wound.*

Saxum, i, n. *a rock; a stone.*

Scævōla, æ, m. (Mucius,) *a brave Roman soldier.*

Scateo, ēre, n. *to be full; to abound.*

Scamander, dri, m. *a river of Troas, which flows from mount Ida into the Hellespont.*

Scaurus, i, m. *the surname of several Romans.*

Scelestus, a, um, adj. *wicked; from*

Scelus, ēris, n. *wickedness; a crime; by metonymy, § 324, 2, a wicked person.*

Scena, æ, f. *a scene; a stage.*

Schæneus, i, m. *a king of Ar*

<i>cadia</i> , or of <i>Scyros</i> , and father of <i>Atalanta</i> .	<i>Secēdo</i> , -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (se & cedo,) to <i>secede</i> ; to <i>step aside</i> ; to <i>withdraw</i> .
<i>Scheria</i> , æ, f. an ancient name of the island <i>Corcȳra</i> , or <i>Corfu</i> .	<i>Sectātus</i> , a, um, part. having followed or attended; from
<i>Scientia</i> , æ, f. knowledge; from	<i>Sector</i> , āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (sequor, § 187, II., 1,) to <i>follow</i> ; to <i>pursue</i> ; to <i>accompany</i> ; to <i>attend</i> ; to <i>strive after</i> .
<i>Scio</i> , ire, ivi, itum, a. to <i>know</i> ; to <i>understand</i> .	<i>Secum</i> , (se & cum, § 133, R. 4,) with <i>himself</i> ; with <i>herself</i> ; with <i>itself</i> ; with <i>themselves</i> .
<i>Scipio</i> , ōnis, m. a distinguished Roman family: <i>Scipiones</i> , the <i>Scipios</i> .	<i>Secundus</i> , a, um, adj. the <i>second</i> ; <i>prosperous</i> : res <i>secundæ</i> , <i>prosperity</i> .
<i>Scopŭlus</i> , i, m. a <i>cliff</i> ; a <i>rock</i> .	<i>Secŭris</i> , is, f. an <i>axe</i> .
<i>Scorpio</i> , ōnis, m. a <i>scorpion</i> .	<i>Secŭtus</i> , a, um, part. (sequor.)
<i>Scotia</i> , æ, f. <i>Scotland</i> .	<i>Sed</i> , conj. § 198, 4; <i>but</i> .
<i>Scriba</i> , æ, m. a <i>writer</i> ; a <i>secretary</i> ; a <i>scribe</i> ; from	<i>Sedēcim</i> , num. adj. ind. pl. (sex & decem,) <i>sixteen</i> .
<i>Scribo</i> , scribēre, scripsi, scriptum, a. to <i>write</i> : scribēre <i>leges</i> , to <i>prepare laws</i> .	<i>Sedeo</i> , sedēre, sedi, sessum, n. to <i>sit</i> ; to <i>light upon</i> .
<i>Scriptor</i> , ōris, m. a <i>writer</i> ; an <i>author</i> .	<i>Sedes</i> , is, f. a <i>seat</i> ; a <i>residence</i> ; a <i>settlement</i> : regni, the <i>seat of government</i> .
<i>Scriptŭrus</i> , a, um, part. (scribo.)	<i>Seditio</i> , ōnis, f. <i>sedition</i> ; a <i>rebellion</i> ; an <i>insurrection</i> .
<i>Scriptus</i> , a, um, part. (scribo.)	<i>Sedŭlus</i> , a, um, adj. <i>diligent</i> .
<i>Scrŭtor</i> , āri, ātus sum, dep. to <i>search into</i> ; to <i>trace out</i> .	<i>Seges</i> , ētis, f. a <i>crop</i> ; a <i>harvest</i> .
<i>Scutum</i> , i, n. a <i>shield</i> .	<i>Segnis</i> , e, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) <i>dull</i> ; <i>slow</i> ; <i>slothful</i> ; <i>sluggish</i> .
<i>Scylla</i> , æ, f. the daughter of <i>Nisus</i> .	<i>Sejungo</i> , -jungēre, -junxi, -junctum, a. (se & jungo,) to <i>divide</i> ; to <i>sever</i> ; to <i>separate</i> .
<i>Scyros</i> , i, f. an island in the <i>Ægean sea</i> .	<i>Seleucia</i> , æ, f. a town of <i>Syria</i> , near the <i>Orontes</i>
<i>Scythes</i> , æ, m. an inhabitant of <i>Scythia</i> ; a <i>Scythian</i> .	
<i>Scythia</i> , æ, f. a vast country in the north of <i>Europe</i> and <i>Asia</i> .	
<i>Scythicus</i> , a, um, adj. <i>Scythian</i> .	
<i>Seco</i> , secāre, secui, sectum, a. to <i>cut</i> .	

- Semel**, adv. *once*: plus semel, *more than once*.
- Semèle**, es, f. *a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Bacchus*.
- Semiramis**, Idis, f. *a warlike queen of Assyria, and the wife of Ninus*.
- Semper**, adv. *always*.
- Sempiternus**, a, um, adj. *everlasting*.
- Sempronius**, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan: Sempronius Gracchus, a Roman general*.
- Sena**, æ, f. *a town of Picenum*.
- Senātor**, ōris, m. (senex,) *a senator*.
- Senātus**, ūs & i, m. (senex,) *a senate*.
- Senecta**, æ, or **Senectus**, ūtis, f. (senex,) *old age*.
- Senescens**, tis, part. from
- Senesco**, senescere, senui, inc. *to grow old; to wane*.
- Senex**, is, c. *an old man or woman*:—adj. *old*: (comp. senior.) § 126, 4.
- Senōnes**, um, m. pl. *a people of Gaul*.
- Sensi**. See **Sentio**.
- Sensus**, ūs, m. (sentio,) *sense; feeling*.
- Sententia**, æ, f. *an opinion; a proposition; a sentiment*; from
- Sentio**, sentire, sensi, sensum, a. *to feel; to perceive; to be sensible of; to observe; to suppose*.
- Sepāro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (se & paro,) *to separate; to divide*.
- Sepelio**, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum, a. *to bury; to inter*.
- Sepes**, is, f. *a hedge; a fence*.
- Septem**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven*.
- Septentrio**, ōnis, m. *the Northern Bear; the north*.
- Septies**, num. adv. *seven times*.
- Septimus**, a, um, num. adj. (septem,) *the seventh*.
- Septingentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth*.
- Septuagesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth*.
- Septuaginta**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy*.
- Sepulcrum**, i, n. *a grave; a sepulchre; a tomb*.
- Sepultura**, æ, f. *burial; interment*.
- Sepultus**, a, um, part. (sepelio,) *buried*.
- Sequāna**, æ, m. *the Seine, a river in France*.
- Sequens**, tis, part. from
- Sequor**, sequi, secutus sum, dep. *to follow; to pursue*.
- Secutus**, a, um, part. (sequor.)
- Serēnus**, a, um, adj. *serene; tranquil; clear; fair; bright*.
- Sergius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Sermo**, ōnis, m. *speech; a discourse; conversation*.
- Serò**, (serius,) adv. *late; too late*.
- Sero**, serere, sevi, satum, a. *to sow; to plant*.

- Serpens, tis, c. (serpo,) *a serpent ; a snake.*
- Sertorius, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Serus, a, um, adj. *late.*
- Servilius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family : Servilius Casca, one of the murderers of Cæsar.*
- Servio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (servus,) *to be a slave ; to serve, (as a slave.)*
- Servitium, i, n., or Servitus, ūtis, f. (servus,) *slavery ; bondage.*
- Servius, i, m. (Tullius,) *the sixth king of Rome.*
- Servo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to preserve ; to guard ; to watch ; to keep.*
- Servus, i, m. *a slave ; a servant.*
- Sese, pro. acc. & abl. § 133, R. 2 ; *himself ; herself ; themselves.*
- Sestertium, i, n. *a sestertium, or a thousand sesterces. § 327, 3.*
- Sestertius, i, m. *a sesterce, or two and a half asses. § 327, 3.*
- Sestos, i, or -us, i, f. *a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.*
- Seta, æ, f. *a bristle.*
- Setinus, a, um, adj. *Setine ; belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, near the Pontine Marshes, famous for its wine.*
- Sex, num. adj. ind. pl. *six.*
- Sexagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixtieth.*
- Sexaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixty.*
- Sexcentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the six hundredth.*
- Sextus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixth.*
- Si, conj. *if ; whether ; to see whether : si quando, if at any time.*
- Sic, adv. *so ; thus ; in such a manner.*
- Siccus, i, m. (Dentatus,) *the name of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Siccus, a, um, adj. *dry : siccum, dry land.*
- Sicilia, æ, f. *Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean.*
- Sicululus, a, um, adj. *Sicilian : fretum, the straits of Messina.*
- Sicut, & Sicŭti, adv. (sic ut,) *as ; as if.*
- Sidon, ōnis, f. *a maritime city of Phœnicia.*
- Sidonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sidon ; Sidonian.*
- Sidus, ĕris, n. *a star.*
- Significo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (signum & facio,) *to designate ; to mark ; to express ; to signify ; to give notice ; to imply or mean.*
- Signum, i, n. *a sign ; a token ; a statue ; a standard ; colors.*
- Silens, tis, part. (sileo,) *silent ; keeping silence.*
- Silentium, i, n. *silence.*
- Silēnus, i, m. *the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus.*

- Sileo, ēre, ui, n. *to be silent ; to conceal.*
- Silva, or Sylva, æ, f. *a forest ; a wood.*
- Silvia, æ, f. (Rhea,) *the mother of Romulus.*
- Silvius, i, m. *a son of Æneas, the second king of Alba : Silvius Procas, a king of Alba, the father of Numitor and Amulius.*
- Simia, æ, f. *an ape.*
- Similis, e, adj. (ior, limus,) *similar ; like.*
- Similiter, adv. *in like manner.*
- Simplex, icis, adj. (semel & plico,) *simple ; artless ; open ; plain ; single.*
- Simōis, entis, m. *a river of Troas, flowing into the Scamander.*
- Simonides, is, m. *a Greek poet, born in the island of Cea.*
- Simul, adv. *at the same time ; at once ; together ; as soon as : simul — simul, as soon as, or no sooner than.*
- Simulācrum, i, n. (simūlo,) *an image ; a statue.*
- Sin, conj. *but if.*
- Sine, prep. *without.*
- Singulāris, e, adj. *single ; singular ; distinguished ; extraordinary : certāmen singulāre, a single combat.*
- Singūli, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *each ; one by one ; every : singūlis mensibus, every month : singūlis singūlas partes, to each a share.*
- Sinister, ra, rum, adj. *left.*
- Sino, sinēre, sivi, situm, a. *to permit.*
- Sinus, ūs, m. *a bosom ; a bay ; a gulf.*
- Siquis, siqua, siquod or siquid, pro. *if any one ; if any thing.*
- Siquando, adv. *if at any time ; if ever.*
- Sitio, ire, ii, n. & a. *to thirst ; to be thirsty ; to earnestly desire.*
- Sitis, is, f. *thirst.*
- Situs, a, um, adj. *placed ; set ; situated ; permitted.*
- Sive, conj. *or ; or if ; whether.*
- Sobrius, a, um, adj. *sober ; temperate.*
- Socer, eri, m. *a father-in-law.*
- Sociālis, e, adj. (socius,) *pertaining to allies ; social ; confederate.*
- Sociētas, ātis, f. *society ; alliance ; intercourse ; partnership ; from Socius, i, m. an ally ; a companion.*
- Socordia, æ, f. (socors,) *negligence ; sloth.*
- Socrātes, is, m. *the most eminent of the Athenian philosophers.*
- Sol, solis, m. *the sun.*
- Solēo, ēre, itus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2 ; *to be wont ; to be accustomed : solēbat, used.*
- Solidus, a, um, adj. *whole ; solid ; entire.*
- Solitūdo, inis, f. (solus,) *a desert ; a wilderness ; a solitary place.*
- Solitus, a, um, part. (soleo,) *accustomed ; usual.*

- Sollers, tis, adj. *ingenious*; *inventive*; *cunning*; *skilful*; *shrewd*.
- Sollertia, æ, f. *sagacity*; *skill*; *shrewdness*.
- Solon, ònis, m. *the lawgiver of the Athenians, and one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
- Solstitium, i, n. (sol & sisto,) *the solstice, particularly the summer solstice, in distinction from bruma, the winter solstice; the longest day*.
- Solum, i, n. *the earth; the soil; land*.
- Solum, adv. *alone*; *only*; from Solus, a, um, adj. § 107; *alone*.
- Solutus, a, um, part. from Solvo, solvere, solvi, solutum, a. *to dissolve*; *to melt*; *to answer*.
- Somnio, are, avi, atum, n. *to dream*; from
- Somnium, i, n. *a dream*; from
- Somnus, i, m. *sleep*.
- Sonitus, us, m. *a sound*; *a noise*.
- Sono, are, ui, itum, n. *to sound*; *to resound*; from
- Sonus, i, m. *a sound*.
- Sorbeo, -ere, -ui, *to suck in*; *to absorb*.
- Soror, òris, f. *a sister*.
- Sp., *an abbreviation of Spurius*.
- Spargo, spargere, sparsi, sparsus, a. *to sprinkle*; *to strew*; *to scatter*; *to sow*.
- Sparsi. *See Spargo*.
- Sparsus, a, um, part.
- Sparta, æ, f. *Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Lacedæmonia*.
- Spartacus, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
- Spartanus, i, m. *a Spartan*.
- Sparti, òrum, m. pl. *a race of men, said to have sprung from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed*.
- Spartum, i, n. *Spanish broom, a plant of which ropes were made*.
- Spatiosus, a, um, adj. *large*; *spacious*; from
- Spatium, i, n. *a space*; *room*; *distance*.
- Species, ei, f. (specio,) *an appearance*.
- Spectaculum, i, n. *a spectacle*; *a show*; from
- Specto, are, avi, atum, a. freq. (specio,) *to behold*; *to see*; *to consider*; *to regard*; *to relate*; *to refer*.
- Specus, us, m. f. & n. *a cave*.
- Spelunca, æ, f. *a cave*.
- Spero, are, avi, atum, n. *to hope*; *to expect*.
- Spes, ei, f. *hope*; *expectation*; *promise*.
- Speusippus, i, m. *the nephew and successor of Plato*.
- Sphinx, græ, f. *a Sphinx*. *The Egyptian Sphinx is represented as a monster, having a woman's head on the body of a lion*.

- Spina, æ, f. *a thorn; a sting; a quill; a spine; a backbone.*  
 Spiritus, ūs, m. *a breath; from*  
 Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to breathe.*  
 Splendeo, ēre, ui, n. *to shine; to be conspicuous.*  
 Splendidus, a, um, adj. *splendid; illustrious.*  
 Splendor, ōris, m. *brightness; splendor.*  
 Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to despoil; to strip; to deprive; from*  
 Spolium, i, n. *spoils; booty.*  
 Spondeo, spondere, spopondi, sponsum, a. *to promise; to engage.*  
 Sponsa, æ, f. *a bride.*  
 Spontis, gen., sponte, abl. sing., f. § 94; *of himself; of itself; of one's own accord; voluntarily; spontaneously.*  
 Spurius, i, m. *a prænomen among the Romans.*  
 Squama, æ, f. *the scale of a fish.*  
 Stabulum, i, n. (sto,) *a stall; a stable.*  
 Stadium, i, n. *a stadium; a furlong; a measure of 125 paces; the race-ground.*  
 Stannum, i, n. *tin.*  
 Stans, stantis, part. (sto.)  
 Statim, adv. *immediately.*  
 Statio, ōnis, f. (sto,) *a station: navium, roadstead; an anchoring-place.*  
 Statua, æ, f. (statuo,) *a statue.*  
 Statuarius, i, m. *a statuary; a sculptor.*  
 Statuo, uere, ui, ūtum, a. *to determine; to resolve; to fix; to judge; to decide; to believe.*  
 Status, a, um, adj. *fixed; stated; appointed; certain.*  
 Statutus, a, um, part. (statuo,) *placed; resolved; fixed; settled.*  
 Stella, æ, f. *a star.*  
 Sterilis, e, adj. *unfruitful; sterile; barren.*  
 Sterto, ere, ui, n. *to snore.*  
 Stipes, itis, m. *a stake; the trunk of a tree.*  
 Stirps, is, f. *a root; a stock; a race; a family.*  
 Sto, stare, steti, statum, n. *to stand; to be stationary: stare a partibus, to favor the party.*  
 Stoicus, i, m. *a Stoic, one of a sect of Grecian philosophers, whose founder was Zeno.*  
 Stoliditas, ātis, f. *stupidity; from*  
 Stolidus, a, um, adj. *foolish; silly; stupid.*  
 Strages, is, f. (sterno,) *an overthrow; slaughter.*  
 Strangulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strangle.*  
 Strenue, adv. *bravely; actively; vigorously; strenuously; from*  
 Strenuus, a, um, adj. *bold; strenuous; brave; valiant.*  
 Strophædes, um, f. pl. *two small islands in the Ionian sea.*  
 Struo, struere, struxi, structum,



- a. *to put together; to construct; to build: insidias, to prepare an ambushade.*
- Struthiocamēlus, i, m. *an ostrich.*
- Strymon, ōnis, m. *a river which was anciently the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace.*
- Studeo, ēre, ui, n. *to favor; to study; to endeavor; to attend to; to pursue.*
- Studiōsē, adv. (studiōsus,) *studiously; diligently.*
- Studium, i, n. *zeal; study; diligence; eagerness.*
- Stultitia, æ, f. *folly; from*
- Stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *foolish: stulti, fools.*
- Stupeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be astonished at; to be amazed.*
- Sturnus, i, m. *a starling.*
- Suadendus, a, um, part. (suadeo.)
- Suadens, tis, part. from
- Suadeo, suadēre, suasi, suāsum, a. & n. *to advise; to persuade; to urge.*
- Suavitas, ātis, f. (suavis,) *sweetness; grace; melody.*
- Suaviter, adv. *sweetly; agreeably.*
- Sub, prep. *under; near to; near the time of; just before; at; in the time of.*
- Subduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (sub & duco,) *to withdraw; to take away; to withhold.*
- Subductus, a, um, part.
- Subeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (sub & eo, § 182,) *to go under; to submit to: onus, to take up or sustain a burden.*
- Subīgo, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, a. (sub & ago,) *to subject; to subdue; to conquer.*
- Subitō, adv. *suddenly; from*
- Subitus, a, um, adj. (subeo,) *sudden; unexpected.*
- Sublātus, a, um, part. (sustollo,) *taken away; lifted up.*
- Sublimis, e, adj. *sublime; high in the air: in sublime, aloft.*
- Sublimē, adv. *aloft; in the air.*
- Submergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (sub & mergo,) *to overwhelm; to sink.*
- Submergor, -mergi, -mersus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed; to sink.*
- Submersus, a, um, part.
- Subridens, tis, part. *smiling at.*
- Subrideo, -ridere, -risi, -risum, n. (sub & rideo,) *to smile.*
- Subsilio, -silire, -silui & -silii, n. (sub & salio,) *to leap; to jump.*
- Substituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (sub & statuo,) *to put in one's place; to substitute.*
- Subter, prep. *under.*
- Subterraneus, a, um, adj. (sub & terra,) *subterranean.*
- Subvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (sub & venio,) *to come to one's assistance; to succor: to help*

Subvôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (sub & volo,) *to fly up.*

Succêdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (sub & cedo,) *to succeed ; to follow.*

Successor, ôris, m. *a successor.*

Succus, i, m. *juice ; liquid ; sap.*

Suffêro, sufferre, sustûli, sublâtum, irr. a. (sub & fero,) *to take away ; to undertake ; to bear.*

Suffetius, i, m. (Metius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*

Sufficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, n. (sub & facio,) *to suffice ; to be sufficient.*

Suffodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (sub & fodio,) *to dig under ; to undermine.*

Suffossus, a, um, part.

Suffragium, i, n. *suffrage ; vote ; a ballot ; choice.*

Sui, pro. gen. § 133 ; *of himself ; of herself ; of itself : duæ sibi similes, like one another.*

Sulla, or Sylla, æ, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*

Sulpicius, i, m. (Gallus,) *a Roman, celebrated for his learning and eloquence, and for his skill in astrology.*

Sum, esse, fui, irr. n. § 153 ; *to be ; to exist ; to serve for : terrôri esse, to excite terror.*

Summus, a, um, adj. (see Supêrus,) *the highest ; greatest ;*

*perfect : in summâ aquâ, on the surface of the water.*

Sumo, sumere, sumpsi, sumptum, a. *to take.*

Sumptus, a, um, part.

Sumptus, ûs, m. *expense.*

Supellex, supellectilis, f. *furniture ; household goods.*

Super, prep. *above ; upon.*

Superbè, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *proudly ; haughtily.*

Superbia, æ, f. (superbus,) *pride ; haughtiness.*

Superbio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be proud ; to be proud of ; from*

Superbus, a, um, adj. *proud ; a surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, the Proud.*

Superfluous, a, um, adj. (superfluo,) *superfluous.*

Superjacio, -jacere, -jêci, -jactum, a. (super & jacio,) *to throw upon ; to shoot over.*

Superjactor, -jâci, -jactus sum, pass. *to be shot over.*

Supêro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (super,) *to surpass ; to conquer ; to excel ; to vanquish.*

Superstitiosus, a, um, adj. *superstitious.*

Supersum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (super & sum,) *to remain ; to survive.*

Supêrus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior ; sup. suprêmus or summus, § 125, 4,) *above ; high ; upper.*

SupervacuuS, a, um, adj. *superfluous*.

Supervenio, -venīre, -vēni, -ventum, n. (super & venio,) *to come upon; to come; to surprise suddenly*.

Supervolo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (super & volo,) *to fly over*.

Suppēto, ēre, ivi, itum, n. (sub & peto,) *to suffice; to remain; to serve; to be sufficient*.

Supplex, icis, adj. *suppliant*.

Supplicium, i. n. *a punishment*.

Suppono, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (sub & pono,) *to put under; to substitute*.

Supra, prep. & adv. *above; before*.

Surēna, æ, m. *the title of a Parthian officer, next in authority to the king*.

Surgo, surgēre, surrexi, surrectum, n. *to rise*.

Sus, uis, c. *swine; a hog*.

Suscipio, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (sub & capio,) *to undertake; to take upon; to engage in; to receive*.

Suspectus, a, um, part. & adj. (suspicio,) *suspected; mistrusted*.

Suspendo, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (sub & pendo,) *to suspend; to hang; to hang up*.

Suspensus, a, um, part.

Suspicio, -spicēre, -spexi, -spec-tum, a. (sub & specio,) *to suspect*.

Suspīcor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to suspect; to surmise*.

Sustento, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to sustain; to support: susten-tāre vitam, to support one's self; from*

Sustineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (sub & teneo,) *to bear; to carry; to sustain; to support*.

Sustollo, sustollēre, sustūli, sublātum, a. *to take away; to lift up; to raise*.

Suus, a, um, pro. *his; hers; its; theirs*. § 139, R. 2.

Sylla. See Sulla.

Syllāba, æ, f. *a syllable*.

Sylva. See Silva.

Syphax, ācia, m. *a king of Numidia*.

Syracūsæ, ārum, f. pl. *Syracuse, a celebrated city of Sicily*.

Syria, æ, f. *a large country of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean sea*.

Syriācus, a, um, adj. *Syrian; belonging to Syria*.

## T.

T., *an abbreviation of Titus*.

Tabesco, tabescēre, tabui, inc. *to consume; to pine away*.

Tabūla, æ, f. *a table; a tablet; a picture; a painting: plum-bea tabūla, a plate or sheet of lead*.

Taceo, ēre, ui, itum, n. *to be silent*.

- Tactus**, ūs, m. (tango,) *the touch.*  
**Tædet**, tæduit, tæsum est or pertæsum est, imp. *to be weary of: vitæ eos tædet, they are weary of life.*  
**Tænârus**, i, m., & um, i, n. *a promontory in Laconia, now cape Mutapan.*  
**Talentum**, i, n. *a talent; a sum variously estimated from \$860 to \$1020.*  
**Talis**, e, adj. *such.*  
**Talpa**, æ, c. *a mole.*  
**Tam**, adv. *so; so much.*  
**Tamen**, conj. *yet; notwithstanding; still; nevertheless.*  
**Tanâis**, is, m. *a river between Europe and Asia, now the Don.*  
**Tanâquil**, îlia, f. *the wife of Tarquinius Priscus.*  
**Tandem**, adv. *at length; at last; finally.*  
**Tango**, tangere, tetigi, tactum, a. *to touch.*  
**Tanquam**, or **Tamquam**, adv. *as; as well as; as if; like.*  
**Tantâlus**, i, m. *a son of Jupiter; the father of Pelops, and king of Phrygia.*  
**Tantò**, adv. (tantus,) *so much.*  
**Tantopère**, adv. (tantus & opus,) *so much; so greatly.*  
**Tantùm**, adv. *only; so much; from*  
**Tantus**, a, um, adj. *so great; such: tanti, of so much value: tanti est, it is worth the pains; it makes amends: non est*  
*tanti, it is not best; it is not worth while.*  
**Tardè**, adv. (iùs, issimè,) (tardus,) *slowly.*  
**Tarditas**, âtis, f. (tardus,) *slowness; dulness; heaviness.*  
**Tardo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to retard; to check; to stop; from*  
**Tardus**, a, um, adj. *slow; dull.*  
**Tarentinus**, a, um, adj. *Tarentine; of or belonging to Tarentum: Tarentini, Tarentines; the inhabitants of Tarentum.*  
**Tarentum**, i, n. *a celebrated city in the south of Italy.*  
**Tarpêia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Sp. Tarpeius: she betrayed the Roman citadel to the Sabines.*  
**Tarpêius**, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian: mons, the Tarpeian or Capitoline mount.*  
**Tarquiniî**, òrum, m. pl. *a city of Etruria, whence the family of Tarquin derived their name.*  
**Tarquinius**, i, m. *Tarquin; the name of an illustrious Roman family, of which two, Priscus and Superbus, were kings: Tarquiniî, òrum, pl. the Tarquins.*  
**Tartârus**, i, m., & -a, òrum, pl. n. *Tartarus; the infernal regions.*  
**Taurica**, æ, f. *a large peninsula of the Black sea, now called the Crimea or Taurida.*

- Taurus, i, m. *a high range of mountains in Asia.*
- Taurus, i, m. *a bull.*
- Taÿgētus, i, m.; & -a, ōrum, pl. n. *a mountain of Laconia, near Sparta.*
- Tectum, i, n. *a roof; a house.*
- Tectus, a, um, part. (tego,) *covered; defended.*
- Teges, ētis, f. *a mat; a rug; a coverlet; from*
- Tego, gēre, xi, ctum, a. *to cover; to defend.*
- Tegumentum, i, n. *a covering.*
- Telum, i, n. *a weapon; a dart; an arrow.*
- Temērē, adv. *at random; accidentally; rashly.*
- Tempe, n. pl. indec. *a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows.*
- Temperies, iei, f. *temperateness; mildness; temperature.*
- Tempeſtas, ātis, f. *a storm; a tempest.*
- Templum, i, n. *a temple.*
- Tempus, ōris, n. *time; a season: ad tempus, at the time appointed: ex tempore, without premeditation.*
- Temulentus, a, um, adj. *drunken; intoxicated.*
- Tendo, tendēre, tetendi, tensum, a. *to stretch; to stretch out; to extend; to go; to advance.*
- Tenēbræ, ārum, f. pl. *darkness.*
- Teneo, tenēre, tenui, tentum, a. *to hold; to have; to keep; to possess; to know; to hold by a garrison: portum, to reach the harbor.*
- Tentātus, a, um, part. from
- Tento, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. *to attempt; to try.*
- Tentyritæ, ārum, c. pl. *the inhabitants of Tentſra, a town and island in Upper Egypt.*
- Tenuis, e, adj. *thin; light; rare.*
- Tenus, prep. *up to; as far as.*
- Tepesco, escēre, ui, inc. (tepeo,) *to grow warm or cool; to become tepid.*
- Ter, num. adv. *thrice.*
- Terentius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Tergum, i, n. *the back; the farther side: a tergo, from behind: ad terga, behind.*
- Termino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bound; to limit; to terminate.*
- Terminus, i, m. *a boundary; a limit; an end; bounds.*
- Terni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three by three; three.*
- Terra, æ, f. *the earth; a country; the land: omnes terræ, the whole world.*
- Terreo, ēre, ui, itum, a. *to terrify; to scare; to frighten.*
- Terreſter, terreſtris, terreſtre, adj. *terrestrial: animal terreſtre, a land animal.*
- Terribilis, e, adj. *terrible.*
- Territo, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (terreo,) *to terrify; to affright.*

Territorium, i, n. (terra,) <i>territory.</i>	Theodórus, i, m. <i>a philosopher of Cyræna.</i>
Territus, a, um, part. (terreo.)	Thermódon, ontis, m. <i>a river of Pontus.</i>
Terror, óris, m. <i>terror ; consternation ; fear.</i>	Theseus, i, m. <i>a king of Athens, and son of Ægeus, was one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity.</i>
Tertius, a, um, num. adj. <i>the third.</i>	Thessalia, æ, f. <i>Thessaly ; a country of Greece, south of Macedonia.</i>
Tertiò, num. adv. <i>the third time.</i>	Thessálus, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to Thessaly ; Thessalian.</i>
Testa, æ, f. <i>an earthen vessel ; a shell.</i>	Thestius, i, m. <i>the father of Althæa.</i>
Testamentum, i, n. <i>a will ; a testament.</i>	Thetis, idis & idos, f. <i>one of the sea nymphs ; the wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles.</i>
Testúdo, inis, f. <i>a tortoise.</i>	Theutobóchus, i, m. <i>a king of the Cimbri.</i>
Tetigi. <i>See Tango.</i>	Thracia, æ, f. <i>Thrace, a large country east of Macedonia.</i>
Teutónes, um, & Teutóni, órum, m. pl. <i>a nation who lived in the northern part of Germany, near the Cimbri.</i>	Thracius, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to Thrace ; Thracian.</i>
Texo, texere, texui, textum, a. <i>to weave ; to plait ; to form ; to construct.</i>	Thrasybúlus, i, m. <i>an Athenian general, celebrated for freeing his country from the thirty tyrants.</i>
Thalámus, i, m. <i>a bed-chamber ; a dwelling.</i>	Thus, thuris, n. <i>frankincense.</i>
Thales, is & étis, m. <i>a Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece.</i>	Tibēris, is, m. § 79 ; <i>the Tiber, a famous river of Italy.</i>
Thasus, i, f. <i>an island on the coast of Thrace.</i>	Tibi. <i>See Tu.</i>
Theátrum, i, n. <i>a theatre.</i>	Tibicen, inis, m. <i>one who plays upon the flute ; a piper.</i>
Thebæ, árum, f. pl. <i>Thebes, the capital of Boeotia.</i>	Ticinum, i, n. <i>a town of Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal.</i>
Thebánu, a, um, adj. <i>Theban ; belonging to Thebes.</i>	
Thelesinus, i, m. <i>a Roman proper name.</i>	
Themistócles, is, m. <i>a celebrated Athenian general in the Persian war</i>	

Tigrānes, is, m. <i>a king of Armenia Major.</i>	Totus, a, um, adj. § 107; <i>whole; entire; all.</i>
Tigranocerta, ōrum, n. <i>a city of Armenia Major, founded by Tigrānes.</i>	Trabs, is, f. <i>a beam.</i>
Tigris, idis, ( <i>seldom is</i> ), f. <i>a tiger.</i>	Tractātus, a, um, part. from
Tigris, idis & is, m. <i>a river in Asia.</i>	Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (traho,) <i>to treat; to handle.</i>
Timens, tis, part. from	Tractus, ūs, m. (traho,) <i>a tract; a country; a region.</i>
Timeo, ēre, ui, n. & a. <i>to fear; to dread; to be afraid.</i>	Tractus, a, um, part. (traho.)
Timīdus, a, um, adj. <i>timid; cowardly.</i>	Tradītus, a, um, part. from
Timor, ōris, m. <i>fear.</i>	Trado, -dēre; -dīdi, -dītum, a. (trans & do,) <i>to deliver; to give; to give up; to relate; to teach: tradunt, they report: traditur, it is related; it is reported: traduntur, they are reported.</i>
Tinnitus, ūs, m. <i>a tinkling.</i>	Tragicus, a, um, adj. <i>tragic.</i>
Tintinnabŭlum, i, n. <i>a bell.</i>	Tragedia, æ, f. <i>a tragedy.</i>
Titio, ōnis, m. <i>a brand; a firebrand.</i>	Traho, trahēre, traxi, tractum, a. <i>to draw; to drag: bellum, to protract; to prolong: liquīdas aquas trahēre, to draw along clear waters; to flow with a clear stream.</i>
Titus, i, m. <i>a Roman prænomen.</i>	Trajicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (trans & jacio,) <i>to convey over; to pass or cross over.</i>
Tolēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to bear; to endure; to admit of.</i>	Trames, itis, m. (trameo,) <i>a path; a way.</i>
Tollo, tollēre, sustŭli, sublātum, a. <i>to raise; to pick up; to remove; to do away with.</i>	Trano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (trans & no,) <i>to swim over.</i>
Tondeo, tondēre, totondi, tonsūm, a. <i>to shave; to shear.</i>	Tranquillus, a, um, adj. <i>tranquil; calm; serene.</i>
Tonitru, u, n. <i>thunder.</i>	Trans, prep. <i>over; beyond; on the other side.</i>
Tono, āre, ui, itum, n. <i>to thunder: tonat, it thunders.</i>	Transactus, a, um, part. (trans igo.)
Tormentum, i, n. (torqueo,) <i>an engine for throwing stones and darts.</i>	
Torquātus, i, m. <i>a surname given to T. Manlius and his descendants.</i>	
Torquis, is, d. <i>a collar; a chain.</i>	
Tot, ind. adj. <i>so many.</i>	
Totīdem, ind. adj. <i>the same number; as many.</i>	

- Transeo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (trans & eo,) *to pass or go over.*
- Transféro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr. a. (trans & fero,) *to transfer; to carry over: se ad aliquem, to go over to.*
- Transfigo**, -figere, -fixi, -fixum, a. (trans & figo,) *to pierce; to run through; to stab.*
- Transfuga**, æ, c. *a deserter.*
- Transgredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (trans & gradior,) *to go or pass over.*
- Transigo**, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, a. (trans & ago,) *to transact; to finish; to spend.*
- Transilio**, -silire, -silui & -silivi, n. (trans & salio,) *to leap over.*
- Transitūrus**, a, um, part. (trans-eo,) *about to pass over; to pass on.*
- Translātus**, a, um, part. (transfēro.)
- Transmarinus**, a, um, adj. (trans & mare,) *beyond the sea; foreign; transmarine.*
- Transno**. See **Trano**.
- Transvehō**, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (trans & veho,) *to carry over; to convey; to transport.*
- Transvōlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (trans & volo,) *to fly over.*
- Trasimēnus**, i, m. *a lake in Etruria, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.*
- Trebia**, æ, f. *a river of Cisalpine Gaul, emptying into the Po.*
- Trecenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*
- Trecentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*
- Tredēcim**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirteen.*
- Tres**, tria, num. adj. pl. § 109; *three.*
- Treviri**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgium.*
- Triangulāris**, e, adj. (triangulum,) *triangular; three-cornered.*
- Tribūnus**, i, m. *a tribune.*
- Tribuo**, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. *to attribute; to give; to grant; to bestow; to commit.*
- Tribūtum**, i, n. *a tribute; a tax; a contribution; an assessment.*
- Tricesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the thirtieth.*
- Triduum**, i, n. *the space of three days: per triduum, for three days.*
- Triennium**, i, n. (tres & annus,) *the space of three years.*
- Trigemīni**, ōrum, m. pl. *three brothers born at one birth.*
- Triginta**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*
- Trinacria**, æ, f. *one of the names of Sicily.*
- Triptolēmus**, i, m. *the son of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*
- Tristitia**, æ, f. *sorrow; grief.*
- Triumphālis**, e, adj. (triumphus,) *triumphal.*



Triumphans, *tas*, part. from  
 Triumpho, *äre, ävi, ätum*, n. *to triumph*.  
 Triumphus, *i*, m. *a triumph; a triumphal procession*.  
 Triumvir, *viri*, m. (*tres & vir*), *one of three joint public officers; a triumvir*.  
 Troas, *ädia*, f. *a country of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Hellespont*.  
 Trochilus, *i*, m. *a wren*.  
 Troglodytæ, *ärum*, c. pl. *Troglodytes, a people of Ethiopia, who dwell in caves*.  
 Troja, *æ*, f. *Troy, the capital of Troas*.  
 Trojānus, *a, um, adj.* *Trojan*.  
 Trucido, *äre, ävi, ätum*, a. *to slay; to murder; to massacre*.  
 Trux, *ucis*, adj. *savage; cruel; fierce; stern; grim*.  
 Tu, subs. pro. *thou*; § 133.  
 Tuba, *æ*, f. *a trumpet*.  
 Tuber, *ëris*, n. *a bunch; a tumor; a protuberance*.  
 Tubicen, *inis*, m. (*tuba & cano*), *a trumpeter*.  
 Tueor, *tuëri, tuitus sum*, dep. *to defend; to protect*.  
 Tugurium, *i*, n. *a hut; a shed*.  
 Tuli. See Fero.  
 Tullia, *æ*, f. *the daughter of Servius Tullius*.  
 Tullius, *i*, m. *a Roman*.  
 Tullus, *i*, m. (*Hostilius*), *the third Roman king*.  
 Tum, adv. *then; and; so; also*:

tum—tum, *as well—as; both—and: tum demum, then first*.  
 Tumultus, *üs*, m. *a noise; a tumult*.  
 Tumulus, *i*, m. *a mound; a tomb*.  
 Tunc, adv. *then*.  
 Tunica, *æ*, f. *a tunic; a close woollen garment, worn under the toga*.  
 Turbatus, *a, um*, part. *disturbed; confused; troubled; from*  
 Turbo, *äre, ävi, ätum*, a. (*turba*), *to disturb; to trouble*.  
 Turma, *æ*, f. *a troop; a company*.  
 Turpis, *e*, adj. *base; disgraceful*.  
 Turpitudō, *inis*, f. *baseness; ugliness*.  
 Turris, *is*, f. *a tower*.  
 Tuscia, *æ*, f. *a country of Italy, the same as Etruria*.  
 Tuscūlum, *i*, n. *a city of Latium*.  
 Tuscus, *a, um, adj.* *Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany; Etrurian*.  
 Tutor, *öris*, m. *a guardian; a tutor*.  
 Tutus, *a, um, adj.* (*ior, issimus*), *safe*.  
 Tuus, *a, um, adj.* pro. § 139; (*tu*), *thy; thine*.  
 Tyrannis, *idis & idos*, f. *tyranny; arbitrary power*.  
 Tyrannus, *i*, m. *a tyrant; a usurper; a king*.  
 Tyrius, *a, um, adj.* *Tyrian: Tyrii, Tyrians; inhabitants of Tyre*.

**Tyrrhēnus**, a, um, adj. *Tyrrhenian* or *Tuscan*; *belonging to Tuscany*.

**Tyrus**, i, f. *a celebrated maritime city of Phœnicia*.

## U.

**Uber**, ēris, n. *an udder*; *a teat*.

**Ubertas**, ātis, f. *fertility*; *fruitfulness*.

**Ubi**, adv. *where*; *when*; *as soon as*.

**Ubique**, adv. *every where*.

**Ulcisor**, ulcisci, ultus sum, dep. *to take revenge*; *to avenge*.

**Ullus**, a, um, adj. § 107; *any*; *any one*.

**Uterior**, us, (ultimus,) § 126, 1; *further*.

**Uterius**, adv. *farther*; *beyond*; *longer*.

**Ultimus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of *ulterior*,) *the last*.

**Ultra**, prep. *beyond*; *more than*: —adv. *besides*; *moreover*; *further*.

**Ultus**, a, um, part. (ulcisor,) *having avenged*.

**Ulysses**, is, m. *a distinguished king of Ithaca*.

**Umbra**, æ, f. *a shade*; *a shadow*.

**Umbro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to shade*; *to darken*.

**Unā**, adv. (unus,) *together*.

**Unde**, adv. *whence*; *from which*.

**Undēcim**, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven*.

**Undenonagesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the eighty-ninth*.

**Undequinquaginta**, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine*.

**Undetricesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *twenty-ninth*. [nineteenth.

**Undevicesimus**, a, um, num. adj.

**Undeviginti**, num. adj. *nineteen*.

**Undique**, adv. *on all sides*.

**Unguis**, is, m. *a claw*; *a talon*; *a nail*.

**Ungula**, æ, f. *a claw*; *a talon*; *a hoof*: binis ungulis, *cloven-footed*.

**Unicus**, a, um, adj. *one alone*; *sole*; *only*.

**Unio**, ōnis, m. *a pearl*.

**Universus**, a, um, adj. (unus & versus,) *whole*; *universal*; *all*.

**Unquam**, adv. *ever*: nec unquam, *and never*.

**Unus**, a, um, num. adj. § 107; *one*; *only*; *alone*.

**Unusquisque**, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. *each one*; *each*; § 138, 4.

**Urbs**, is, f. *a city*; *the chief city*; *Rome*.

**Uro**, urēre, ussi, ustum, a. *to burn*.

**Ursus**, i, m. *a bear*.

**Usque**, adv. *even*; *as far as*; *till*; *until*.

**Usus**, a, um, part. (utor.)

**Usus**, ūs, m. *use*; *custom*; *profit*; *advantage*.

**Ut**, conj. *that*; *in order that*; *so that*; adv. *as*.

Utcunque, adv. *howsoever; somewhat; in some degree.*

Uter, tra, trum, adj. § 107; *which? which of the two?*

Uterque, traque, trumque, adj. § 107; *both; each; each of the two.*

Utilis, e, adj. (utor,) *useful.*

Utica, æ, f. *a maritime city of Africa, near Carthage.*

Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. *to use; to make use of.*

Utrinque, adv. *on both sides.*

Utrum, adv. *whether.*

Uva, æ, f. *a grape; a bunch of grapes: passa, a raisin.*

Uxor, ōris, f. *a wife*

## V.

Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to be free from.*

Vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty; unoccupied; vacant; free; exempt: vacuus viātor, the destitute traveller.*

Vadōsus, a, um, adj. *fordable; shallow; from*

Vadum, i, n. *a ford; a shallow.*

Vagans, tis, part. (vagor.)

Vagina, æ, f. *a scabbard; a sheath.*

Vagitus, ūs, m. *weeping; crying.*

Vagor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to wander about; to stray.*

Valeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be strong; to avail; to be distinguished; to be eminent: multum valere,*

*to be very powerful: vale, farewell.*

Valerius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Vallis, is, f. *a valley; a vale.*

Variētas, ātis, f. (varius,) *variety; change.*

Vario, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to change; to vary; from*

Varius, a, um, adj. *various; diverse.*

Varro, ōnis, m. (Marcus,) *a very learned Roman, some of whose works are still extant: P. Terentius, a consul, who was defeated by Hannibal.*

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to lay waste; to ravage; from*

Vastus, a, um, adj. *wide; vast; great.*

Vates, is, m. *a poet; a bard.*

Ve, conj. (enclitic, § 198, R. 2.) *or.*

Vecordia, æ, f. *madness; folly.*

Vectus, a, um, part. (veho.)

Vehēmens, tis, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *vehement; immoderate.*

Vehementer, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *vehemently; greatly; very; much; violently.*

Veho, vehēre, veki, vectum, a. *to bear; to carry; to convey.*

Veiens, tis, & Veientānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Veii.*

Veii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of Tuscan, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.*

Vel, conj. § 198, 2; *or; also.*

- even*: vel lecta, *even when read*: vel — vel, *either — or*.  
 Vello, vellere, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. *to pluck*.  
 Vellus, ĕris, n. *a fleece*.  
 Velox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *swift; rapid; active*.  
 Velum, i, n. *a sail*.  
 Velut, & Velŭti, adv. (vel & ut,) *as; as if*.  
 Venālis, e, adj. *venal; mercenary*.  
 Venans, tis, part. (venor.)  
 Venaticus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the chase: canis, a hound*.  
 Venātor, ōris, m. (venor,) *a huntsman*.  
 Vendĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to sell; from*.  
 Vendo, vendere, vendĭdi, vendĭtum, a. (venum & do,) *to sell*.  
 Venenātus, a, um, adj. *poisoned; poisonous; from*.  
 Venēnum, i, n. *poison*.  
 Veneo, ire, ii, irr. n. § 142, 3; *to be exposed for sale; to be sold*.  
 Venētus, i, m., or Brigantĭnus, a *lake between Germany and Switzerland, called the Bodensee, or lake of Constance*.  
 Venio, venire, veni, ventum, n. *to come; to advance*.  
 Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hunt*.  
 Venter, tris, m. *the belly; the stomach*.  
 Ventus, i, m. *a wind*.  
 Venus, ĕris, f. *the goddess of love and beauty*.  
 Ver, veris, n. *the spring*.  
 Verber, ĕris, n. *a whip; a rod; a blow; a stripe*.  
 Verbĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strike*.  
 Verbum, i, n. *a word*.  
 Verē, adv. (verus,) *truly*.  
 Vereor, ĕri, itus sum, dep. *to fear; to be concerned for*.  
 Vergo, vergere, versi, n. *to tend to; to incline; to verge towards; to bend; to look*.  
 Verisimĭlis, e, adj. (verum & simĭlis,) *probable*.  
 Verĭtus, a, um, part. (vereor.)  
 Verò, conj. § 279, 3, (verus,) *but: —adv. indeed; truly*.  
 Verōna, æ, f. *Verona, a cit. in the north of Italy*.  
 Versātus, a, um, part. from  
 Versor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (verto,) *to turn; to revolve; to dwell; to live; to reside*.  
 Versus, a, um, part. (vertor.)  
 Versus, prep. *towards*.  
 Vertex, ĩcis, m. *the top; the summit; the crown of the head*.  
 Verto, tĕre, ti, sum, a. *to turn to change*.  
 Veru, u, n. § 87; *a spit*.  
 Verŭm, conj. *but; but yet; from*.  
 Verus, a, um, adj. *true*.  
 Vescor, i, dep. *to live upon; to feed upon; to eat; to subsist upon*.  
 Vespĕri, or -ē, adv. *at evening*:

- tam vesp̄ri, *so late at evening.*
- Vesta, æ, f. *a goddess, the mother of Saturn.*
- Vestālis, is, f. (virgo,) *a Vestal virgin, a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta.*
- Vestibŭlum, i, n. *the porch; the vestibule.*
- Vestigium, i, n. *a footstep; a vestige; a trace; a mark; a track.*
- Vestio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to clothe; from*
- Vestis, is, f. *a garment; clothes.*
- Vesŭlus, i, m. *a high mountain of Liguria, and a part of the Cottian Alps.*
- Veterānus, a, um, adj. (vetus,) *old; a veteran.*
- Veto, āre, ui, itum, a. *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Veturia, æ, f. *the mother of Coriolānus.*
- Veturius, i, m. (Titus,) *a Roman consul, who was defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks.*
- Vetus, ēris, adj. *ancient; old: vetēres, the ancients.*
- Vetustas, ātis, f. *antiquity; age.*
- Vetustus, a, um, adj. *old; ancient.*
- Vexi. See Veho.
- Via, æ, f. *a way; a course; a path; a journey.*
- Viātor, ōris, m. *a traveller.*
- Vicēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every twenty; twenty.*
- Vicesīmus, a, um, num. adj. *the twentieth.*
- Vici. See Vinco.
- Vicies, num. adv. *twenty times.*
- Vicinītas, ātis, f. *the neighborhood; vicinity; from*
- Vicinus, a, um, adj. *near; neighboring.*
- Vicinus, i, m. *a neighbor.*
- Vicis, gen. f. § 94; *change; reverse; a place; a turn: in vicem, in turn; in place of; instead.*
- Victīma, æ, f. *a victim; a sacrifice.*
- Victor, ōris, m. (vinco,) *a victor; a conqueror:—adj. victorious.*
- Victoria, æ, f. *a victory.*
- Victŭrus, a, um, part. (from vivo.)
- Victus, a, um, part. (vinco.)
- Vicus, i, m. *a village.*
- Video, vidēre, vidi, visum, a. *to see; to behold.*
- Videor, vidēri, visus sum, pass. *to be seen; to seem; to appear.*
- Viduus, a, um, adj. *bereaved; widowed: mulier vidua, a widow.*
- Vigil, ūlis, m. *a watchman.*
- Vigilans, tis, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *watchful; vigilant.*
- Vigilia, æ, f. *a watching:—pl. the watch.*
- Viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
- Vilis, e, adj. *vile; bad; mean.*
- Villa, æ, f. *a country-house; a country-seat; a villa.*

- Villicus**, i, m. *an overseer of an estate; a steward.*
- Villus**, i, m. *long hair; coarse hair.*
- Vincio**, vincere, vinxi, vinctum, a. *to bind.*
- Vinco**, vincere, vici, victum, a. *to conquer; to vanquish; to surpass.*
- Vinctus**, a, um, part. (vincio.)
- Vinculum**, i, n. *a chain: in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison.*
- Vindex**, icis, c. *an avenger; a protector; a defender; an asserter; from*
- Vindico**, are, avi, atum, a. *to claim; to avenge.*
- Vindicta**, æ, f. *vengeance; punishment.*
- Vinum**, i, n. *wine.*
- Viola**, æ, f. *a violet.*
- Violo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to violate; to pollute; to corrupt.*
- Vir**, viri, m. *a man.*
- Vireo**, ere, ui, n. *to be green; to be verdant; to flourish.*
- Vires**. See Vis.
- Virga**, æ, f. *a rod; a small staff; a switch.*
- Virgilius**, i, m. *Virgil, a very celebrated Latin poet.*
- Virginia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Virginius.*
- Virginus**, i, m. *the name of a distinguished Roman centurion.*
- Virgo**, inis, f. *a virgin; a girl; a maid.*
- Virgula**, æ, f. (dim. from virga,) *a small rod.*
- Viriathus**, i, m. *a Lusitanian general, who was originally a shepherd, and afterwards a leader of robbers.*
- Viridomarus**, i, m. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*
- Virtus**, utis, f. (vir,) *virtue; merit; excellence; power; valor; faculty.*
- Vis**, vis, f. § 85; *power; strength; force: vis hominum, a multitude of men: vim facere, to do violence:—pl. vires, ium, power; strength.*
- Viscus**, eris, n. *an entrail: viscera, pl. the bowels; the flesh.*
- Vistula**, æ, f. *a river of Prussia, which still bears the same name, and which was anciently the eastern boundary of Germany.*
- Visurgis**, is, m. *the Weser, a large river of Germany.*
- Visus**, a, um, part. (video.)
- Visus**, us, m. *the sight.*
- Vita**, æ, f. *life.*
- Vitandus**, a, um, part. (vito.)
- Vitifer**, era, erum, adj. (vitis & fero,) *vine-bearing.*
- Vitis**, is, f. *a vine.*
- Vitium**, i, n. *a crime.*
- Vito**, are, avi, atum, a. *to shun; to avoid.*
- Vitupero**, are, avi, atum, a. *to find fault with; to blame.*
- Vividus**, a, um, adj. *lively; vivid; from*

Vivo, vivĕre, vixi, victum, n. *to live; to fare; to live upon.*

Vivus, a, um, adj. *living; alive.*

Vix, adv. *scarcely.*

Vixi. *See Vivo.*

Voco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (vox,) *to call; to invite; to name.*

Volo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to fly.*

Volo, velle, volui, irr. a. § 178, 1; *to wish; to desire; to be willing.*

Volsci, òr m, m. pl. *a people of Latium*

Volūcer, -cris, -cre, adj. *winged:—subs. a bird.*

Volumnia, æ, f. *the wife of Coriolanus.*

Voluntas, âtis, f. (volo,) *the will.*

Voluptas, âtis, f. (volūpe,) *pleasure; sensual pleasure.*

Volūtātus, a, um, part. from

Volūtō, âre, âvi, âtum, a. freq. (volvo,) *to roll.*

Vo vo, vēre, vi, ūtum, a. *to roll; to turn.*

Votum, i, n (voveo,) *a wish; a vow.*

Vox, vocis, f. *a voice; a word; an expression; an exclamation.*

Vulcānus, i, m. *Vulcan, the god of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno.*

Vulgus, i, m. or n. *the common people; the populace; the vulgar.*

Vulnerātus, a, um, part. from

Vulnĕro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to wound; from*

Vulnus, ĕris, n. *a wound.*

Vulpecŭla, æ, f. dim. (vulpes,) *a little fox.*

Vulpes, is, f. *a fox.*

Vultur, ūris, m. *a vulture.*

Vultus, ūs, m. *the countenance; the look.*

## X.

Xanthippe, es, f. *the wife of Socrates.*

Xanthippus, i, m. *a Lacedæmonian general, who was sent to assist the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war.*

Xenocrātes, is, m. *a philosopher of Chalcedon, the successor of Speusippus in the Acadēmia.*

Xerxes, is, m. *a celebrated king of Persia.*

## Z.

Zama, æ, f. *a city of Africa.*

Zeno, ōnis, m. *a philosopher of Citium, a town of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*

Zetes, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*

Zona, æ, f. *a girdle; a zone.*

Zone, es, f. *a city and promontory in the western part of Thrace, opposite to the island of Thasus.*







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